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Volume-4

Part I : Indian Constitution, Political System & Governance

Part II : Political and Administrative System of Rajasthan

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RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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PRELIMS EXAM 2026

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND GENERAL SCIENCE

Volume 4

POLITY

Part I : Indian Constitution, Political System & Governance

Part II : Political and Administrative System of Rajasthan

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RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AJMER

Rajasthan State and Subordinate Services Combined Competitive (Preliminary) Examination

-: Scheme & Syllabus of Examination: - Dated 09-01-2026

The Preliminary Examination will consist of one paper on the subject specified below, which will be of objective type and carry a maximum of 200 marks.

The examination is meant to serve as a screening test only. The Standard of the paper will be that of a Bachelor's Degree Level. The marks obtained in the Preliminary Examination by the candidates, who are declared qualified for admission to Main Examination will not be counted for determining their final order of merit.

Subject	Max Marks	Time
General Knowledge and General Science	200	3 Hours

Note-

1. There will be 150 questions of multiple choice (Objective Type), carrying equal marks.
2. There will be negative marking 1/3 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

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History, Art, Culture, Literature, Tradition & Heritage of Rajasthan

- Pre-historical sites of Rajasthan- from Palaeolithic to Chalcolithic and Bronze Age, Society and Culture of ancient Rajasthan.
- Sources of Rajasthan History: Archaeological, Archival, Literary and Numismatic.
- Political and Cultural achievements of prominent rulers of major dynasties – Cooperation and Resistance with central power, Administrative and Revenue System in Medieval Rajasthan.
- Political and Social condition in 18th-19th Century, Peasant and Tribal movements in 20th century, Praja Mandal movements and Mass awakening, Integration of Rajasthan.
- Architectural Tradition of Rajasthan- temples, forts, palaces, Monuments, man-made waterbodies, Various schools of paintings and handicrafts: Performing Art: Folk Dances & Drama. Music (Classical and Folk) & Instruments.
- Language & Literature: Dialects of Rajasthani Language. Literature of Rajasthani language and Folk literature, Religious Life: Religious Communities, Saints and Sects in Rajasthan. Folk Deities of Rajasthan. Religious practices.
- Social Life in Rajasthan: Fairs and festivals; Social customs and traditions; attires and ornaments.
- Leading Personalities of Rajasthan.

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Indian History

Ancient & Medieval Period:

- Cultural Foundations of India - Indus and Vedic Age; Religious ideas of 6th Century BC- Ajivakas, Buddhism and Jainism.
- Achievements of prominent rulers of major dynasties: Maurya, Kushan, Satavahan, Gupta, Chalukya, Pallava and Chola.
- Art and Architecture & scientific development in Ancient India.
- Indian Knowledge and Value System: Varna Ashram, Purushartha, Sanskara, Philosophy and Education System.
- Sultanate Period: Achievements of prominent dynasties, Political & Cultural achievements of Vijaynagar empire.
- Mughal Period: Administration and various policies; Marathas.
- Development of Art & Architecture, literature, Paintings and Music during medieval period.
- Religious movements and contribution of Bhakti & Sufi movement.

Modern Period (from early 19th century to 2000):

- British Imperialism and Resistance – Maratha, Mysore, Sikh. Revolt of 1857. British Political, Economic and Administrative policies. Emergence of Nationalism, Socio religious movements
- The Freedom Struggle & Indian National Movement- Evolution, stages and major events. Revolutionary and various regional movements towards freedom and partition.
- Post Independent Nation Building (up to 2000), Reorganization of state, Institutional building during Nehruvian age, Planning & Economic reforms, development of Science and Technology.

Geography of World and India

World Geography:

- Physical Aspects: - Mountains, Plateaus, Plains & Deserts
- Major Rivers & Lakes
- Natural Vegetation
- Agriculture: Type, Distribution & important crops
- Major Industrial Regions and Industries.
- Transport Network.
- Environmental Issues- Desertification, Deforestation, Climate Change & Global Warming, Ozone Layer Depletion.

Geography of India:

- Physiographic division
- Climate
- Major Rivers and Lakes
- Irrigation
- Agriculture: Important Crops
- Minerals- Metallic and Non- Metallic
- Major Industrial Regions and Important industries

Geography of Rajasthan

- Rajasthan: Location, Extent and Physiography
- Rivers and Lakes
- Climatic characteristics
- Natural Vegetation, Biodiversity & Conservation
- Soil
- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Irrigation
- Population-Growth, Density, Literacy, Sex-ratio
- Urbanization
- Tribes
- Minerals-Metallic & Non-Metallic
- Tourism

Indian Constitution, Political System & Governance

- Framing of the Constitution, Preamble, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and fundamental Duties.
- Union Government- Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
- Union State Relations, Emergency provisions.
- Urban and Rural local Government.
- Election Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for women, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and Niti Aayog.
- Public Policy, Citizen Charter, Social Audit and Grievance Redressal system.
- Lokpal, Central Vigilance Commission, Central Information Commission.

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Political and Administrative System of Rajasthan

- Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, the Rajasthan High Court, Subordinate Courts and other judicial bodies, Advocate General.
- Chief Secretary State Secretariate, Directorates of Various departments, Divisional Commissioner, District Collector/District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Sub-divisional Officer, Tehsildar.
- Rajasthan Public Service Commission, Rajasthan State Election Commission, Rajasthan Information Commission, Rajasthan State Women Commission, Board of Revenue, Lokayukt.
- Administration of Panchayati Raj and Municipalities in Rajasthan.

Economic Concepts and Indian Economy

- Economic Growth and Development. Environmental Degradation and Sustainable Development.
- Measurement of Development – Conventional Method, Human Development Index and Related Indices.
- Role of Monetary and Fiscal Policy in Economic Development. Recent Budget of Government of India and Resource Mobilization.
- Fiscal Federalism – Centre- State Financial Relations and Finance Commission.
- Agricultural Development- Institutional and Technological Aspects. Reforms in Indian Agriculture. Challenges and Government Initiatives.
- Industrial Growth, Pattern and Policy and Industrial Reforms. Economic Reforms-Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.
- Role of Service Sector in Economic Growth - Challenges and Opportunities. Energy, Transportation and Communication.
- Skill Development and Employment Generation – Programmes and Polices. Social Justice and Empowerment.

Economy of Rajasthan

- Macro Overview of Economy and State budget.
- Current Status, Issues and Government Initiatives of Agriculture, Industry and Service Sector.
- Infrastructure Development: Energy, Transportation and Communication.
- Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and State Finance Commission.
- Basic Social Services – Education and Health.
- Major Welfare Schemes of Government of Rajasthan.

Science & Technology

- Basics of Everyday Science.
- Computers, Information and Communication Technology.
- Defence and Space Technology with special reference to India.
- Inheritance and variation; Genetic Engineering, Biotechnology and Nanotechnology.
- Human Health Care; Food and Nutrition; Diseases and Public Health Programs.
- Environmental & Ecological Changes and their Impact assessment.
- Biodiversity; Conservation of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development.
- Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry with special reference to Rajasthan.

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- Recent Scientific & Technological advancements; Contribution of Indians in Science & Technology; Indigenization of Science & Technology

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Reasoning (Deductive, Inductive, Abductive):

- Statement and Assumptions
- Statement and Argument
- Statements and Conclusion
- Statement and Courses of Action
- Analytical Reasoning/ Critical Reasoning

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Mental Ability:

- Number /Letter sequences
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- Direction sense test
- Logical Venn diagram
- Ranking and Sitting Arrangement
- Shapes and their sub sections

Basic Numeracy:

- Ratio, Proportion and Partnership, Profit and Loss
- Percentage
- Simple and Compound Interest
- Perimeter and Area of Plane figures
- Data Analysis (Tables, Bar diagram, Line graph, Pie-chart)
- Mean (Arithmetic, Geometric and Harmonic), Median and Mode
- Permutation and Combination
- Probability (Simple Problems)

Current Affairs & Issues (with special reference to Rajasthan)

- Important personalities, places, and contemporary issues of relevance.
- Newly launched schemes, programs, and initiatives pertaining to welfare and development.
- Major economic and political developments.
- Significant events and achievements related to sports and games.
- Major awards, publications and distinguished authors.
- Rajasthan Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Unfair Means in Recruitment) Act, 2022.

Ajmer **Chief Controller of Examination**

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CHAPTER 01

Framing of Constitution, Preamble and Citizenship

1. Who among the following was the first to put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India?
(1) Mahatma Gandhi
(2) M. N. Roy
(3) Jawaharlal Nehru
(4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(5) Question not attempted

2. Given below are two statements regarding the demand for the Constituent Assembly:
Statement I: The Indian National Congress officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India in 1935.
Statement II: The British Government accepted this demand for the first time in principle through the Cripps Mission of 1942.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below:
List I: (Event)
A. First official demand by INC for Constituent Assembly
B. August Offer
C. Cripps Mission
D. Cabinet Mission Plan
List II: (Year)
i. 1940
ii. 1946
iii. 1935
iv. 1942
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following events directly precipitated the failure of the Cripps Mission and the subsequent launch of the Quit India Movement?
(1) The British government's explicit refusal to grant full and immediate independence to the Indian people.
(2) The controversial proposal to partition the Indian subcontinent into several independent dominions.
(3) The rejection of the proposal by the Muslim League due to the lack of provisions for a separate state
(4) The Congress's rejection of dominion status and lack of immediate power transfer.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which among the following British initiatives formally rejected the idea of two constituent assemblies and a separate state of Pakistan, though it proposed a scheme that largely satisfied the Muslim League?
(1) The August Offer of 1940
(2) The Cripps Proposals of 1942
(3) The Cabinet Mission Plan
(4) The Mountbatten Plan of 1947
(5) Question not attempted

6. Consider the following statements regarding the historical background of the Indian Constitution:
I. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.
II. The members of the Constituent Assembly

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were directly elected by the people of India on the basis of universal adult franchise.
III. The representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.
Which of the above combination of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II only
(3) I and III only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

7. Who among the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission of 1946?
(1) Lord Pethick-Lawrence
(2) Sir Stafford Cripps
(3) A. V. Alexander
(4) Lord Wavell
(5) Question not attempted

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below:
List I: (Cabinet Mission Member)
A. Lord Pethick-Lawrence
B. Sir Stafford Cripps
C. A. V. Alexander
D. Lord Wavell
List II: (Portfolio/Role)
i. President of the Board of Trade
ii. First Lord of the Admiralty
iii. Viceroy of India (Not a member but involved)
iv. Secretary of State for India
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

9. What was the basis of the allocation of seats to the British Indian Provinces and Princely States in the Constituent Assembly under the Cabinet Mission Plan?
(1) The provision of equal representation for all provinces regardless of size.
(2) Allocation based purely on geographical area
(3) Proportional representation based on respective population.
(4) Allocation based on the economic contribution of the province
(5) Question not attempted

10. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Constituent Assembly of India was a partly elected and partly nominated body.
Reason (R): The members from the British Indian provinces were indirectly elected by the provincial assemblies, while the members from the princely states were nominated by their rulers.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following is the odd one out regarding the distribution of seats allocated to British Indian Provinces in the Constituent Assembly?
(1) Members of the Muslim community
(2) Members of the Sikh community
(3) Members of the General category
(4) Christians
(5) Question not attempted

12. In the elections to the Constituent Assembly held in July-August 1946, the method of voting used by the members of the provincial legislative assemblies was:
(1) The simple plurality or first-past-the-post electoral system.
(2) Single transferable vote proportional representation.
(3) A system of direct election based on a very limited franchise.
(4) List system of proportional representation
(5) Question not attempted

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly under the Cabinet Mission Plan:
I. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was fixed at 389.
II. 296 seats were allotted to British India and

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93 seats to the Princely States.
III. Out of 296 seats allotted to British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governors' provinces.
IV. Four members were to be drawn from the four chief commissioners' provinces, one from each.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

14. When did the Constituent Assembly hold its first meeting?
(1) 9 December 1946
(2) 11 December 1946
(3) 13 December 1946
(4) 26 November 1949
(5) Question not attempted

15. Arrange the following events related to the working of the Constituent Assembly in chronological order:
I. Adoption of the National Flag
II. First meeting of the Constituent Assembly
III. Introduction of the Objective Resolution
IV. Adoption of the Objective Resolution
Select the correct order from the options below:
(1) II, III, IV, I
(2) II, IV, III, I
(3) III, II, I, IV
(4) II, III, I, IV
(5) Question not attempted

16. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below:
List I: (Committee of Constituent Assembly)
A. Union Powers Committee
B. Provincial Constitution Committee
C. Drafting Committee
D. Steering Committee
List II: (Chairman)
i. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
ii. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
iii. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
iv. Jawaharlal Nehru
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

17. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the Minor Committees of the Constituent Assembly and their Chairmen:
(1) Order of Business Committee — Dr. K. M. Munshi
(2) Functions Committee — H. C. Mukherjee.
(3) House Committee — Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
(4) Ad-hoc Committee on the National Flag — Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following statements regarding the members and working of the Constituent Assembly:
I. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly following the French practice.
II. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President of the Assembly.
III. H. C. Mukherjee and V. T. Krishnamachari were elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.
IV. Sir B. N. Rau was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Assembly.
V. Mahatma Gandhi was a prominent member of the Constituent Assembly.
Which of the above combination of statements is incorrect?
(1) V only
(2) I and V only
(3) III and V only
(4) II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

19. Which of the following best describes the significance of the Objective Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly?
(1) It outlined the specific fundamental rights to be granted to citizens.
(2) It provided the exact framework for the division of powers between the Union and States.
(3) It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.
(4) It dictated the procedures for amending the

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Constitution.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Who among the following represented the Anglo-Indian community in the Constituent Assembly?
(1) Sir H. P. Modi
(2) Dr. John Mathai
(3) Sardar Ujjal Singh
(4) Frank Anthony
(5) Question not attempted

21. Given below are two statements regarding the dual functions of the Constituent Assembly:
Statement I: The Constituent Assembly became the first Parliament of free India (Dominion Legislature).
Statement II: Whenever the Assembly met as the Constituent body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and when it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by G. V. Mavalankar.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the working of the Constituent Assembly?
(1) The Muslim League members actively participated in the first meeting of the Assembly.
(2) The Assembly became a fully sovereign body via the 1947 Act.
(3) The princely states initially joined the Assembly in large numbers before the Mountbatten Plan.
(4) The Assembly completed the drafting of the Constitution in exactly 3 years and 11 months.
(5) Question not attempted

23. On which date was the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly constituted?
(1) 22 January 1947
(2) 15 August 1947
(3) 29 August 1947
(4) 26 November 1949
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following members of the Constituent Assembly:
I. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
II. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
III. Dr. K. M. Munshi
IV. Syed Mohammad Saadullah
Which of the above combination of statements represents members of the Drafting Committee?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

25. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is recognized as the Father of the Constitution of India.
Reason (R): He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and successfully piloted the draft Constitution through the Constituent Assembly.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below:
List I: (Original Member of Drafting Committee)
A. B. L. Mitter
B. D. P. Khaitan
C. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
D. H. C. Mukherjee
List II: (Member who replaced them or Status)
i. N. Madhava Rau
ii. T. T. Krishnamachari
iii. Not a member of drafting committee
iv. Not replaced in drafting committee
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv

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(5) Question not attempted

27. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee?
(1) K. M. Munshi
(2) N. Madhava Rau
(3) T. T. Krishnamachari
(4) B. N. Rau
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following statements accurately describes the readings of the Draft Constitution in the Constituent Assembly?
(1) The first reading began in November 1948 and involved clause-by-clause consideration.
(2) The second reading involved general discussions without moving any amendments.
(3) The third reading concluded with the adoption on November 26, 1949.
(4) The draft Constitution underwent five formal readings before final adoption.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Who introduced the final draft of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly on November 4, 1948?
(1) Jawaharlal Nehru
(2) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(3) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(4) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(5) Question not attempted

30. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below:
List I: (Borrowed Feature)
A. Fundamental Rights
B. Directive Principles of State Policy
C. Cabinet form of Government
D. Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament
List II: (Source Constitution)
i. British Constitution
ii. US Constitution
iii. Irish Constitution
iv. Australian Constitution
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

31. The concept of the 'Concurrent List' in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the Constitution of:
(1) Australia
(2) Canada
(3) United States of America
(4) Soviet Union (USSR)
(5) Question not attempted

32. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the sources of the Indian Constitution:
(1) The provision for the suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency was taken from the Weimar Constitution of Germany.
(2) The method of election of the President was adopted from the US Constitution.
(3) The procedure established by law was borrowed from the Japanese Constitution.
(4) The idea of residual powers vesting in the Centre was taken from the Canadian Constitution.
(5) Question not attempted

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33. Consider the following features of the Indian Constitution:
I. Federal Scheme
II. Office of Governor
III. Judiciary
IV. Public Service Commissions
V. Emergency provisions
Which of the above combination of features was largely drawn from the Government of India Act, 1935?
(1) I, II and V only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

34. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below:
List I: (Borrowed Feature)
A. Fundamental Duties
B. Procedure for amendment of the Constitution
C. Ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
D. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
List II: (Source Constitution)
i. South African Constitution
ii. French Constitution

iii. Canadian Constitution
iv. Soviet Constitution (USSR)
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

35. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are modeled upon the Irish Constitution.
Statement II: The Irish Constitution itself copied the concept of Directive Principles from the Spanish Constitution.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which of the following features is not borrowed from the British Constitution?
(1) Parliamentary government
(2) Rule of Law
(3) Single citizenship
(4) Judiciary Independence
(5) Question not attempted

37. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the sources of the Indian Constitution:
(1) Impeachment of the President — British Constitution
(2) Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha — Australian Constitution
(3) Concept of 'Republic' — French Constitution
(4) Vesting of residuary powers in the Centre — US Constitution
(5) Question not attempted

38. The federal system of India, characterized by a strong centre, is fundamentally different from the US model. Which country's constitution provided the blueprint for this centralized federal structure?
(1) Australia
(2) Canada
(3) United Kingdom
(4) Ireland
(5) Question not attempted

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39. Which is the most appropriate reason for Dr. B. R. Ambedkar defending the Indian Constitution against the criticism of being a "bag of borrowings"?
(1) The borrowed features were exact replicas without any changes.
(2) The members of the Constituent Assembly lacked the requisite legal expertise to draft entirely original provisions.
(3) The British Parliament mandated that certain features must be retained.
(4) Borrowings were adaptations to Indian conditions to remove inherent faults.
(5) Question not attempted

40. The Constitution of India was adopted, enacted, and given to themselves by the people of India on:
(1) 15 August 1947
(2) 26 November 1949
(3) 24 January 1950
(4) 26 January 1950
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following constitutional provisions did not come into force on 26 November 1949?
(1) Citizenship
(2) Elections
(3) Fundamental Rights
(4) Provisional Parliament
(5) Question not attempted

42. Consider the following articles of the Indian Constitution:
I. Article 5
II. Article 324
III. Article 368
Which of the above combination of articles came into force on 26 November 1949?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

43. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): January 26 was specifically chosen as the date of commencement of the Constitution of India.
Reason (R): It was on this day in 1930 that Purna Swaraj day was celebrated following the resolution of the Lahore Session of the INC.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Identify the correct statement regarding the adoption of the Indian Constitution:
(1) All 389 members of the Constituent Assembly signed the official document on 26 November 1949.
(2) Only 284 out of 299 members were present to sign the Constitution on 26 November 1949.
(3) The Preamble was adopted before the entire draft Constitution was passed.
(4) The original Constitution contained 395 Articles and 12 Schedules at the time of its adoption.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Who was the chief calligrapher of the original Constitution of India?
(1) Acharya Nandalal Bose
(2) Beohar Rammanohar Sinha of Jabalpur
(3) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
(4) Vasant Krishnan Vaidya
(5) Question not attempted

46. Given below are two statements regarding the distinction between the adoption and enactment of the Constitution:
Statement I: The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949, signifying the completion of the drafting process.
Statement II: The date of commencement, 26 January 1950, is referred to in the Constitution itself as the date of its enactment.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which of the following is the best definition of the 'Preamble' to the Constitution?
(1) An introduction containing the summary or essence of the entire Constitution.
(2) It is the first operational chapter containing fundamental rights.
(3) A detailed summary of the various historical events that directly led to independence.
(4) It is an exhaustive list of the duties of the citizens of India.
(5) Question not attempted

48. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution' which was drafted and moved by:
(1) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(2) Jawaharlal Nehru
(3) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(4) Mahatma Gandhi
(5) Question not attempted

49. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below:
List I: (Scholar/Jurist)
A. N. A. Palkhivala
B. K. M. Munshi
C. Sir Ernest Barker
D. Thakur Das Bhargava
List II: (Description of Preamble)
i. Key-note to the Constitution
ii. Identity card of the Constitution
iii. Horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic
iv. Soul of the Constitution
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following words mentioned in the Preamble:

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I. Socialist
II. Secular
III. Integrity
IV. Fraternity
Which of the above combination of words were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

51. According to the text of the Preamble, what is the ultimate source of authority of the Indian Constitution?
(1) The Parliament of India
(2) The Supreme Court of India
(3) The People of India
(4) The Constituent Assembly
(5) Question not attempted

52. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the nature and significance of the Preamble:
(1) It indicates the nature of the Indian State as sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republican.
(2) It stipulates justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives of the Constitution.
(3) It serves as a guiding light for the interpretation of ambiguous provisions of the Constitution.
(4) It acts as an independent source of substantive power for the legislature.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Since the Preamble is non-justiciable in nature, which of the following is a direct effect of this characteristic?
(1) Its provisions cannot be amended by the Parliament under Article 368.
(2) It holds a legally superior status over the provisions for Fundamental Rights.
(3) Provisions are not legally enforceable in courts of law if violated.
(4) It cannot be considered a part of the Constitution.
(5) Question not attempted

54. Arrange the following adjectives as they appear in the Preamble to describe the nature of the Indian State:
I. Republic
II. Sovereign
III. Secular
IV. Socialist
V. Democratic
Select the correct order from the options below:
(1) II, III, IV, V, I
(2) II, IV, III, V, I
(3) II, IV, V, III, I
(4) IV, II, III, V, I
(5) Question not attempted

55. What is the fundamental meaning of the term 'Republic' as mentioned in the Preamble?
(1) The state is separated from religion.
(2) All citizens are guaranteed equal economic status.
(3) The legislative power is vested entirely in the lower house of parliament.
(4) The head of the state is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period.
(5) Question not attempted

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56. Given below are two statements regarding the 'Socialist' nature of the Indian State:
Statement I: The Indian brand of socialism is a 'democratic socialism' and not a 'communistic socialism'.
Statement II: Democratic socialism holds faith in a mixed economy where both public and private sectors co-exist side by side.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following best demonstrates the concept of 'Secularism' adopted by the Indian Constitution?
(1) Strict separation of religion from the State, where the State does not recognize any religion.

(2) The State promotes the religion of the majority community.
(3) All religions in the country have the same status and support from the State.
(4) The State actively discourages religious practices in public life.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following constitutional concepts derived from the Preamble:
I. Sovereign implies India is an independent state and there is no authority above it.
II. Socialist indicates a commitment to completely abolish private property.
III. Secular means the state gives equal respect to all religions.
IV. Democratic signifies that supreme power rests with the people.
V. Republic denotes that political sovereignty is vested in a single individual like a monarch.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, III and IV only
(2) I, II and III only
(3) II, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

59. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the essence of 'Democracy' as envisaged in the Preamble?
(1) The complete absence of poverty and inequality.
(2) A system governed by a hereditary class of nobles.
(3) The direct and active participation of every single citizen in the daily administration.
(4) Exercise of supreme power by the people through elected representatives.
(5) Question not attempted

60. The word 'Sovereign' in the Preamble implies all of the following except:
(1) India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation.
(2) India cannot acquire a foreign territory under any circumstance.
(3) India is free to conduct its own affairs, both internal and external.
(4) Membership of the Commonwealth of Nations does not affect India's sovereignty.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): India is a Republic.
Reason (R): The President of India, who is the head of the state, is indirectly elected by the people for a fixed tenure of five years.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

62. The term 'Democratic Republic' in the Preamble ensures which of the following?
(1) The establishment of a single-party political system for stability.
(2) The inherent right of the central government to dissolve state governments in an arbitrary manner.
(3) The nomination of the head of state by the outgoing executive.
(4) Absence of privileged classes and opening of public offices to all citizens.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of ideals as they are enumerated in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?
(1) Liberty, Equality, Justice, Fraternity
(2) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
(3) Equality, Justice, Fraternity, Liberty
(4) Justice, Equality, Liberty, Fraternity
(5) Question not attempted

64. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below:
List I: (Ideal in Preamble)
A. Social, Economic and Political Justice
B. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
C. Republic
D. Democratic Socialism
List II: (Source of Inspiration)
i. Russian Revolution (1917)
ii. French Revolution (1789-1799)
iii. French concept of elected head
iv. Gandhian and Marxist principles

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(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

65. The ideal of 'Liberty' mentioned in the Preamble broadly implies:
(1) The provision of absolute and total freedom for individuals to do whatever they like.
(2) Absence of restraints and provision of opportunities for personality development.
(3) Freedom from paying taxes to the state.
(4) The right of individuals to secede from the Union of India.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the ideals in the Preamble:
(1) Economic Justice — Non-discrimination based on economic factors.
(2) Political Justice — Equal treatment of all citizens without any form of social distinction.
(3) Social Justice — Equal political rights and equal access to all political offices.
(4) Civic Equality — Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Consider the following dimensions of Justice mentioned in the Preamble:
I. Social Justice
II. Economic Justice
III. Political Justice
IV. Legal Justice
Which of the above combination of dimensions is explicitly mentioned in the Preamble?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

68. The Preamble secures to all citizens of India Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. Which of the following liberties is not explicitly mentioned in the Preamble?
(1) Liberty of thought
(2) Liberty of expression
(3) Liberty of belief
(4) Liberty of occupation
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following best describes the constitutional ideal of 'Fraternity'?
(1) The compulsory military service of all adult male citizens.
(2) The formation of trade unions and cooperative societies.
(3) Sense of brotherhood emphasizing individual dignity and national unity.
(4) The administrative division of the country into various linguistically homogeneous states.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Given below are two statements regarding the ideal of 'Equality' in the Preamble:
Statement I: The Preamble secures to all citizens equality of status and opportunity.
Statement II: This provision embraces three dimensions of equality: civic, political, and economic.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

71. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court explicitly opine that the "Preamble is not a part of the Constitution"?
(1) Golak Nath case (1967)
(2) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
(3) LIC of India case (1995)
(4) Berubari Union case (1960)
(5) Question not attempted

72. Arrange the following landmark Supreme Court cases related to the legal status of the Preamble in chronological order:
I. Kesavananda Bharati case
II. Berubari Union case
III. LIC of India case
Select the correct order from the options below:
(1) II, I, III

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(2) I, II, III
(3) II, III, I
(4) III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

73. Consider the following statements regarding the Supreme Court's judgement in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) concerning the Preamble:
I. The Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
II. It observed that the Preamble is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in its light.
III. It ruled that the Preamble is a source of power to the legislature and its provisions are enforceable in courts.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

74. Given below are two statements regarding the amendability of the Preamble:
Statement I: The Preamble can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution.
Statement II: The basic elements or the fundamental features of the Constitution as contained in the Preamble cannot be altered by an amendment.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

75. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the current legal position of the Preamble:
(1) It is an integral part of the Constitution.
(2) It was enacted by the Constituent Assembly after the rest of the Constitution was already enacted.
(3) It has been amended only once since its adoption.
(4) It places substantive limitations upon the powers of the legislature.
(5) Question not attempted

76. When an Article of the Constitution is ambiguous and capable of more than one meaning, the judiciary often relies on which part of the Constitution for correct interpretation?
(1) The Schedules
(2) The Preamble
(3) The Citizenship provisions
(4) The Emergency provisions
(5) Question not attempted

77. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below:
List I: (Article of the Constitution)
A. Article 5
B. Article 6
C. Article 7
D. Article 8
List II: (Provision related to Citizenship)
i. Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India
ii. Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution based on domicile
iii. Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to India from Pakistan
iv. Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan who later returned to India
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which Article of the Indian Constitution grants Parliament the power to regulate the right of citizenship by law?
(1) Article 9
(2) Article 10
(3) Article 11
(4) Article 12
(5) Question not attempted

79. The constitutional provisions contained in Articles 5 to 11 deal primarily with the citizenship of individuals:
(1) Citizenship only at the commencement date of 26 January 1950.

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(2) From the year 1955 onwards.
(3) Acquired by birth after 1987.
(4) The specific citizenship status of foreign diplomats residing within India.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional provisions for citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution:
I. A person domiciled in India and born in the territory of India became a citizen.
II. A person migrating from Pakistan to India before July 19, 1948, became a citizen under certain conditions.
III. A person who migrated to Pakistan after March 1, 1947, and never returned lost Indian citizenship.
IV. A person of Indian origin residing outside India could register as a citizen.
V. Any person acquiring foreign citizenship voluntarily was deemed an Indian citizen until 1955.
Which of the above combination of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) V only
(3) III and IV only
(4) II, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

81. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution provides for only a single citizenship, that is, the Indian citizenship.
Reason (R): Article 9 states that no person shall be a citizen of India if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign state.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

82. Which of the following articles does not directly deal with the determination of citizenship status at the commencement of the Constitution?
(1) Article 5
(2) Article 6
(3) Article 8
(4) Art. 11
(5) Question not attempted

83. A person who migrated to Pakistan from India after March 1, 1947, but later returned to India for resettlement under a permit. Under which Article could they be deemed to be a citizen of India at the commencement of the Constitution?
(1) Article 5
(2) Article 6
(3) Article 7
(4) Article 8
(5) Question not attempted

84. Identify the correct statement regarding 'domicile' in the context of Article 5:
(1) Domicile requires only temporary physical presence in the territory of India.
(2) Every person born in India automatically acquires an Indian domicile regardless of their parents' intention.
(3) A person can simultaneously hold the domicile of two different sovereign states under Indian law.
(4) Domicile implies residence with the intention of permanently residing in a particular territory.
(5) Question not attempted

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85. Consider the following modes of acquiring citizenship:
I. By Birth
II. By Descent
III. By Registration
IV. By Naturalisation
Which of the above combination of modes is provided under the Citizenship Act, 1955?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

86. Acquisition of citizenship 'by descent' under the Citizenship Act, 1955 applies primarily to a person who is:
(1) A person born within the territory of India to parents who are foreign nationals.
(2) Born outside India after 26 Jan 1950 with an

Indian citizen parent.
(3) An illegal migrant seeking asylum in India.
(4) A foreign national investing heavily in Indian businesses.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Given below are two statements regarding the modes of acquiring citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955:
Statement I: Registration is a mode primarily available to persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in India.
Statement II: Naturalisation is a mode of acquiring citizenship available to foreigners who are not of Indian origin, subject to certain conditions.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

88. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below:
List I: (Mode of Acquisition)
A. By Birth
B. By Registration
C. By Naturalisation
D. By Incorporation of Territory
List II: (Specific Condition)
i. Requires the applicant to take an oath of allegiance and renounce previous citizenship.
ii. Applies to a person married to a citizen of India and ordinarily resident for 7 years.
iii. Central Government specifies the persons who shall be citizens by notification.
iv. Depends on the date of birth within the territory of India and the citizenship status of parents.
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

89. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the acquisition of citizenship by incorporation of territory?
(1) All individuals residing in the newly incorporated territory automatically lose their original citizenship without acquiring Indian citizenship.
(2) The Parliament must pass a specific constitutional amendment to grant citizenship to those residents.
(3) The Central Government specifies by notification who shall become citizens.
(4) Citizenship is granted on a temporary basis for the first 10 years.
(5) Question not attempted

90. A child is born in India in 2010. The father is a foreign diplomat stationed in New Delhi and the mother is an Indian citizen. Will the child acquire Indian citizenship by birth under the Citizenship Act, 1955?
(1) No, as children of foreign diplomats are ineligible for birth citizenship.
(2) Yes, because the child is born on Indian soil.
(3) Yes, because the mother is an Indian citizen.
(4) No, because the child must choose their primary citizenship upon reaching the age of 18.
(5) Question not attempted

91. Consider the following methods by which Indian citizenship can be lost under the Citizenship Act, 1955:
I. Renunciation
II. Termination
III. Deprivation
Which of the above combination of methods is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

92. Deprivation of Indian citizenship is a compulsory termination by the Central government. Which of the following is not a valid ground for such deprivation?
(1) The citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud.
(2) The citizen has voluntarily migrated to

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another country for employment.
(3) The citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.
(4) The citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war.
(5) Question not attempted

93. A citizen of India, who acquired citizenship by naturalization, can be deprived of it if they have been sentenced to imprisonment in any country for a continuous period of at least:
(1) One year, within five years of naturalization.
(2) Two years, within five years of naturalization.
(3) Five years, at any point after naturalization.
(4) Ten years, within fifteen years of naturalization.
(5) Question not attempted

94. Given below are two statements regarding the termination of citizenship:
Statement I: When an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates.
Statement II: This provision of automatic termination applies equally during times when India is engaged in a war.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement II is correct but Statement I is incorrect
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

95. Identify the correct statement regarding the renunciation of Indian citizenship:
(1) Minor children of a person renouncing citizenship lose Indian citizenship.
(2) A person of any age can declare renunciation of Indian citizenship.
(3) A minor child who loses Indian citizenship due to the parent's renunciation can never legally reclaim it.
(4) Renunciation requires the approval of the Supreme Court of India.
(5) Question not attempted

96. Consider the following provisions of the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019:
I. It applies to migrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan.
II. It grants citizenship to persecuted religious minorities including Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians.
III. The cut-off date for entry into India to be eligible is December 31, 2014.
IV. It exempts the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule.
V. The act reduces the period of naturalisation from 11 years to 5 years for these specific communities.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of countries and religions as specified for exemption under the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019?
(1) Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka; Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, Christians
(2) Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan; Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, Christians
(3) Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar; Hindus, Buddhists, Christians, Jews, Jains, Parsis
(4) Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan; Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Muslims, Parsis, Christians
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following geographical areas in India:
I. Tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura included in the Sixth Schedule.
II. Areas notified under the Inner Line Permit (ILP) regime under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.
III. Coastal districts of Gujarat and Maharashtra.
Which of the above combination of areas are explicitly exempted from the provisions of the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only

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(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

99. According to the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019, illegal migrants belonging to the specified six minority communities from the three specified countries will not be treated as illegal migrants if they entered India on or before:
(1) 19 July 1948
(2) 24 March 1971
(3) 31 December 2014
(4) 11 December 2019
(5) Question not attempted

100. Which of the following best describes the primary objective of the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019?
(1) To provide a pathway to Indian citizenship for all illegal migrants currently residing in India.
(2) To identify and deport all individuals who are not successfully included in the National Register of Citizens.
(3) To implement a universal open-border policy for all neighboring South Asian countries.
(4) Grant citizenship to persecuted minorities from three specific countries.
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) M. N. Roy
M. N. Roy, a pioneer of the communist movement in India, was the first to propose the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India in 1934. This suggestion marked a significant turning point in the Indian freedom struggle, as it shifted focus towards a self-determined constitutional framework drafted by Indians rather than one imposed by the British.

2. (1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Indian National Congress officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame India's Constitution in 1935. While the demand was accepted in principle by the British government, this occurred through the August Offer of 1940, not the Cripps Mission of 1942. The Cripps Mission later proposed a framed constitution after World War II, but the initial acceptance happened earlier.

3. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The Indian National Congress made the first official demand for a Constituent Assembly in 1935. The British government accepted this demand in principle through the August Offer in 1940. Subsequently, Sir Stafford Cripps brought a draft proposal in 1942, and the Cabinet Mission Plan, which formulated the scheme for the assembly, was finally dispatched to India in 1946.

4. (4) The Congress's rejection of dominion status and lack of immediate power transfer.
The Cripps Mission failed primarily because it offered dominion status instead of the full independence demanded by Indian leaders. Furthermore, it did not provide for an immediate transfer of effective power to Indian hands during the war. This dissatisfaction led the Indian National Congress to reject the proposals entirely and subsequently launch the Quit India Movement to demand British withdrawal.

5. (3) The Cabinet Mission Plan
The Cabinet Mission Plan, sent in 1946, rejected the Muslim League's demand for two separate Constituent Assemblies and the creation of Pakistan. However, it proposed a unique scheme for the assembly that grouped provinces into three sections. This arrangement provided a level of autonomy to Muslim-majority provinces, which initially persuaded the Muslim League to accept the plan before withdrawing.

6. (2) II only
The Constituent Assembly was not a directly elected body based on universal adult franchise. Instead, it was a body where members were indirectly elected by the members of the provincial legislative assemblies. This assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan. Additionally, representatives of princely states were indeed nominated by the heads of those specific states.

7. (4) Lord Wavell
The Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946 consisting of three British cabinet members: Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A. V. Alexander. Although Lord Wavell was the Viceroy of India at that time and was closely involved in the discussions and negotiations between the mission and Indian leaders, he was not an official member of the three-man mission itself.

8. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Lord Pethick-Lawrence served as the Secretary of State for India, while Sir Stafford Cripps was the President of the Board of Trade. A. V. Alexander held the position of the First Lord of the Admiralty. Together, they formed the Cabinet Mission. Lord Wavell participated in the negotiations in his capacity as the Viceroy of India but was not a member.

9. (3) Proportional representation based on respective population.
Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, seats in the Constituent Assembly were allotted to each province and princely state in proportion to their respective population. Roughly, one seat was to be allotted for every million people. This method

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ensured that the representation in the assembly reflected the demographic distribution across the British Indian provinces and various princely states at that time.

10. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Constituent Assembly was characterized as a partly elected and partly nominated body because of its composition. Members representing the British Indian provinces were elected indirectly by the provincial legislative assemblies using the single transferable vote. In contrast, the seats assigned to the princely states were filled by representatives nominated by the rulers of those states rather than elections.

11. (4) Christians
In the Constituent Assembly, seats allotted to each British province were divided among three principal communities based on their population. These three categories were specifically Muslims, Sikhs, and General. The General category included all those who did not belong to the Muslim or Sikh communities, such as Hindus, Christians, and Parsis. Therefore, Christians were not a separate category for allocation.

12. (2) Single transferable vote proportional representation.
The representatives of each community in the provincial legislative assemblies elected their own members to the Constituent Assembly. This election was conducted through the method of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. This system allowed for a more diverse representation within each community's allotted quota, ensuring that various political interests within the provincial assemblies were effectively reflected.

13. (4) I, II, III and IV
The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was fixed at 389 members under the Cabinet Mission Plan. This total included 296 seats for British India and 93 seats for the princely states. Of the British Indian seats, 292 were drawn from the eleven governors' provinces, while the remaining four were allocated to the four chief commissioners' provinces, one from each.

14. (1) 9 December 1946
The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. This historic session took place in the Constitution Hall, which is now the Central Hall of Parliament House. The meeting was attended by 211 members, as the Muslim League boycotted the assembly to demand a separate state of Pakistan. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha served as the assembly's temporary president.

15. (1) II, III, IV, I
The Constituent Assembly first met on December 9, 1946. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic Objective Resolution on December 13, 1946, which was subsequently adopted by the assembly on January 22, 1947. Much later, the National Flag of India was officially adopted by the Constituent Assembly on July 22, 1947, shortly before India attained independence from the British rule.

16. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Jawaharlal Nehru chaired the Union Powers Committee, which handled the division of authority. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led the Provincial Constitution Committee, focusing on the structures of state governments. The Drafting Committee, responsible for writing the actual text of the Constitution, was headed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Finally, Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided over the Steering Committee to manage assembly business.

17. (2) Functions Committee — H. C. Mukherjee.
The Functions of the Constituent Assembly Committee was actually chaired by G. V. Mavalankar, who later became the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha. H. C. Mukherjee, on the other hand, served as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Constituent Assembly and was also the Chairman of the Advisory Committee's Minorities Sub-Committee, rather than the committee dealing with assembly functions.

18. (1) V only
While the Constituent Assembly included almost all prominent personalities of India at that time, Mahatma Gandhi was a notable exception as he chose not to be a member of the body. In contrast, Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was the temporary president, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the permanent president, and H. C. Mukherjee

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alongside V. T. Krishnamachari served as vice-presidents throughout.

19. (3) It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.
The Objective Resolution, moved by Jawaharlal Nehru, was a momentous document that defined the aims and core values of the new Indian state. It provided the ideological foundation for the drafting process, emphasizing justice, equality, and sovereignty. The resolution's philosophy eventually evolved into the Preamble of the Constitution, guiding the framers in creating a democratic and inclusive constitutional framework.

20. (4) Frank Anthony
Frank Anthony was a prominent leader of the Anglo-Indian community and represented them in the Constituent Assembly. He played a significant role in ensuring that the interests and rights of his community were protected within the new constitutional framework. Alongside others like Sir H. P. Modi representing Parsis, he helped make the assembly a truly representative body of India.

21. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Under the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Constituent Assembly was empowered to perform two distinct roles: framing the Constitution and enacting ordinary laws. It thus became the first Parliament of free India. When performing constitutional tasks, Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided, but when functioning as a legislative body to pass laws, G. V. Mavalankar took the chair as Speaker.

22. (2) The Assembly became a fully sovereign body via the 1947 Act.
The Indian Independence Act of 1947 transformed the Constituent Assembly into a fully sovereign body, allowing it to abrogate or alter any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India. While the Muslim League initially boycotted the meetings and princely states joined gradually, this legal sovereignty was the defining feature that empowered the assembly to draft an independent constitution.

23. (3) 29 August 1947
The Drafting Committee was established on August 29, 1947, just a few days after India gained independence. This committee was tasked with the critical responsibility of preparing the draft of the new Constitution based on the reports of various other committees. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was appointed as its Chairman, leading a group of seven distinguished members in this task.

24. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Drafting Committee consisted of seven members who were instrumental in shaping the Constitution. These included Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Chairman), N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Dr. K. M. Munshi, Syed Mohammad Saadullah, N. Madhava Rau (who replaced B. L. Mitter), and T. T. Krishnamachari (who replaced D. P. Khaitan). All four individuals listed in the question were members.

25. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is widely hailed as the Father of the Constitution of India due to his contribution to its creation. As Chairman of the Drafting Committee, he was responsible for synthesizing diverse viewpoints and meticulously drafting legal provisions. His expert handling of debates in the Constituent Assembly ensured the successful adoption of the final constitutional document by the assembly.

26. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
In the Drafting Committee, B. L. Mitter resigned due to ill health and was replaced by N. Madhava Rau. D. P. Khaitan passed away in 1948 and his vacancy was filled by T. T. Krishnamachari. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was the temporary president of the Assembly but not a member of the Drafting Committee. H. C. Mukherjee was a Vice-President.

27. (4) B. N. Rau
Sir B. N. Rau served as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly. While he played a crucial role by preparing the initial draft of the Constitution for the Drafting Committee to work upon, he was not a member of the committee itself. The committee members included legal experts like K. M. Munshi, N. Madhava Rau, and T. T. Krishnamachari.

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28. (3) The third reading concluded with the adoption on November 26, 1949.
The drafting process involved three formal readings. The first reading was a general discussion in 1948. The second reading involved a detailed, clause-by-clause consideration where thousands of amendments were proposed. The third reading began in November 1949 and ended on November 26, 1949, when the motion for the adoption of the Constitution was finally passed and signed.

29. (3) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, introduced the final draft of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly on November 4, 1948. He led the subsequent discussions during the first, second, and third readings. His profound legal knowledge and logical reasoning were vital in defending the draft provisions against criticisms and steering the document toward adoption.

30. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
The Indian Constitution borrowed Fundamental Rights from the US Constitution and the Directive Principles of State Policy from the Irish Constitution. The cabinet form of government and the parliamentary system were largely inspired by the British Constitution. The provision for a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament to resolve deadlocks was taken from the Australian Constitution.

31. (1) Australia
The concept of the 'Concurrent List', which contains subjects on which both the Union and the State governments can legislate, was borrowed from the Constitution of Australia. Additionally, the Indian Constitution adopted other features from Australia, such as the freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse, as well as the provision for a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.

32. (2) The method of election of the President was adopted from the US Constitution.
While the Indian Constitution borrowed the office of the President and the procedure for impeachment from the US Constitution, the specific method of the President's election through an electoral college was actually adopted from the Irish Constitution. Other features like the suspension of rights during emergency (Germany) and procedure established by law (Japan) are correctly attributed to their respective sources.

33. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
The Government of India Act, 1935, served as the primary structural blueprint for the Indian Constitution. Major features such as the federal scheme, the office of the Governor, the organization of the judiciary, the establishment of Public Service Commissions, and various emergency provisions were all heavily drawn from this Act. It provided the administrative framework for the new democratic setup.

34. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Fundamental Duties were inspired by the Constitution of the Soviet Union (USSR). The procedure for amending the Constitution was borrowed from South Africa. The ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, which are central to the Preamble, were taken from the French Constitution. Finally, the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was a feature adopted from the Canadian Constitution.

35. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Indian Constitution, which outline the socio-economic goals of the state, were directly modeled upon the Irish Constitution. Interestingly, the Irish framers themselves had borrowed this concept from the Spanish Constitution. This demonstrates the global exchange of constitutional ideas that influenced the drafting of India's fundamental law during the mid-twentieth century.

36. (4) Judiciary Independence
The independence of the judiciary and the power of judicial review were borrowed from the United States Constitution, not the British system. The British influence is most evident in India's parliamentary form of government, the concept of the Rule of Law, the legislative procedure, and the system of single citizenship, which contrast with the American model of dual citizenship and judicial supremacy.

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37. (3) Concept of 'Republic' — French Constitution
The concept of a 'Republic', indicating that the head of state is elected rather than hereditary, was borrowed from the French Constitution. In contrast, the impeachment of the President was taken from the US, the nomination of members to the Rajya Sabha was from Ireland, and the vesting of residuary powers in the Centre was borrowed from the Canadian Constitution.

38. (2) Canada
India adopted a federal system with a strong centralizing tendency, which is more similar to the Canadian model than the American one. From the Canadian Constitution, India borrowed the concept of a "federation with a strong Centre," the vesting of residuary powers in the Union, and the appointment of state governors by the Centre. This ensured national unity and effective administration.

39. (4) Borrowings were adaptations to Indian conditions to remove inherent faults.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar defended the Constitution against the "bag of borrowings" criticism by stating that no constitution could be entirely original in the modern era. He argued that the framers had not blindly copied provisions but had carefully adapted them to suit Indian social conditions and requirements while simultaneously removing any faults observed in the original models of other countries.

40. (2) 26 November 1949
The Constitution of India was officially adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949. This is the date mentioned in the Preamble as the day "we do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution." While the full Constitution came into force later, this date marked the formal completion and acceptance of the final legal document.

41. (3) Fundamental Rights
While the majority of the Constitution's provisions came into force on January 26, 1950, several specific articles related to citizenship, elections, the provisional parliament, and temporary provisions became effective immediately upon adoption on November 26, 1949. Fundamental Rights, however, were among the major parts that did not commence until the official Republic Day in January 1950.

42. (1) I and II only
Article 5, which relates to citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution, and Article 324, which deals with the Election Commission, both came into force on November 26, 1949. Article 368, regarding the power and procedure for amending the Constitution, was not among those that started immediately; it became operational on January 26, 1950, alongside the remaining provisions.

43. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
January 26 was chosen as the date for the Constitution's commencement because of its immense historical significance. On this day in 1930, "Purna Swaraj" (Complete Independence) Day was celebrated across India following the resolution passed at the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929. By choosing this date, the framers honored the legacy of the freedom movement.

44. (2) Only 284 out of 299 members were present to sign the Constitution on 26 November 1949.
On November 26, 1949, the day the Constitution was adopted, only 284 members out of the total 299 members of the assembly were actually present. These 284 members signed the official document. The original Constitution as adopted contained a Preamble, 395 Articles, and 8 Schedules. Note that the Preamble was actually enacted after the rest of the Constitution.

45. (3) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the chief calligrapher of the original Constitution of India. He handwritten the entire document in a flowing italic style. The task of beautifying and decorating the pages was carried out by artists from Shantiniketan, including Nandalal Bose and Beohar Rammanohar Sinha. The Hindi version was calligraphed by Vasant Krishnan Vaidya and decorated by Nandalal Bose.

46. (1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Constitution was indeed adopted on November 26, 1949, which signified that the

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drafting and approval process by the Constituent Assembly was complete. However, January 26, 1950, is officially referred to as the "date of commencement" of the Constitution, not the date of its enactment. The enactment took place on the same day as the adoption in November 1949.

47. (1) An introduction containing the summary or essence of the entire Constitution.
The Preamble serves as an introductory statement that sets out the guiding purpose, principles, and philosophy of the Constitution. It provides a concise summary or the "essence" of the entire document. Jurist N.A. Palkhivala aptly described it as the "identity card of the Constitution," as it reflects the core values and aspirations that the subsequent articles seek to achieve.

48. (2) Jawaharlal Nehru
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution', which was drafted and moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946. This resolution outlined the vision for an independent India and was unanimously adopted by the Assembly. Its core principles were eventually refined and condensed to form the Preamble that opens our Constitution today.

49. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Various scholars have described the Preamble's significance differently. N. A. Palkhivala called it the "identity card of the Constitution." K. M. Munshi described it as the "horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic." Sir Ernest Barker viewed it as the "key-note to the Constitution," while Thakur Das Bhargava famously referred to the Preamble as the "soul of the Constitution" and its jewel set.

50. (1) I, II and III only
The Preamble has been amended only once, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. This amendment added three new words to the Preamble: 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity'. While the word 'Fraternity' was already part of the original Preamble adopted in 1949, these additions were made to explicitly state the social and political character of the Indian state and its unity.

51. (3) The People of India
The opening words of the Preamble, "We, the People of India," clearly indicate that the ultimate source of authority for the Constitution resides with the citizens of the country. This signifies that the Constitution is not a gift from a sovereign or a foreign power, but a document created, adopted, and enacted by the people themselves through their representatives.

52. (4) It acts as an independent source of substantive power for the legislature.
The Preamble is neither a source of power to the legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of the legislature. While it indicates the nature of the state and serves as a vital tool for interpreting ambiguous provisions of the Constitution, it does not possess any independent legal force to grant substantive powers that are not otherwise provided in the constitutional text.

53. (3) Provisions are not legally enforceable in courts of law if violated.
The Preamble is non-justiciable, meaning its provisions are not legally enforceable in a court of law. One cannot sue the government based solely on a perceived violation of the ideals mentioned in the Preamble, such as 'Socialist' or 'Fraternity'. However, it remains an integral part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368, provided the basic structure is maintained.

54. (2) II, IV, III, V, I
The Preamble declares India to be a "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic." This specific order reflects the core characteristics of the Indian state. 'Sovereign' comes first, followed by 'Socialist' and 'Secular' (both added in 1976), then 'Democratic', and finally 'Republic'. Maintaining this sequence is important as it defines the foundational nature of the country's political system.

55. (4) The head of the state is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period.
A 'Republic' means that the head of the state is an elected official rather than a hereditary monarch. In India, the President is the head of state and is indirectly elected for a fixed term of five years. Additionally, it implies that political sovereignty is vested in the people rather than an individual, and that public offices are open to all citizens.

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56. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
India follows 'democratic socialism', which aims to end poverty, ignorance, and inequality of opportunity through parliamentary means. Unlike 'communistic socialism', which involves the nationalization of all means of production and the abolition of private property, India's democratic socialism embraces a mixed economy. This model allows both the public and private sectors to contribute to the nation's economic development.

57. (3) All religions in the country have the same status and support from the State.
Indian secularism is characterized by a positive concept where the state maintains a principled distance from religion but gives equal respect and support to all religions. Unlike the Western model of a strict wall of separation, the Indian state does not have an official religion and ensures that all religious communities enjoy equal status and protection under the law.

58. (1) I, III and IV only
'Sovereign' means India is an independent state. 'Secular' implies the state gives equal respect to all religions. 'Democratic' means supreme power rests with the people. However, 'Socialist' in India does not mean the complete abolition of private property, and 'Republic' means the head of state is elected, not that sovereignty rests in a monarch. Therefore, only statements I, III, and IV are correct.

59. (4) Exercise of supreme power by the people through elected representatives.
The democracy envisaged in the Preamble is primarily an indirect or representative democracy. In this system, the supreme power is exercised by the people through their elected representatives. These representatives are responsible to the people and make laws and policies on their behalf. This ensures that the government is based on the consent of the governed and remains accountable to them.

60. (2) India cannot acquire a foreign territory under any circumstance.
Being a sovereign state, India has the legal capacity to acquire foreign territory or cede a part of its own territory in favor of a foreign state, subject to constitutional procedures. Sovereignty means India is an independent nation, not a dependency of any other power, and is free to conduct its own internal and external affairs without external dictation or interference.

61. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India is classified as a Republic because its head of state, the President, is not a hereditary ruler but is elected. Specifically, the President of India is indirectly elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the States for a fixed tenure. This election is the defining characteristic of a republic.

62. (4) Absence of privileged classes and opening of public offices to all citizens.
The term 'Democratic Republic' in the Indian context signifies that political sovereignty lies with the people and that there is an absence of any privileged class. Consequently, all public offices, from the President down to the local level, are open to every citizen without any discrimination based on caste, creed, or religion. This promotes political equality and ensures a truly representative government.

63. (2) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
The Preamble lists the objectives of the Constitution in a specific order: Justice (social, economic, and political), followed by Liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship), then Equality (of status and of opportunity), and finally Fraternity (assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation). This sequence outlines the hierarchical progression of constitutional ideals.

64. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The ideals of social, economic, and political justice were inspired by the Russian Revolution of 1917. The concepts of liberty, equality, and fraternity originated from the French Revolution. The idea of a 'Republic' with an elected head also has French roots. Indian 'Democratic Socialism' is a unique blend of Gandhian and Marxist principles, emphasizing social welfare within a democratic framework.

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65. (2) Absence of restraints and provision of opportunities for personality development.
In the context of the Preamble, 'Liberty' does not mean a "license" to do anything one wants. Instead, it signifies the absence of arbitrary restraints on the activities of individuals. More importantly, it involves providing the necessary conditions and opportunities for the full development of an individual's personality. This liberty is not absolute but is subject to reasonable restrictions defined within the Constitution.

66. (1) Economic Justice — Non-discrimination based on economic factors.
Economic justice involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income, and property, ensuring that individuals are not discriminated against based on their economic status. Political justice implies equal access to all political offices and rights. Social justice means equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction. Civic equality refers to equality before the law and equal protection under the law.

67. (3) I, II and III only
The Preamble explicitly mentions three distinct dimensions of justice: Social, Economic, and Political. These are to be secured for all citizens. While 'Legal Justice' is a crucial component of the rule of law and is addressed through various other articles of the Constitution, it is not one of the specific categories of justice listed within the text of the Preamble itself.

68. (4) Liberty of occupation
The Preamble specifically guarantees five types of liberty: thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. Although the right to practice any profession or carry on any occupation is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution, it is not explicitly listed among the liberties mentioned in the Preamble. The Preamble focuses primarily on fundamental intellectual and spiritual freedoms.

69. (3) Sense of brotherhood emphasizing individual dignity and national unity.
Fraternity refers to a sense of common brotherhood among all Indians. The Preamble aims to promote this fraternity to ensure two things: the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. It encourages citizens to transcend narrow loyalties of caste, religion, or region, fostering a shared national identity that is essential for the survival and progress of a diverse democracy.

70. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Preamble promises all citizens equality of status and of opportunity. This ideal of equality is comprehensive, covering three dimensions. Civic equality is reflected in articles like equality before the law. Political equality is seen in provisions for universal adult franchise. Economic equality is promoted through the Directive Principles, which aim to reduce wealth concentration and ensure a decent standard of living.

71. (4) Berubari Union case (1960)
In the Berubari Union case of 1960, the Supreme Court held that while the Preamble shows the general purpose behind several provisions in the Constitution and is a key to the minds of the makers, it is not an integral part of the Constitution. Therefore, the court concluded that it could not be enforced in a court of law as a source of power.

72. (1) II, I, III
The legal status of the Preamble was first addressed in the Berubari Union case in 1960, where it was declared not to be a part of the Constitution. This was reversed in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973, which held the Preamble to be an integral part. Later, in the LIC of India case in 1995, the court reaffirmed its earlier decision.

73. (1) I and II only
In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court ruled that the Preamble is indeed a part of the Constitution and is of extreme importance. It stated that the Constitution should be interpreted in the light of the grand vision expressed in the Preamble. However, the court also clarified that the Preamble is neither a source of power nor enforceable in courts.

74. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case clarified that the Preamble can be amended under Article 368, just like any other part of the Constitution. However, this power is subject to the limitation that the 'basic structure' of the

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Constitution, which includes the fundamental features mentioned in the Preamble, cannot be destroyed or altered through such an amendment.

75. (4) It places substantive limitations upon the powers of the legislature.
Under current legal doctrine, the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution but it is non-justiciable. Crucially, it does not grant any substantive power to the legislature, nor does it place any substantive limitations or prohibitions upon legislative powers. Its role is primarily interpretive, guiding the understanding of the Constitution's goals and principles rather than acting as a direct source of law.

76. (2) The Preamble
The Preamble serves as a vital guide for the judiciary when interpreting the Constitution. If any Article is found to be ambiguous or capable of multiple meanings, the courts often look to the Preamble to understand the intentions of the framers and the underlying philosophy of the document. This helps in resolving legal uncertainties in a manner that aligns with the nation's core ideals.

77. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Article 5 deals with citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution for those domiciled in India. Article 6 covers the rights of persons who migrated to India from Pakistan. Article 7 addresses those who migrated to Pakistan but later returned to India. Article 8 concerns persons of Indian origin residing outside the country, ensuring they could register as Indian citizens under specific conditions.

78. (3) Article 11
Article 11 of the Constitution expressly grants the Parliament of India the power to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship. This article clarifies that the preceding articles (5 to 10) only addressed citizenship at the time of commencement, and future regulations would be determined by parliamentary legislation.

79. (1) Citizenship only at the commencement date of 26 January 1950.
The citizenship provisions contained in Part II of the Constitution (Articles 5 to 11) were designed only to identify who became a citizen of India at the commencement of the Constitution on January 26, 1950. They do not provide a permanent or comprehensive law for citizenship. Instead, they left the task of creating laws for future acquisition and termination to the Parliament.

80. (2) V only
Statement V is incorrect because according to Article 9, any person who voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state ceased to be an Indian citizen immediately. This rule applied from the commencement of the Constitution and was not deferred until 1955. The other statements correctly describe the various categories of persons who became citizens at the time of India becoming a Republic.

81. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India maintains a system of single citizenship to promote national unity. The Constitution does not recognize dual citizenship. Article 9 reinforces this by stating that anyone who voluntarily acquires foreign citizenship automatically loses their Indian citizenship. This ensures that an Indian citizen owes allegiance only to the Union of India, unlike federal systems like the United States where dual citizenship exists.

82. (4) Art. 11
While Articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 specify the different categories of persons who were deemed citizens at the commencement of the Constitution, Article 11 does not determine anyone's status. Instead, it empowers the Parliament to enact laws for the future acquisition and termination of citizenship. Thus, Article 11 is a source of legislative power rather than a provision defining initial citizenship status.

83. (3) Article 7
Article 7 of the Constitution addresses the complex situation of persons who migrated to Pakistan after March 1, 1947, but later returned to India for resettlement under a valid permit. Such persons could be deemed citizens of India at

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the commencement if they had resided in India for at least six months following their return and submitted an application for registration.

84. (4) Domicile implies residence with the intention of permanently residing in a particular territory.
Under Article 5, 'domicile' is a crucial requirement for citizenship. It consists of two essential elements: actual residence in a place and the intention to remain there permanently or indefinitely. Mere temporary presence, such as for study or travel, does not constitute domicile. A person can have multiple residences but, under the law, they can only have one domicile at any given time.

85. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Citizenship Act of 1955 provides for five different ways of acquiring Indian citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution. These include citizenship by birth, citizenship by descent, citizenship by registration, citizenship by naturalisation, and citizenship by incorporation of territory. Each mode has specific legal requirements and procedures that must be followed as prescribed by the central government and the Act.

86. (2) Born outside India after 26 Jan 1950 with an Indian citizen parent.
Citizenship by descent is the mode through which a person born outside the territory of India can acquire Indian citizenship based on their parentage. For instance, a person born outside India on or after January 26, 1950, is a citizen by descent if their father (or later, either parent) was a citizen of India at the time of birth, subject to registration.

87. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Registration is a pathway typically used by persons of Indian origin, spouses of Indian citizens, or minor children of citizens who are already resident in India for a certain period. Naturalisation, however, is the process by which a foreigner who is not of Indian origin and is not an illegal migrant can apply for citizenship after meeting specific criteria, including long residency.

88. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
Citizenship by birth depends on being born in India and the citizenship status of parents. Registration applies to those married to Indian citizens after seven years of residence. Naturalisation requires an oath of allegiance and renouncing foreign citizenship. In cases of incorporation of territory, the Central Government issues a notification specifying the residents who shall become citizens of India from a notified date.

89. (3) The Central Government specifies by notification who shall become citizens.
If a foreign territory becomes a part of India, the Government of India specifies the persons of that territory who shall be the citizens of India. Such persons become the citizens of India from the notified date. For example, when Pondicherry became a part of India, the Government issued the Citizenship (Pondicherry) Order, 1962, under the Citizenship Act, 1955, to grant citizenship.

90. (1) No, as children of foreign diplomats are ineligible for birth citizenship.
Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, there are certain exceptions to the rule of citizenship by birth. Children of foreign diplomats and children of enemy aliens born on Indian soil during a period of war do not acquire Indian citizenship by birth. This is an international practice that recognizes the diplomatic immunity and the specific status of such individuals while serving in foreign countries.

91. (4) I, II and III
The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes three methods by which an Indian citizen can lose their citizenship: renunciation, termination, and deprivation. Renunciation is a voluntary act. Termination occurs automatically when a person acquires another country's citizenship. Deprivation is a compulsory termination of citizenship by the Central government on specific grounds such as fraud, showing disloyalty to the Constitution, or enemy communication.

92. (2) The citizen has voluntarily migrated to another country for employment.
Voluntarily migrating for employment is not a ground for 'deprivation' by the government. Deprivation is reserved for serious acts like obtaining citizenship through fraud, showing

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disloyalty to the Constitution, or helping an enemy during war. However, if a person voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country while abroad, their Indian citizenship would be 'terminated' automatically, which is distinct from being 'deprived'.

93. (2) Two years, within five years of naturalization.
A person who has become an Indian citizen by naturalisation or registration can be deprived of their citizenship by the Central government if, within five years after such registration or naturalisation, they have been sentenced to imprisonment in any country for a period of not less than two years. This provision ensures that only individuals of good character are allowed to retain their granted citizenship.

94. (1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
While it is true that Indian citizenship automatically terminates if a person voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country, this provision of automatic termination is specifically suspended during a war in which India is engaged. This is to prevent individuals from avoiding their national obligations or potentially engaging in harmful activities during a national crisis by switching their citizenship to another nation.

95. (1) Minor children of a person renouncing citizenship lose Indian citizenship.
When an adult Indian citizen renounces their citizenship, every minor child of that person also ceases to be a citizen of India. However, the law provides a safeguard for these children: within one year after attaining the age of 18, such a person may make a declaration that they wish to resume Indian citizenship, thereby regaining their status as a citizen.

96. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019, aims to help persecuted religious minorities from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan. It sets a cut-off date of December 31, 2014, for entry. It exempts Sixth Schedule tribal areas and Inner Line Permit areas. Furthermore, it significantly reduces the residency requirement for naturalisation from 11 years down to 5 years for these specific groups.

97. (2) Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan; Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, Christians
The CAA 2019 specifically identifies three neighboring countries: Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan. It provides benefits to illegal migrants belonging to six religious minority communities from these countries: Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians. The Act excludes other neighboring countries like Sri Lanka or Myanmar and does not include the majority religious community of the three specified countries.

98. (1) I and II only
The provisions of the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019, do not apply to the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura which are included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. Additionally, the Act exempts areas that are notified under the 'Inner Line Permit' regime. This was done to protect the unique cultural and social identity of the indigenous populations.

99. (3) 31 December 2014
To be eligible for the benefits provided by the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019, individuals from the specified minority communities and countries must have entered India on or before December 31, 2014. Those who meet this criteria and have been living in India since their entry are no longer treated as "illegal migrants" and are eligible to apply for Indian citizenship fast-track.

100. (4) Grant citizenship to persecuted minorities from three specific countries.
The primary objective of the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019, is to provide a legal path to Indian citizenship for religious minorities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan who fled their home countries due to religious persecution. By amending the definition of "illegal migrant" for these specific groups, the Act enables them to seek naturalisation and integrate into Indian society more easily.

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CHAPTER 02
Fundamental Rights

1. Which part of the Constitution of India deals with Fundamental Rights?
(1) Part II
(2) Part III
(3) Part IV
(4) Part V
(5) Question not attempted

2. The concept of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution was primarily inspired by the Constitution of which country?
(1) United States
(2) United Kingdom
(3) Ireland
(4) Canada
(5) Question not attempted

3. Under Article 12 of the Constitution, which of the following is NOT included in the definition of the State?
(1) Government and Parliament of India
(2) Government and Legislature of each of the States
(3) Private bodies performing no public function
(4) Local authorities within the territory of India
(5) Question not attempted

4. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below:
Assertion (A): Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void.
Reason (R): Article 13 expressly provides for the doctrine of judicial review to protect fundamental rights.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

5. The concept of equality before the law as enshrined in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution is of:
(1) American origin
(2) French origin
(3) British origin
(4) Russian origin
(5) Question not attempted

6. Article 15 prohibits discrimination by the State against any citizen on grounds only of:
(1) Religion, race, caste, sex, descent, or place of birth
(2) Religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
(3) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or residence
(4) Religion, race, language, sex, or place of birth
(5) Question not attempted

7. Match the articles in List I with the provisions in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Article)
A. Article 14
B. Article 15
C. Article 16
D. Article 17
List II: (Provision)
i. Equality of opportunity in public employment
ii. Abolition of untouchability
iii. Equality before law
iv. Prohibition of discrimination
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

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(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding Article 16 of the Constitution:
Statement I: Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment under the State.
Statement II: The State is prohibited from making any provision for the reservation of appointments in favour of any backward class of citizens.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the freedoms guaranteed under Article 19:
I. They are available to both citizens and foreigners.
II. They can be suspended during an emergency declared on the grounds of armed rebellion.
III. They are subject to reasonable restrictions by the State.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

10. The fundamental right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 has been expanded by the Supreme Court to include:
(1) Right to a speedy trial
(2) Right against solitary confinement
(3) Right to privacy
(4) All of the above
(5) Question not attempted

11. A lower caste individual is denied entry into a public well solely based on caste. This act directly violates which fundamental right?
(1) Article 16
(2) Article 17
(3) Article 19
(4) Article 21
(5) Question not attempted

12. Find the odd one out regarding the writs issued under Article 32:
(1) Habeas Corpus
(2) Injunction
(3) Mandamus
(4) Certiorari
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which Article of the Indian Constitution expressly prohibits human trafficking and forced labour?
(1) Article 22
(2) Article 23
(3) Article 24
(4) Article 25
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the first four freedoms guaranteed under Article 19(1) of the Indian Constitution?
(1) Freedom of speech and expression; Freedom to form associations; Freedom to assemble peacefully; Freedom to move freely
(2) Freedom to assemble peacefully; Freedom of speech and expression; Freedom to form associations; Freedom to move freely
(3) Freedom to form associations; Freedom of speech and expression; Freedom to move freely; Freedom to assemble peacefully
(4) Freedom of speech and expression; Freedom to assemble peacefully; Freedom to form associations; Freedom to move freely
(5) Question not attempted

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15. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding writs and their meanings?
(1) Certiorari - To forbid
(2) Habeas Corpus - You may have the body
(3) Mandamus - We command
(4) Quo Warranto - By what authority
(5) Question not attempted

16. Article 25 guarantees freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion. This right is subject to:
(1) National security and sovereignty
(2) Public order, morality, and health

(3) Foreign relations and public decency
(4) Unity and integrity of the nation
(5) Question not attempted

17. Match the articles in List I with the subject matter in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Article)
A. Article 25
B. Article 26
C. Article 27
D. Article 28
List II: (Subject Matter)
i. Freedom to manage religious affairs
ii. Freedom from attending religious instruction
iii. Freedom of conscience and free practice of religion
iv. Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

18. Which of the following statements about Article 29 is correct?
(1) It allows any section of citizens to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture.
(2) It exclusively protects the rights and interests of religious minority groups only.
(3) It permits the State to deny admission into institutions based on linguistic grounds.
(4) It authorizes minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
(5) Question not attempted

19. Consider the following statements regarding Article 32:
I. It is itself a Fundamental Right.
II. The Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction to issue writs under it.
III. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called it the heart and soul of the Constitution.
IV. The right guaranteed by this Article cannot be suspended except as otherwise provided by the Constitution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

20. The doctrine of eclipse, applied in constitutional law, is an effect primarily associated with which Article?
(1) Article 12
(2) Article 13
(3) Article 14
(4) Article 21
(5) Question not attempted

21. The right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions is protected under which Article?
(1) Article 28
(2) Article 29
(3) Article 30
(4) Article 32
(5) Question not attempted

22. Arrange the following grounds of non-discrimination in the sequential order they appear in Article 15(1) of the Constitution:
I. Caste
II. Race
III. Sex
IV. Religion
V. Place of birth
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(1) IV, II, I, III, V
(2) I, II, III, IV, V
(3) IV, I, II, III, V
(4) II, IV, I, III, V
(5) Question not attempted

23. The term untouchability as mentioned in Article 17 of the Constitution is defined in:
(1) The Constitution itself
(2) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
(3) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
(4) It is neither defined in the Constitution nor in any Act
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following entities:
I. Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)
II. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)

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III. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
IV. A private school with no state funding
V. The judiciary exercising non-administrative functions

Which of the above entities falls under the definition of State according to Article 12 as interpreted by the Supreme Court?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, III, and IV only
(3) I, II, III, and V only
(4) II, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

25. In the landmark case of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India, the Supreme Court held that the Right to Privacy is protected under which Article?
(1) Article 14
(2) Article 19
(3) Article 21
(4) Article 25
(5) Question not attempted

26. Consider the following statements regarding the restrictions on Fundamental Rights:
Statement I: The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression on the grounds of public order.
Statement II: The reasonableness of the restrictions is a decision of the judiciary and can be challenged in court.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

27. Match the freedoms in List I with the grounds for restriction in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Freedom under Article 19)
A. Freedom of speech and expression
B. Freedom of assembly
C. Freedom of association
D. Freedom of movement

List II: (Ground for Restriction)
i. Interests of the general public or protection of any Scheduled Tribe
ii. Sovereignty and integrity of India, and public order
iii. Defamation or contempt of court
iv. Public order or morality
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

28. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Article 24 of the Constitution:
(1) It prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory or mine.
(2) It completely bans the employment of children in harmless and innocent work.
(3) It prohibits the employment of children in any other hazardous employment.
(4) It works in conjunction with the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following cases related to Article 21:
I. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
II. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
III. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

Which of the above case(s) marks a shift from procedure established by law to due process of law in Indian jurisprudence?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) I and III only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

30. Which of the following is an exception to the rule of Equality before Law under Article 14?
(1) The Prime Minister of India
(2) Members of Parliament during parliamentary proceedings
(3) Judges of the Supreme Court
(4) The President and Governors for their official acts
(5) Question not attempted

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31. Which of the following best describes the reason Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 the heart and soul of the Constitution?
(1) It makes Fundamental Rights judicially enforceable by the Supreme Court.
(2) It empowers the Parliament to amend Part III of the Indian Constitution.
(3) It ensures the executive maintains a strong central government system.
(4) It safeguards the cultural and educational rights of minority communities.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Article 20 of the Indian Constitution provides protection in respect of conviction for offences. Which of the following principles is NOT covered under this Article?
(1) Ex-post-facto law
(2) Preventive detention
(3) Double jeopardy
(4) Self-incrimination
(5) Question not attempted

33. A religious community decides to establish a charitable hospital strictly managed by its own members. The State denies a general subsidy to this hospital citing it is managed by a specific religious group. Under which Article can the community primarily challenge this decision?
(1) Article 25
(2) Article 26
(3) Article 29
(4) Article 30
(5) Question not attempted

34. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the oth7er as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below:
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and not for any other purpose.
Reason (R): Article 32 limits the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction specifically to the enforcement of Part III of the Constitution.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

35. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding reservations and their constitutional basis:
(1) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) - Article 15(4)
(2) Reservation in promotions with consequential seniority - Article 16(4A)
(3) Carrying forward of unfilled reserved vacancies - Article 16(2)
(4) Special provision for socially and educationally backward classes - Article 15(3)
(5) Question not attempted

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36. Which Article restricts Fundamental Rights while martial law is in force in any area?
(1) Article 33
(2) Article 34
(3) Article 35
(4) Article 352
(5) Question not attempted

37. Match the writs in List I with the conditions for issue in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Writ)
A. Certiorari
B. Prohibition
C. Mandamus
D. Quo Warranto
List II: (Condition for Issue)
i. Issued to a person who has detained another unlawfully
ii. Issued to compel a public authority to perform its duty
iii. Issued to a lower court to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction
iv. Issued to squash an order passed by a lower court
v. Issued to inquire into the legality of a claim to a public office
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-v
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-v
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-v, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

38. The term begar mentioned in Article 23 refers to:

(1) Commercial selling and buying of human beings.
(2) Compulsory labor without financial remuneration.
(3) Employment of children in industrial sectors.
(4) Involvement in manual scavenging practices.
(5) Question not attempted

39. Consider the following statements about Article 15:
I. It prevents the State from discriminating against citizens on certain specific grounds.
II. It prevents private citizens from denying access to public restaurants and shops.
III. It allows the State to make special provisions for women and children.
IV. It prevents the State from making special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I, II and III only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following statements regarding Article 22:
Statement I: A person arrested must be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.
Statement II: The safeguard of being produced before a magistrate within 24 hours is available to enemy aliens and persons arrested under preventive detention laws.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

41. Find the odd one out among the following Articles, based on their availability to non-citizens:
(1) Article 14
(2) Article 15
(3) Article 20
(4) Article 21
(5) Question not attempted

42. Article 21A, which makes the right to education a Fundamental Right, was added to the Constitution by which Amendment Act?
(1) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(2) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(3) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(4) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding cultural and educational rights?
(1) These rights are exclusively designed for the protection of religious groups only.
(2) Article 30 grants only linguistic minorities the right to run educational institutions.
(3) Minority institutions are completely immune from all state educational regulations.
(4) The State cannot discriminate against minority management in granting financial aid.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding the features of writs:
I. Mandamus cannot be issued against a private individual.
II. Prohibition can only be issued against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities.
III. Certiorari can be issued against administrative authorities affecting rights of individuals.
IV. Quo Warranto can be sought by any interested person, not necessarily the aggrieved person.
V. Habeas Corpus cannot be issued against a private individual.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) V only
(4) IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

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45. Which of the following does NOT constitute an exception to the general rule of equality under Article 14?
(1) Immunities granted to the President of India
(2) Immunities granted to foreign sovereigns and diplomats
(3) Differential treatment based solely on the birthplace of a citizen
(4) Reasonable classification based on intelligible differentia
(5) Question not attempted

46. The principle of Rule of Law is embodied in which Article of the Constitution?
(1) Article 12
(2) Article 13
(3) Article 14
(4) Article 21
(5) Question not attempted

47. Match the constitutional principles in List I with the corresponding articles in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Constitutional Principle)
A. Protection of life and personal liberty
B. Abolition of titles
C. Prohibition of traffic in human beings
D. Freedom to manage religious affairs
List II: (Corresponding Article)
i. Article 18
ii. Article 21
iii. Article 23
iv. Article 26
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

48. What is the most appropriate definition of a minority for the purpose of Article 30 in India?
(1) A community comprising less than 50% of the national population of India.
(2) A group with less than 50% population in a specific State.
(3) A community officially listed under the National Commission for Minorities Act.
(4) Any social group maintaining a distinct culture irrespective of their total numbers.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following rights under Article 26:
I. Right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.
II. Right to acquire movable and immovable property.
III. Right to administer such property in accordance with law.
Which of the above right(s) is/are subject to public order, morality, and health?
(1) I only
(2) I and II only
(3) III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

50. During the proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352, which Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended?
(1) Articles 14 and 15
(2) Articles 19 and 20
(3) Articles 20 and 21
(4) Articles 21 and 22
(5) Question not attempted

51. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The judiciary is explicitly mentioned under the definition of State in Article 12 of the Constitution.
Statement II: The Supreme Court has ruled that courts act as State when performing administrative functions, but not when exercising judicial functions.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

52. Which of the following statements regarding Article 28 (freedom as to attendance at religious instruction) is incorrect?
(1) No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.

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(2) Religious instruction is permitted in institutions administered by the State but established under an endowment requiring such instruction.
(3) If a minor is attending an educational institution recognized by the State, the guardian's consent is required for them to participate in religious worship.
(4) In educational institutions recognized by the State, students can be compelled to attend religious instruction.
(5) Question not attempted

53. If a citizen's fundamental right under Article 19 is violated by a private individual without any state backing, what is the immediate effect regarding constitutional remedies?
(1) The citizen can directly move the Supreme Court under Article 32.
(2) The citizen can directly move the High Court under Article 226 citing a fundamental rights violation.
(3) The citizen cannot invoke Article 32 as fundamental rights are generally enforced against the State.
(4) The President can intervene to restore the fundamental right.
(5) Question not attempted

54. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below:
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution originally adopted the phrase "procedure established by law" instead of "due process of law" in Article 21.
Reason (R): The framers wanted to empower the courts to invalidate laws solely on the ground of being unreasonable or unjust.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Article 18 abolishes titles. Which of the following is NOT prohibited under this Article?
(1) Titles conferred by a foreign State on an Indian citizen
(2) Hereditary titles of nobility previously given by the British government
(3) Titles of honor given by a foreign state to an alien holding an office of profit in India without the President's consent
(4) Academic distinctions like PhD or military ranks like General
(5) Question not attempted

56. The State enacts a law prohibiting citizens from holding a public demonstration on a major highway to prevent massive traffic disruptions. Under which provision can the State justify this law?
(1) Article 19(2) regarding the regulation of speech and expression.
(2) Article 19(3) regarding the regulation of peaceful assembly.
(3) Article 14 concerning the principle of equal protection of the laws.
(4) Article 21 concerning the right to life of the general commuting public.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Match the case laws in List I with the fundamental rights in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Case Law)
A. Indira Sawhney Case
B. Vishaka Case
C. M.C. Mehta Case
D. S.R. Bommai Case
List II: (Fundamental Right)
i. Right to pollution-free environment (Article 21)
ii. Secularism and freedom of religion
iii. Reservation in public employment (Article 16)
iv. Protection against sexual harassment (Articles 14, 15, 21)
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

58. The definition of traffic in human beings under Article 23 includes:
(1) Selling and buying of human beings like

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goods
(2) Immoral traffic in women and children
(3) The devadasi system
(4) All of the above
(5) Question not attempted

59. Consider the following statements about freedom of movement and residence (Article 19(1)(d) and (e)):
I. Both these rights are complementary to each other.
II. They can be restricted to protect the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.
III. The Supreme Court has ruled that the freedom of movement of prostitutes can be restricted on grounds of public health.
IV. They grant an absolute right to travel abroad.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

60. Under Article 33, Parliament is empowered to restrict or abrogate the Fundamental Rights of:
(1) Members of the Indian Armed Forces exclusively.
(2) Members of the Armed Forces and paramilitary services.
(3) Personnel in Armed Forces, police, and intelligence agencies.
(4) All high-ranking civil servants and senior political leaders.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Find the odd one out from the following grounds of reasonable restrictions on Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(2):
(1) Contempt of court
(2) Friendly relations with foreign states
(3) Protection of interests of Scheduled Tribes
(4) Decency or morality
(5) Question not attempted

62. Arrange the following protections in the sequence they are mentioned in clauses (1), (2), and (3) of Article 20 of the Constitution:
I. Protection against double jeopardy
II. Protection against self-incrimination
III. Protection against ex-post-facto law
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(1) III, I, II
(2) I, II, III
(3) II, I, III
(4) III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following is the best description of "equal protection of laws" under Article 14?
(1) Equal treatment under equal circumstances regarding privileges and liabilities.
(2) The total absence of any special privileges in favor of any individual.
(3) The universal subjection of all social classes to the ordinary law.
(4) The constitutional principle that no person resides above the law.
(5) Question not attempted

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64. Consider the following rights:
I. Right to clean environment
II. Right to free legal aid
III. Right to travel abroad
IV. Right to primary education
V. Right to strike
Which of the above rights have been included under Article 21 by the Supreme Court?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, III, and V only
(3) I, III, IV, and V only
(4) II, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following statements regarding Article 15:
Statement I: Article 15(1) strictly prohibits any form of discrimination on the ground of sex.
Statement II: Article 15(3) allows the State to make special provisions for women and children, superseding the strict prohibition of Article 15(1).
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

(5) Question not attempted

66. The writ of Mandamus cannot be issued against which of the following?
(1) The President of India
(2) A lower court
(3) A tribunal
(4) A municipal corporation
(5) Question not attempted

67. Match the categories in List I with the specific fundamental rights in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Overarching Category)
A. Right to Equality
B. Right to Freedom
C. Right against Exploitation
D. Right to Freedom of Religion
List II: (Specific Fundamental Right)
i. Prohibition of employment of children in factories
ii. Abolition of untouchability
iii. Freedom to manage religious affairs
iv. Protection in respect of conviction for offences
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

68. Which of the following statements about Article 16(4A) is correct?
(1) It was first introduced by the First Amendment Act of 1951.
(2) It mandates reservations in private sector jobs for backward classes.
(3) It limits reservations to 50 percent during the initial appointment stage.
(4) It allows reservation in promotions for SC and ST categories.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Consider the following statements about Article 30:
I. It limits the right to establish educational institutions only to religious minorities.
II. The right includes the right to administer the institution.
III. The State cannot acquire the property of a minority educational institution under any circumstance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) II only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

70. The writ of Habeas Corpus can be issued in all of the following cases EXCEPT:
(1) When the detention is unlawful
(2) When the detention is for contempt of a legislature or a court
(3) When a person is detained under a preventive detention law without adhering to constitutional safeguards
(4) When the detention is by a private individual
(5) Question not attempted

71. The principle of double jeopardy under Article 20(2) means:
(1) No person shall be tried for two different offences at the same time.
(2) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
(3) No person shall be subjected to a penalty greater than that which existed at the time of the offence.
(4) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the grounds on which discrimination is explicitly prohibited by the respective Articles:
(1) Article 15 - Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth
(2) Article 16 - Religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
(3) Article 29(2) - Religion, race, caste, language
(4) Article 25 - Religion, race, caste, wealth
(5) Question not attempted

73. A group of citizens wants to form an association but the State passes a law banning the formation of all associations that discuss government policies. Under which fundamental right can the citizens challenge this law?
(1) Article 19(1)(b)
(2) Article 19(1)(c)
(3) Article 21

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(4) Article 25
(5) Question not attempted

74. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below:
Assertion (A): Article 14 forbids class legislation but permits reasonable classification of persons, objects, and transactions by the law.
Reason (R): For a classification to be reasonable, it must be based on intelligible differentia which has a rational nexus with the object sought to be achieved by the statute.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

75. The writ of Certiorari is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to:
(1) Direct them to perform their public duty
(2) Inquire into the legality of a claim to public office
(3) Produce the body of a detained person
(4) Transfer a case pending with them or squash their order
(5) Question not attempted

76. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The State can regulate or restrict any economic, financial, political, or other secular activity associated with religious practice under Article 25.
Statement II: The right to freedom of religion under Article 25 is absolute and immune from State intervention to ensure public morality.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

77. Match the headings in List I with the articles in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Fundamental Right Heading)
A. Right to Equality
B. Right to Freedom
C. Right against Exploitation
D. Cultural and Educational Rights
List II: (Articles)
i. Articles 23 and 24
ii. Articles 14 to 18
iii. Articles 29 and 30
iv. Articles 19 to 22
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following is the most accurate distinction between Article 23 and Article 24?
(1) Article 23 applies to citizens, while Article 24 applies to all residents.
(2) Article 23 limits State actions, while Article 24 limits private conduct.
(3) Article 23 was an amendment, whereas Article 24 was in the original draft.
(4) Article 23 bans forced labor, while Article 24 bans child labor.
(5) Question not attempted

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79. Consider the following statements regarding the characteristics of Fundamental Rights in India:
I. They are absolute and not subject to any restrictions.
II. Some of them are negative in character, placing limitations on the authority of the State.
III. They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement.
IV. They are permanent and cannot be amended or repealed by the Parliament.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and IV only
(2) II and III only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

80. An individual illegally assumes a public office to which they are not entitled. This directly results

in a citizen filing a petition in the High Court. Which writ is the court most likely to issue?
(1) Habeas Corpus
(2) Quo Warranto
(3) Prohibition
(4) Mandamus
(5) Question not attempted

81. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, inserted which of the following provisions into Part III of the Constitution?
(1) The conversion of the right to property into a legal right.
(2) Provision of free and compulsory education for ages 6 to 14.
(3) The right to establish and manage minority educational centers.
(4) The protection against the exploitation of women in the workplace.
(5) Question not attempted

82. Match the writs in List I with the literal meanings in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Writ)
A. Habeas Corpus
B. Mandamus
C. Quo Warranto
D. Certiorari
List II: (Literal Meaning)
i. To be certified
ii. By what authority or warrant
iii. We command
iv. To have the body of
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

83. Which of the following statements about the Right to Property is incorrect?
(1) It was originally a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31.
(2) It was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.
(3) It is currently completely unrecognized by the Indian Constitution.
(4) It is now a constitutional right under Article 300A in Part XII of the Constitution.
(5) Question not attempted

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84. Consider the following grounds:
I. Defamation
II. Contempt of court
III. Friendly relations with foreign states
IV. Public health
V. Security of the State
On which of the above grounds can reasonable restrictions be imposed on the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(2)?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) II, III, IV, and V only
(3) I, II, III, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

85. Which of the following does NOT fall under the Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)?
(1) Freedom to manage religious affairs
(2) Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction in certain educational institutions
(3) Freedom to pay taxes for the promotion of a particular religion
(4) Freedom of conscience
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of Fundamental Rights categories as they appear in Part III of the Constitution?
(1) Right to Equality, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom, Right to Freedom of Religion
(2) Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion
(3) Right to Freedom, Right to Equality, Right to Freedom of Religion, Right against Exploitation
(4) Right to Equality, Right to Freedom of Religion, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation
(5) Question not attempted

87. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the options given below:
Assertion (A): Article 17 has abolished untouchability and made its practice an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Reason (R): The Parliament enacted the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, to prescribe punishment for the practice of untouchability.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

88. An individual wishes to practice medicine but does not possess a medical degree. The State prevents him from doing so. Under Article 19(6), the State is empowered to:
(1) Mandate necessary professional or technical qualifications for practice.
(2) Impose restrictions on his freedom of movement across state borders.
(3) Prohibit all unorganized professional activities within the territory.
(4) Establish a state monopoly within the private medical service sector.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Consider the following statements regarding the right against self-incrimination under Article 20(3):
I. It extends to both oral evidence and documentary evidence.
II. It extends to the compulsory production of material objects or blood specimens.
III. It applies only to criminal proceedings, not to civil proceedings.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

90. The doctrine under Article 13 which states that if an unconstitutional provision of a law can be separated from the constitutional part, only the unconstitutional provision will be void, is known as:
(1) Doctrine of Severability
(2) Doctrine of Eclipse
(3) Doctrine of Waiver
(4) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
(5) Question not attempted

91. Under Article 35 of the Constitution, the power to make laws prescribing punishment for offences such as untouchability and human trafficking is vested in:
(1) The State Legislatures only
(2) Both the Parliament and State Legislatures
(3) The President of India via ordinances
(4) The Parliament only
(5) Question not attempted

92. Arrange the following words in the sequence they appear in Article 25(1) referring to the freedom of religion:
I. Practice
II. Profess
III. Propagate
IV. Conscience
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(1) IV, II, I, III
(2) II, I, III, IV
(3) IV, I, II, III
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

93. Find the odd one out regarding Fundamental Rights available only to citizens of India and NOT to foreigners:
(1) Article 15
(2) Article 16
(3) Article 21
(4) Article 29
(5) Question not attempted

94. Consider the following elements:
I. Equality before the law
II. Equal protection of the laws
III. Protection against arbitrary state action
IV. Absence of any special privileges
V. Absolute immunity for the President and Governors in all matters
Which of the above elements correctly reflects the attributes and interpretations of Article 14?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

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95. Which of the following statements concerning Article 27 (Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion) is correct?
(1) Prohibits using tax revenue for the promotion of a specific religion.
(2) Prohibits the State from levying both taxes and fees for religious ends.
(3) Permits the State to favor a religion if the Parliament provides approval.
(4) Requires the State to levy a tax to support all religious groups equally.
(5) Question not attempted

96. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Article 29 guarantees the protection of interests of both religious and linguistic minorities.
Statement II: The Supreme Court has ruled that the right to conserve language under Article 29 includes the right to agitate for the protection of the language.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

97. Match the provisions in List I with the relevant articles in List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Provision)
A. Abolition of Untouchability
B. Equality of opportunity in public employment
C. Right to elementary education
D. Freedom of speech and expression
List II: (Relevant Article)
i. Article 16
ii. Article 17
iii. Article 19(1)(a)
iv. Article 21A
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

98. If a person is unlawfully arrested and detained without being informed of the grounds of arrest, which specific Fundamental Rights are immediately violated?
(1) Articles 14 and 15
(2) Articles 19 and 20
(3) Articles 21 and 22
(4) Articles 23 and 24
(5) Question not attempted

99. Consider the following criteria used by the Supreme Court to determine if a body falls under "other authorities" in Article 12:
I. Entire share capital is held by the government
II. The body enjoys monopoly status conferred by the State
III. Deep and pervasive State control
IV. The body only employs citizens of India
Which of the above criteria are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

100. What is the primary purpose of the constitutional remedy provided under Article 32?
(1) To allow individuals to challenge the constitutional validity of constitutional amendments.
(2) To grant the Supreme Court the power to review judgments passed by the High Courts.
(3) To ensure the President can override legislative decisions in times of crisis.
(4) To provide a guaranteed, expeditious, and summary remedy for enforcing Fundamental Rights.
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Part III
Part III of the Constitution of India comprises Articles 12 to 35, which encompass the Fundamental Rights. These rights are often described as the Magna Carta of India. They aim to protect the liberties of citizens against the state and ensure the development of individuals through political democracy and social justice principles.

2. (1) United States
The concept of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution was heavily influenced by the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution. While the British tradition emphasizes parliamentary sovereignty, the Indian framers chose the American model of a written constitution where specific rights are judicially enforceable against the legislative and executive branches.

3. (3) Private bodies performing no public function
Article 12 provides a broad definition of State to include the executive and legislative organs of the Union and States, all local authorities, and other statutory or non-statutory authorities. Private entities are typically excluded unless they perform public functions or are under deep and pervasive state control, functioning as state instrumentalities.

4. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 13 of the Constitution provides the foundation for judicial review by declaring laws inconsistent with fundamental rights as void. This article ensures the supremacy of Part III. Since courts are empowered to test the validity of laws against these rights, it expressly provides the doctrine of judicial review to maintain constitutional sanctity.

5. (3) British origin
The concept of equality before the law is derived from the British constitutional tradition and the Rule of Law. It represents a negative concept, implying the absence of special privileges and the equal subjection of all classes to the ordinary law. In contrast, the equal protection of laws is of American origin.

6. (2) Religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
Article 15(1) prohibits the State from discriminating against citizens on five specific grounds. These grounds are religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth. The use of the word only emphasizes that the State cannot discriminate based solely on these factors, though other grounds like residence may sometimes be permissible for specific state classifications.

7. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
This matching exercise aligns constitutional provisions with their respective articles. Article 14 ensures equality before the law, while Article 15 prohibits discrimination. Article 16 provides equality of opportunity in public employment for all citizens. Finally, Article 17 abolishes the practice of untouchability and forbids its implementation in any form within the Indian society.

8. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment matters. While the first statement correctly captures this guarantee, the second is incorrect because Article 16(4) specifically empowers the State to provide reservations for any backward class of citizens not adequately represented. This ensures substantive equality and social justice within the administrative services of the government.

9. (3) III only
Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are exclusive to Indian citizens and are not available to foreigners. They can only be suspended during an emergency declared on grounds of war or external aggression, not armed rebellion. However, all these freedoms are subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by the State on specific grounds like public order.

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10. (4) All of the above
Article 21 has been interpreted broadly by the Supreme Court through various landmark judgments. The right to life and personal liberty now encompasses numerous aspects of human dignity, including the right to a speedy trial, protection against solitary confinement, and the right to privacy, which was affirmed in the historic Puttaswamy case as an intrinsic right.

11. (2) Article 17
Denying entry to a public well based on caste is a direct manifestation of untouchability. Article 17 of the Constitution abolished untouchability and prohibited its practice in any form. This article is unique as it is enforceable against private individuals, ensuring that social discrimination is legally punished under laws like the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

12. (2) Injunction
Article 32 empowers the Supreme Court to issue five specific types of writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. These include Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto. An injunction is a general legal remedy used in civil law but is not one of the five prerogative writs traditionally listed under the constitutional remedies article.

13. (2) Article 23
Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar, and other similar forms of forced labor. Any contravention of this provision is an offence punishable in accordance with law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens and protects individuals against the State as well as private persons, aiming to uphold human dignity and freedom.

14. (4) Freedom of speech and expression; Freedom to assemble peacefully; Freedom to form associations; Freedom to move freely
Article 19(1) of the Indian Constitution lists several freedoms in a specific order. The sequence begins with the freedom of speech and expression, followed by the right to assemble peacefully without arms. The third is the freedom to form associations or unions, and the fourth is the right to move freely throughout the territory of India.

15. (1) Certiorari - To forbid
The literal meaning of Certiorari is to be informed or to be certified. It is a writ issued by a higher court to squash the order of a lower court. In contrast, the writ of Prohibition means to forbid and is issued to prevent a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction or acting against natural justice.

16. (2) Public order, morality, and health
Freedom of religion under Article 25 is not absolute. It is expressly made subject to public order, morality, and health, as well as to other provisions of Part III. This allows the State to intervene in religious practices to maintain social harmony, protect public health, and ensure that religious activities do not violate other fundamental rights.

17. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Articles 25 to 28 cover the Right to Freedom of Religion. Article 25 deals with freedom of conscience and free practice. Article 26 allows for managing religious affairs. Article 27 prohibits taxes for religious promotion, and Article 28 provides freedom from attending religious instructions in state-funded institutions. This structure ensures a secular state while protecting individual and collective religious rights.

18. (1) It allows any section of citizens to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture.
Article 29 provides for the protection of the interests of minorities. It states that any section of citizens residing in India having a distinct language, script, or culture has the right to conserve the same. Notably, this right is not restricted to religious or linguistic minorities but extends to all sections of citizens, ensuring cultural preservation.

19. (2) I, III and IV
Article 32 is a Fundamental Right that makes other rights enforceable. Dr. Ambedkar called it the heart and soul of the Constitution. Its suspension is only permitted as per constitutional provisions. One statement is incorrect because the Supreme Court's jurisdiction under Article 32 is original but not exclusive, as High Courts share concurrent powers under Article 226.

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20. (2) Article 13
The doctrine of eclipse is associated with Article 13. It suggests that a pre-constitutional law inconsistent with fundamental rights is not dead but becomes dormant or eclipsed. If the fundamental right is later amended or removed, the law becomes active again. This doctrine primarily applies to pre-constitutional laws but has been extended to post-constitutional laws in certain contexts.

21. (3) Article 30
Article 30 guarantees the right of all minorities, whether based on religion or language, to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. This right ensures that minorities can preserve their culture and provide education to their community members. The State is also prohibited from discriminating against such institutions when providing financial aid based on their minority management.

22. (1) IV, II, I, III, V
Article 15(1) of the Constitution prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth. The correct sequence follows this specific constitutional text. This provision is a pillar of the right to equality, ensuring that these inherent characteristics do not lead to unfavorable treatment by government authorities.

23. (4) It is neither defined in the Constitution nor in any Act
Although Article 17 abolishes untouchability, the Constitution does not define the term. Similarly, the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and the SC/ST Act, 1989, do not provide a specific definition. Courts have generally interpreted it in a historical sense, referring to the social practice of boycotting certain classes of people based on their birth in specific castes.

24. (1) I, II, and III only
Under Article 12, the definition of State includes statutory bodies like LIC, ONGC, and SAIL because they are instrumentalities of the government. A private school without state funding does not usually fall under this definition. The judiciary is generally not considered State when exercising judicial functions, although it may be considered so when performing administrative or rule-making functions.

25. (3) Article 21
In the landmark 2017 case of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India, a nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court unanimously declared that the Right to Privacy is a fundamental right. The Court held that this right is an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21 and Part III.

26. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Article 19(2) allows the State to impose reasonable restrictions on speech for grounds like public order. Crucially, the judiciary has the power to determine whether a restriction is reasonable or arbitrary. This ensures a balance between individual liberty and social control, as the courts act as the final arbiter in testing the constitutional validity of such legislative measures.

27. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
Each freedom under Article 19 is subject to specific restrictions. Speech can be restricted due to defamation. Assembly and association are limited by public order and sovereignty. Movement can be restricted for the general public interest or the protection of Scheduled Tribes. These restrictions must be reasonable and based on the grounds explicitly mentioned in clauses of Article 19.

28. (2) It completely bans the employment of children in harmless and innocent work.
Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in factories, mines, or hazardous occupations. However, it does not explicitly ban employment in harmless or innocent work. Over time, statutory laws like the Child Labour Act have become stricter, but the constitutional provision itself specifically targets hazardous sectors to protect the health and safety of young children.

29. (2) II only
In the Maneka Gandhi case, the Supreme Court moved away from the narrow interpretation of procedure established by law used in the A.K. Gopalan case. The Court ruled that any procedure must be just, fair, and reasonable, effectively introducing the American concept of substantive

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due process into Article 21. This expansion significantly strengthened the protection of personal liberty.

30. (4) The President and Governors for their official acts
Article 361 provides an exception to the rule of equality before law. The President of India and State Governors are not answerable to any court for the exercise of their official powers and duties. They also enjoy immunity from criminal proceedings and arrest during their term. This ensures they can perform their constitutional roles without the threat of legal harassment.

31. (1) It makes Fundamental Rights judicially enforceable by the Supreme Court.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described Article 32 as the most important article, without which the Constitution would be a nullity. It provides the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. This makes the rights real and effective, as a right without a remedy is meaningless. It acts as the ultimate protector of individual liberties.

32. (2) Preventive detention
Article 20 offers protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment through three principles: ex-post-facto laws, double jeopardy, and self-incrimination. Preventive detention is not covered under Article 20; instead, it is addressed under Article 22. Article 22 provides specific safeguards for persons arrested under ordinary laws and those detained under preventive detention laws, forming a separate category of protection.

33. (2) Article 26
Article 26 grants every religious denomination the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes. If a community's charitable hospital is denied a general subsidy solely because of its religious management, it can challenge the action under this article. This right is subject to public order, morality, and health, but protects the administrative autonomy of religious groups.

34. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court's jurisdiction under Article 32 is limited to the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Unlike the High Courts under Article 226, the Supreme Court cannot issue writs for any other purpose. Thus, Assertion A is true. Reason R correctly explains this limitation, highlighting that Article 32 is specifically designed to safeguard the provisions of Part III of the Constitution.

35. (2) Reservation in promotions with consequential seniority - Article 16(4A)
Article 16(4A) was inserted to allow the State to provide reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, including consequential seniority. Other options are incorrectly matched: EWS reservation is under 15(6) and 16(6), while Article 15(4) deals with socially and educationally backward classes. Article 16(4B) deals with carrying forward unfilled vacancies, not Article 16(2), which prohibits discrimination.

36. (2) Article 34
Article 34 provides for the restriction of Fundamental Rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India. It empowers Parliament to indemnify any person in government service for acts done during the maintenance of order. Martial law is a situation where the military takes over the administration due to the breakdown of ordinary law.

37. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-v
Certiorari is used to squash orders, while Prohibition prevents lower courts from exceeding jurisdiction. Mandamus compels public authorities to perform legal duties. Quo Warranto inquires into the legality of holding a public office. These writs are essential tools for judicial control over administrative and judicial bodies, ensuring they operate within the bounds of the law and constitutional mandates.

38. (2) Compulsory labor without financial remuneration.
The term begar is a specific form of forced labor where a person is compelled to work without receiving any payment or wages. Article 23 of the Constitution prohibits begar and other similar forms of forced labor. This provision aims to eliminate feudal and exploitative practices that violate human dignity and the right to be free from economic coercion.

NODIA

39. (1) I, II and III only
Article 15 prohibits State discrimination and prevents private discrimination in public places like restaurants. Clause (3) allows special provisions for women and children. One statement is incorrect because Article 15(4) and 15(5) actually empower the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, rather than preventing such beneficial and affirmative actions.

40. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Article 22(2) requires that every person arrested under ordinary law be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours. However, Article 22(3) explicitly states that these safeguards do not apply to enemy aliens or persons arrested under preventive detention laws. Thus, while Statement I reflects a general constitutional right, Statement II wrongly includes categories that are specifically exempted from protections.

41. (2) Article 15
Certain Fundamental Rights are reserved exclusively for Indian citizens, including Article 15 (prohibition of discrimination), Article 16 (public employment), Article 19 (freedoms), and Articles 29 and 30 (cultural rights). In contrast, rights like Article 14 (equality), Article 20 (conviction), and Article 21 (life and liberty) are available to both citizens and foreigners within the territory of India, excluding enemy aliens.

42. (3) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 introduced Article 21A, which mandates that the State provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six and fourteen. This landmark amendment elevated the right to education from a directive principle to a justiciable fundamental right, emphasizing the nation's commitment to universalizing elementary education for all children.

43. (4) The State cannot discriminate against minority management in granting financial aid.
Under Article 30(2), the State is prohibited from discriminating against any educational institution in granting aid on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether religious or linguistic. While minorities have the right to administer institutions, they are not immune from reasonable regulations regarding academic standards, sanitation, and national security established by the State for all.

44. (3) V only
One statement is incorrect because the writ of Habeas Corpus can indeed be issued against both public authorities and private individuals. This writ is a powerful tool to protect personal liberty against any form of unlawful detention. Other statements correctly describe the scope of Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto as per settled Indian constitutional jurisprudence and various landmark judicial precedents.

45. (3) Differential treatment based solely on the birthplace of a citizen
Article 14 allows for reasonable classification based on intelligible differentia but prohibits arbitrary discrimination. While the President, foreign diplomats, and reasonable statutory classifications are recognized exceptions, differential treatment based solely on birthplace is generally prohibited under the right to equality. Such a distinction would violate the non-discrimination principles enshrined in both Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution.

46. (3) Article 14
Article 14 embodies the Rule of Law, a concept popularized by A.V. Dicey. It ensures that the law is supreme and that no person is above the law. This article includes two aspects: equality before the law and equal protection of the laws. Together, they form the bedrock of the Indian democratic system, preventing arbitrary exercise of power by the State.

47. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
This match links principles to their specific articles: Article 21 protects life and personal liberty, while Article 18 abolishes titles to ensure social equality. Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and forced labor as part of the right against exploitation. Article 26 grants religious denominations the freedom to manage their own religious affairs, ensuring institutional religious freedom within the secular framework.

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48. (2) A group with less than 50% population in a specific State.
In the T.M.A. Pai Foundation case, the Supreme Court clarified that for the purposes of Article 30, a minority is determined in relation to the population of the State, not the whole of India. Since reorganization of states occurred on linguistic lines, the state is the appropriate unit to identify both linguistic and religious minorities entitled to constitutional protections.

49. (4) I, II, and III
Article 26 guarantees collective religious rights to denominations. However, all rights under this article, including establishing institutions, acquiring property, and administering property, are expressly subject to public order, morality, and health. This ensures that while religious groups enjoy autonomy, their activities must not jeopardize the general welfare of society or the foundational values of the Constitution.

50. (3) Articles 20 and 21
Following the 44th Amendment Act of 1978, the President cannot suspend the right to move the court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21, even during a National Emergency. Article 20 relates to protection in respect of conviction for offences, and Article 21 relates to the right to life and personal liberty, representing non-derogable rights.

51. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Article 12 does not explicitly mention the judiciary in its definition of State. However, through judicial interpretation, the Supreme Court has clarified that when courts perform administrative functions, they fall under the definition of State. Conversely, while performing judicial functions, such as delivering judgments, they are not considered State within the meaning of Article 12 or the Bill of Rights.

52. (4) In educational institutions recognized by the State, students can be compelled to attend religious instruction.
Article 28(3) clearly states that no person attending an educational institution recognized by the State or receiving aid from State funds can be required to take part in religious instruction or worship without their consent. For minors, the consent of their guardian is mandatory. This provision upholds the secular character of education and protects individuals from forced religious participation.

53. (3) The citizen cannot invoke Article 32 as fundamental rights are generally enforced against the State.
Fundamental Rights, including those under Article 19, are primarily protections against State action. If a private individual violates another person's rights without any State involvement, the constitutional remedy under Article 32 is not typically available. In such cases, the aggrieved person must seek remedies under ordinary civil or criminal laws rather than filing a writ petition for a fundamental rights violation.

54. (3) A true but R is false.
The framers deliberately chose procedure established by law over due process of law to avoid giving the judiciary excessive power to strike down legislation on the grounds of unreasonableness. Therefore, Assertion A is true. However, Reason R is false because the actual intent was to limit judicial interference, unlike the American system which allows broader judicial review of legislative policy.

55. (4) Academic distinctions like PhD or military ranks like General
Article 18 prohibits the State from conferring titles, but it explicitly excepts military and academic distinctions. Ranks like General or Colonel and academic degrees like Doctor are not considered titles of nobility that create social hierarchy. Instead, they represent professional merit and service. Thus, they are permissible and do not violate the constitutional mandate for social equality among citizens.

56. (2) Article 19(3) regarding the regulation of peaceful assembly.
Article 19(1)(b) grants the right to assemble peacefully and without arms. However, Article 19(3) empowers the State to impose reasonable restrictions on this right in the interests of public order or the sovereignty and integrity of India. Prohibiting demonstrations on a busy highway to prevent traffic chaos is a valid exercise of power to maintain public order and safety.

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57. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
These landmark cases defined fundamental rights: Indira Sawhney clarified reservations under Article 16. Vishaka established guidelines against sexual harassment under Articles 14, 15, and 21. M.C. Mehta expanded the right to a clean environment under Article 21. S.R. Bommai emphasized secularism as part of the basic structure, protecting religious freedom and preventing the misuse of Article 356 by central authorities.

58. (4) All of the above
Traffic in human beings under Article 23 is a comprehensive term. It includes the commercial buying and selling of men, women, and children as if they were goods. It also encompasses immoral trafficking in women and children and archaic exploitative systems like the devadasi system. These practices are prohibited to protect human dignity and prevent the commodification of individuals.

59. (1) I, II and III only
Freedom of movement and residence are closely linked. They can be restricted for the general public interest or to protect Scheduled Tribes. The Supreme Court has upheld restrictions on prostitutes' movement for public health. One statement is incorrect because Article 19 only covers movement within the territory of India; the right to travel abroad is protected under Article 21, not Article 19.

60. (3) Personnel in Armed Forces, police, and intelligence agencies.
Article 33 allows Parliament to modify the application of Fundamental Rights for members of the Armed Forces, paramilitary forces, police forces, intelligence agencies, and telecommunication systems set up for these forces. This is done to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline, which is essential for national security and the maintenance of public order.

61. (3) Protection of interests of Scheduled Tribes
Article 19(2) lists specific grounds for restricting freedom of speech, such as contempt of court, friendly relations with foreign states, and decency or morality. Protection of the interests of Scheduled Tribes is not a ground for restricting speech; instead, it is a ground for restricting the freedom of movement and residence under other clauses of the same article within the Constitution.

62. (1) III, I, II
Article 20 of the Constitution contains three specific protections in a set sequence. Clause (1) provides protection against ex-post-facto laws. Clause (2) ensures protection against double jeopardy, prohibiting multiple prosecutions for the same offence. Finally, Clause (3) provides the right against self-incrimination, stating that no accused person can be compelled to be a witness against themselves in a trial.

63. (1) Equal treatment under equal circumstances regarding privileges and liabilities.
Equal protection of the laws, derived from the American Constitution, is a positive concept. It implies that among equals, the law should be equal and equally administered. It permits the State to classify persons for legitimate purposes, provided the classification is not arbitrary. This ensures that people in similar situations are treated similarly by the Indian legal system.

64. (1) I, II, III, and IV only
Through judicial activism, the Supreme Court has included the rights to a clean environment, free legal aid, travel abroad, and primary education under the umbrella of Article 21. However, the right to strike is not considered a fundamental right under Article 21 or Article 19; it is generally viewed as a statutory or legal right subject to industrial regulations.

65. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination based on sex. However, Article 15(3) provides an exception, allowing the State to make special provisions for women and children. This is a form of protective discrimination designed to address historical disadvantages. These two provisions work together to achieve substantive equality by acknowledging that certain groups may require additional support from the State for advancement.

66. (1) The President of India
Mandamus is a writ issued to command a public authority to perform a legal duty. However, it

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cannot be issued against the President of India or State Governors for the exercise of their official powers. It is also not available against private individuals, the Chief Justice of a High Court acting in a judicial capacity, or to enforce departmental instructions.

67. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Fundamental Rights are grouped into categories. The Right to Equality includes the abolition of untouchability (Article 17). The Right to Freedom includes protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20). The Right against Exploitation covers the prohibition of child labor in factories (Article 24). Finally, the Right to Freedom of Religion includes the freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26).

68. (4) It allows reservation in promotions for SC and ST categories.
Article 16(4A) was added by the 77th Amendment Act, 1995, and further modified by the 85th Amendment. It empowers the State to provide for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favor of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which are not adequately represented in state services.

69. (1) II only
Article 30 applies to both religious and linguistic minorities. The right includes both establishment and administration. One statement is incorrect because the State can acquire the property of a minority educational institution, provided it pays an amount that does not abridge or abrogate the right guaranteed under the article. Thus, minority property is not completely immune from state acquisition.

70. (2) When the detention is for contempt of a legislature or a court
Habeas Corpus is a remedy for unlawful detention. However, it cannot be issued if the detention is lawful, or if the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court. It is also not applicable when detention is by a competent court or when the detention is outside the territorial jurisdiction of the High Court or Supreme Court concerned.

71. (2) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
The principle of double jeopardy, found in Article 20(2), protects a person from being prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. This protection is available only in proceedings before a court of law or a judicial tribunal. It does not prevent departmental or administrative inquiries from taking place in addition to criminal prosecution for the same act.

72. (4) Article 25 - Religion, race, caste, wealth
Article 25 guarantees freedom of religion and does not list specific grounds of non-discrimination like wealth. While Articles 15, 16, and 29(2) explicitly list grounds such as religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, descent, residence, and language, wealth is not a constitutionally prohibited ground for discrimination mentioned in these specific fundamental rights articles in Part III of the Constitution.

73. (2) Article 19(1)(c)
Article 19(1)(c) guarantees all citizens the right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies. A law that bans associations simply for discussing government policies would be a significant infringement on this right. While the State can impose reasonable restrictions on grounds like public order or morality, a blanket ban on political discussion within associations would likely be unconstitutional.

74. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 14 prohibits arbitrary class legislation but allows for reasonable classification. For a classification to be valid, it must satisfy two conditions: it must be based on an intelligible differentia and there must be a rational nexus between the differentia and the object of the law. Reason R correctly explains the legal test used to determine if a classification is constitutional.

75. (4) Transfer a case pending with them or squash their order
Certiorari is a corrective writ issued by a superior court to a lower court or tribunal. Its primary purpose is to transfer a pending case for trial or to squash an order already passed by the lower body. It is issued on grounds of excess of jurisdiction,

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lack of jurisdiction, or an error of law apparent on the record.

76. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Article 25(2) allows the State to regulate secular activities associated with religion, making the first statement correct. However, the second statement is incorrect because the right to freedom of religion is not absolute; it is explicitly subject to public order, morality, health, and other fundamental rights. This ensures that religious practices do not override the essential interests of society.

77. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
This match organizes the Fundamental Rights categories: Right to Equality spans Articles 14-18. Right to Freedom includes Articles 19-22. Right against Exploitation consists of Articles 23 and 24. Cultural and Educational Rights are covered in Articles 29 and 30. This structural division helps in understanding the different dimensions of civil liberties and social protections provided by the Indian Constitution for all citizens.

78. (4) Article 23 bans forced labor, while Article 24 bans child labor.
Article 23 is a broad provision that prohibits human trafficking, begar, and all other forms of forced labor. In contrast, Article 24 focuses specifically on protecting children, prohibiting the employment of those under 14 in factories, mines, and other hazardous occupations. Both articles are part of the Right against Exploitation, aiming to protect vulnerable individuals from coercive and exploitative practices.

79. (2) II and III only
Fundamental Rights are not absolute but qualified, as the State can impose reasonable restrictions. They are not permanent and can be amended by Parliament. However, they are negative in character as they limit State power, and they are justiciable, meaning they can be enforced through courts, making the two specified statements about their character and enforceability correctly defined.

80. (2) Quo Warranto
Quo Warranto literally means by what authority or warrant. It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of the claim which a person asserts to a public office. If it is found that the person is not entitled to the office, the court can prevent them from acting in that capacity and declare the office vacant.

81. (2) Provision of free and compulsory education for ages 6 to 14.
The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 was a landmark in the field of education. It inserted Article 21A into Part III of the Constitution, making free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 years a fundamental right. It also amended Article 45 and added a new fundamental duty under Article 51A, creating a comprehensive framework for education.

82. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
These writs have distinct literal meanings in Latin. Habeas Corpus means to have the body of. Mandamus translates to we command. Quo Warranto means by what authority or warrant. Certiorari means to be certified or informed. Understanding these meanings is crucial as they reflect the nature and purpose of each writ in the judicial enforcement of fundamental rights.

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83. (3) It is currently completely unrecognized by the Indian Constitution.
The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act in 1978. However, it was not completely abolished. It remains a constitutional and legal right under Article 300A, which states that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. Thus, while it is no longer a fundamental right, it is recognized.

84. (3) I, II, III, and V only
Under Article 19(2), speech can be restricted on grounds of defamation, contempt of court, friendly relations with foreign states, and security of the State, along with public order, decency, morality, and sovereignty. Public health is a ground for restricting movement and residence under Article 19(5), but it is not listed as a ground for restricting freedom of speech and expression.

85. (3) Freedom to pay taxes for the promotion of a particular religion
Article 27 actually provides freedom from payment of taxes for the promotion of any

particular religion. It prevents the State from using tax proceeds to favor one religion over another. Other options, including freedom to manage religious affairs and freedom of conscience, are indeed core components of the Right to Freedom of Religion in the Indian Constitution under Articles 25 to 28.

86. (2) Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion
Part III of the Constitution presents Fundamental Rights in a systematic order. It begins with the Right to Equality (Articles 14-18), followed by the Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22). The Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24) comes third, and the Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28) follows. This sequence reflects the logical progression of rights from basic equality to complex liberties.

87. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 17 is a significant social provision that abolished untouchability and mandated punishment for its practice. To give effect to this article, Parliament enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, later renamed the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The Reason correctly explains how the constitutional mandate in the Assertion is practically implemented through legislative action and penal measures.

88. (1) Mandate necessary professional or technical qualifications for practice.
Article 19(1)(g) grants the right to practice any profession or carry on any occupation, trade, or business. However, Article 19(6) allows the State to impose reasonable restrictions, including the requirement of professional or technical qualifications. This ensures that individuals practicing specialized fields like medicine possess the necessary expertise to protect public health, preventing unqualified persons from providing critical services.

89. (3) I and III only
The right against self-incrimination under Article 20(3) protects an accused from being compelled to provide oral or documentary evidence against themselves. However, the Supreme Court ruled that it does not extend to material objects, blood samples, or thumb impressions. Furthermore, this right is strictly available in criminal proceedings, not in civil cases where different rules of evidence apply.

90. (1) Doctrine of Severability
The doctrine of severability, associated with Article 13, states that if only a part of a law is unconstitutional, only that specific part will be declared void, provided it can be separated from the rest of the statute. If the valid and invalid parts are so inextricably linked that they cannot be separated, the entire law is struck down by the court.

91. (4) The Parliament only
Article 35 vests the power to make laws to give effect to certain fundamental rights and to prescribe punishment for their violation exclusively in the Parliament. This ensures uniformity in the nature of these rights and the punishments for their infringement throughout the country. State Legislatures are specifically excluded from making laws on these subjects to maintain national standard protections.

92. (1) IV, II, I, III
Article 25(1) of the Indian Constitution states that subject to public order, morality, and health, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice, and propagate religion. The correct sequence of these terms as they appear in the constitutional text is conscience, profess, practice, and then propagate, outlining the individual's religious rights.

93. (3) Article 21
Article 21, which guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, is available to all persons, whether they are citizens or foreigners. On the other hand, Articles 15 (non-discrimination), 16 (public employment), and 29 (cultural rights) are part of the specific set of fundamental rights that are reserved exclusively for citizens of India, reflecting the distinct legal status of citizenship.

94. (1) I, II, III, and IV only
Article 14 includes equality before the law, equal protection of the laws, and protection against arbitrary state action. It also signifies the absence of special privileges. However, the immunity

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granted to the President and Governors under Article 361 is an exception to the rule of equality, rather than an attribute of Article 14 itself. Therefore, that specific statement is not an attribute.

95. (1) Prohibits using tax revenue for the promotion of a specific religion.
Article 27 prohibits the State from compelling any person to pay taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination. This means public money collected through taxes cannot be used to favor any one religion. However, the State can levy a fee for providing services or regulating religious activities, as a fee is distinct from a tax.

96. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Article 29 protects the interests of both religious and linguistic minorities. The Supreme Court has interpreted the right to conserve language broadly to include the right to agitate for its protection. This means that political agitation or movements aimed at preserving a language are protected under this fundamental right, ensuring that communities can actively work to maintain their unique linguistic identity.

97. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
This matching exercise correctly pairs key constitutional provisions with their corresponding articles. Article 17 deals with the abolition of untouchability, while Article 16 ensures equality of opportunity in public employment. Article 21A provides for the right to elementary education, and Article 19(1)(a) guarantees the fundamental freedom of speech and expression to all citizens of India, forming their core liberties.

98. (3) Articles 21 and 22
Unlawful arrest and detention without being informed of the grounds violate both Article 21 and Article 22. Article 21 protects personal liberty, while Article 22 provides specific procedural safeguards for arrested persons, including the right to be informed of the grounds of arrest, the right to consult a legal practitioner, and the right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours.

99. (1) I, II, and III only
The Supreme Court, in cases like Ajay Hasia, laid down criteria to identify State instrumentalities under Article 12. These include full government share capital, monopoly status granted by the State, and deep and pervasive state control. The citizenship of employees is not a criterion used to determine if a body functions as an authority or an agency of the State.

100. (4) To provide a guaranteed, expeditious, and summary remedy for enforcing Fundamental Rights.
The primary purpose of Article 32 is to provide an effective and summary remedy for the protection of Fundamental Rights. It gives individuals the right to directly approach the Supreme Court, bypassing lower courts. This ensures that fundamental rights are not mere declarations but are enforceable through writs, providing a swift mechanism to correct any violations of these essential constitutional guarantees.

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CHAPTER 03
DPSP and Fundamental Duties

1. What is the fundamental nature of the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India?
(1) Justiciable and enforceable by the Supreme Court
(2) Non-justiciable but fundamental in the governance of the country
(3) Justiciable only when enacted into law by Parliament
(4) Non-justiciable and merely advisory with no moral or political sanction
(5) Question not attempted

2. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy are made non-justiciable in the Constitution.
Reason (R): At the time of independence, the Indian State did not possess sufficient financial resources to implement them simultaneously.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

3. In which part of the Constitution of India are the Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties respectively located?
(1) Part III and Part IV
(2) Part IVA and Part IV
(3) Part IV and Part IVA
(4) Part IV and Part III
(5) Question not attempted

4. The Constitution of India broadly categorizes the Directive Principles of State Policy into which of the following classifications?
(1) Socialistic, Gandhian, and Liberal-Intellectual
(2) Fundamental, Administrative, and Economic
(3) Civil, Political, and Social
(4) Formal classification is not provided in the text
(5) Question not attempted

5. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Directive Principle)
A. Organization of village panchayats
B. Uniform Civil Code
C. Equal pay for equal work
D. Protection of environment
List II: (Classification)
i. Socialistic
ii. Gandhian
iii. Liberal-Intellectual
iv. Liberal-Intellectual
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

6. Article 38 of the Constitution of India directs the State to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order permeated by:
(1) Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
(2) Justice: social, economic, and political
(3) Democratic decentralization
(4) Scientific temper and humanism
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which specific Article of the Constitution of India requires the State to direct its policy towards securing equal pay for equal work for both men and women?
(1) Article 38
(2) Article 41
(3) Article 42

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(4) Article 39
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of Article 39 of the Constitution:
I. It directs the state to secure adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.
II. It mandates the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good.
III. It promotes the establishment of village panchayats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

9. Which amendment to the Constitution of India added Article 39A to promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor?
(1) 24th Amendment Act
(2) 44th Amendment Act
(3) 42nd Amendment Act
(4) 86th Amendment Act
(5) Question not attempted

10. Arrange the following landmark Supreme Court cases involving the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles in chronological order:
I. Minerva Mills case
II. Golaknath case
III. Champakam Dorairajan case
IV. Kesavananda Bharati case
Select the correct answer using the codes below:
(1) III, II, IV, I
(2) III, IV, II, I
(3) II, III, IV, I
(4) I, IV, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

11. Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to secure the right to work, to education, and to public assistance in cases of:
(1) Systemic poverty, illiteracy, and malnutrition
(2) Economic backwardness and social injustice
(3) Natural disasters and national emergencies
(4) Unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following Directive Principles of State Policy:
I. To secure a living wage and a decent standard of life for all workers.
II. To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
III. To secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.
IV. To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.
Which combination represents Socialistic Directive Principles?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

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13. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State to make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief?
(1) Article 41
(2) Article 43
(3) Article 42
(4) Article 43A
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Article 43 of the Constitution of India?
(1) It attempts to secure a living wage for all workers.
(2) It directs the State to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.
(3) It aims to secure conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life.
(4) It guarantees equal pay for equal work for men and women.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Article)
A. Article 41
B. Article 42
C. Article 43
D. Article 43A
List II: (Subject Matter)

i. Participation of workers in management of industries
ii. Right to work, education, and public assistance
iii. Living wage for workers
iv. Just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

16. The Gandhian principles in the Directive Principles of State Policy reflect the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi. Which of the following Articles embodies a Gandhian principle?
(1) Article 44
(2) Article 47
(3) Article 49
(4) Article 50
(5) Question not attempted

17. Article 40 of the Indian Constitution advises the State to take steps to organize:
(1) Cooperative Societies
(2) Village Panchayats
(3) Cottage Industries
(4) Uniform Civil Code
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following directives mentioned in the Constitution of India:
I. Prohibiting the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs.
II. Promoting the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections.
III. Prohibiting the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle.
IV. Promoting cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis.
V. Securing the voluntary formation and democratic control of co-operative societies.
Which combination lists only Gandhian Directive Principles?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

19. According to the Directive Principles of State Policy, the State shall endeavor to promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in:
(1) Urban areas only
(2) Industrial zones
(3) Rural areas
(4) Backward districts only
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which constitutional amendment added Article 43B regarding the promotion of co-operative societies?
(1) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(2) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(3) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(4) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(5) Question not attempted

21. Article 46 of the Constitution of India places a special responsibility on the State to protect the weaker sections, specifically Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), from:
(1) Political disenfranchisement
(2) Educational backwardness in higher institutions only
(3) Social injustice and all forms of exploitation
(4) Religious discrimination
(5) Question not attempted

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22. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The State shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and of drugs.
Reason (R): Article 47 classifies these substances as injurious to health and mandates their prohibition for raising the level of nutrition.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

23. The directive to prohibit the slaughter of cows and calves and to improve their breeds is provided under which Article of the Constitution of India?
(1) Article 46
(2) Article 47
(3) Article 48A
(4) Article 48
(5) Question not attempted

24. Liberal-Intellectual Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution are fundamentally directed toward:
(1) Promoting progress through legislation like the Uniform Civil Code
(2) Rebuilding the rural agricultural economy based on Gandhian ideals
(3) Establishing a robust welfare state via equitable resource distribution
(4) Prioritizing collective community rights over individual liberties
(5) Question not attempted

25. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Article)
A. Article 44
B. Article 45
C. Article 49
D. Article 50
List II: (Liberal-Intellectual Directive)
i. Separation of judiciary from executive
ii. Uniform Civil Code
iii. Early childhood care and education
iv. Protection of monuments of national importance
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

26. The implementation of a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) across India is debated primarily because it seeks to replace:
(1) Diverse personal laws based on religious customs with a common code
(2) Fundamental rights with non-justiciable directive principles of state
(3) State-specific legislation with centralized and uniform national laws
(4) Criminal procedures and statutes with comprehensive uniform civil laws
(5) Question not attempted

27. Article 45 of the Constitution of India originally contained a directive for free and compulsory education for children. It was substituted to provide for early childhood care and education for children below the age of six years by which Amendment?
(1) 42nd Amendment
(2) 44th Amendment
(3) 97th Amendment
(4) 86th Amendment
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements regarding Article 48A of the Constitution of India:
I. It directs the State to protect and improve the environment.
II. It directs the State to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.
III. It was added to the Constitution by the 44th Amendment Act.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which of the following is NOT an obligation of the State under Article 49 of the Constitution of India?
(1) Protection of monuments
(2) Protection of places of national importance
(3) Promotion of international peace and security
(4) Protection of objects of artistic or historic interest
(5) Question not attempted

30. Which of the following is the correct sequence of topics as they appear from Article 48 to Article 51 of the Constitution of India?
(1) Monuments, Agriculture and animal husbandry, Separation of judiciary, International peace
(2) Separation of judiciary, Monuments, Agriculture and animal husbandry, International peace

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(3) International peace, Monuments, Separation of judiciary, Agriculture and animal husbandry
(4) Agriculture and animal husbandry, Monuments, Separation of judiciary, International peace
(5) Question not attempted

31. Article 50 of the Constitution of India directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the:
(1) Public services of the State
(2) Legislative bodies of the State
(3) Defense services of the Union
(4) Cooperative societies
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following directives aimed at promoting international peace and security under Article 51 of the Constitution of India:
I. Promote international peace and security.
II. Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
III. Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.
IV. Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following Directive Principles was NOT added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976?
(1) Securing legal opportunities for the healthy development of children (Article 39)
(2) Minimizing inequalities in income and status (Article 38)
(3) Promoting equal justice and providing free legal aid to the poor (Article 39A)
(4) Protecting the environment and safeguarding forests and wildlife (Article 48A)
(5) Question not attempted

34. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 added which directive to the Constitution of India?
(1) State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities
(2) State to secure participation of workers in management of industries
(3) State to provide early childhood care and education
(4) State to form co-operative societies
(5) Question not attempted

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35. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Constitutional Amendment)
A. 42nd Amendment
B. 44th Amendment
C. 86th Amendment
D. 97th Amendment
List II: (Directive Principle added/modified)
i. Early childhood care and education (Article 45)
ii. Promotion of co-operative societies (Article 43B)
iii. Free legal aid to the poor (Article 39A)
iv. Minimize inequalities in income (Article 38)
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

36. In which case did the Supreme Court of India first rule that in case of a conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, the former would prevail?
(1) Golaknath case (1967)
(2) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
(3) Minerva Mills case (1980)
(4) Champakam Dorairajan case (1951)
(5) Question not attempted

37. What was the core ruling regarding Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the Golaknath case (1967)?
(1) Fundamental Rights can be amended freely to implement any directive
(2) Directive Principles are superior and enjoy primacy over all rights
(3) Rights are sacrosanct and cannot be amended for directives
(4) Parliament possesses no sovereign power to enact any new directives

(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements tracing the judicial evolution of the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs):

I. In Champakam Dorairajan, the Supreme Court declared that DPSPs have to conform to and run as subsidiary to Fundamental Rights.
II. The 25th Amendment Act gave primacy to Article 39(b) and (c) over Articles 14, 19, and 31.
III. In Kesavananda Bharati, the Supreme Court struck down the entire 25th Amendment Act.
IV. The 42nd Amendment Act attempted to give primacy to all DPSPs over Articles 14, 19, and 31.
V. In Minerva Mills, the Supreme Court restored the balance between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs.

Which combination identifies the INCORRECT statements?

(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) II and IV only
(4) III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

39. Article 31C, inserted by the 25th Amendment Act, originally sought to protect laws implementing which specific Directive Principles from being challenged on the grounds of contravention of Fundamental Rights?

(1) Article 38 and 39
(2) Article 41 and 42
(3) Article 43 and 43A
(4) Article 39(b) and 39(c)
(5) Question not attempted

40. In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court of India upheld the first provision of Article 31C but struck down its second provision. What did the second provision stipulate?

(1) No law declaring effect to DPSPs shall be questioned in any court
(2) All Directive Principles are now enforceable within the High Courts
(3) Fundamental Rights are automatically suspended during emergencies
(4) The President can use ordinance powers to enforce various directives
(5) Question not attempted

41. How did the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) attempt to alter the scope of Article 31C?

(1) It removed Article 31C from the national Constitution entirely
(2) It restricted Article 31C protection only to Gandhian principles
(3) It extended Article 31C to all principles in Part IV
(4) It subordinated all Directive Principles to Fundamental Rights
(5) Question not attempted

42. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case struck down the extension of Article 31C made by the 42nd Amendment Act.
Reason (R): The extension destroyed the harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, which is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

43. According to the judgment in the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between:

(1) The Legislature and the Executive
(2) The Union and the States
(3) Fundamental Duties and Fundamental Rights
(4) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
(5) Question not attempted

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44. What is the present constitutional position regarding the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?
(1) Directive Principles enjoy absolute and final primacy over all rights
(2) Rights prevail, but Article 39(b) and (c) can override Article 14 and 19
(3) Fundamental Rights enjoy complete supremacy without any possible exceptions
(4) Parliament has the final constitutional authority to decide which prevails
(5) Question not attempted

45. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Supreme Court Case)
A. Champakam Dorairajan Case
B. Golaknath Case
C. Kesavananda Bharati Case
D. Minerva Mills Case
List II: (Key Outcome/Ruling)
i. Basic structure doctrine established
ii. DPSPs are subsidiary to Fundamental Rights
iii. Balance between FRs and DPSPs is part of the basic structure
iv. Fundamental Rights cannot be amended to implement DPSPs
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

46. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution were added upon the recommendation of which committee?
(1) Sarkaria Commission
(2) Verma Committee
(3) Kothari Commission
(4) Swaran Singh Committee
(5) Question not attempted

47. Under which Part and Article of the Constitution of India are the Fundamental Duties enumerated?
(1) Part IVA, Article 51A
(2) Part IV, Article 51
(3) Part III, Article 32
(4) Part IV, Article 51B
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following recommendations made by the Swaran Singh Committee regarding Fundamental Duties:
I. Imposition of penalty or punishment for non-compliance with duties.
II. Duty to pay taxes should be a Fundamental Duty.
III. No law imposing a penalty for non-compliance of duties shall be questioned in any court.
Which of the above recommendation(s) was/were NOT incorporated into the Constitution of India?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

49. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) introduced how many Fundamental Duties originally?
(1) 8
(2) 10
(3) 11
(4) 12
(5) Question not attempted

50. Arrange the following Fundamental Duties as they appear in sequence in Article 51A of the Constitution of India:
I. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
II. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions
III. To defend the country and render national service
IV. To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle
Select the correct answer using the codes below:
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) IV, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

51. The very first Fundamental Duty, Article 51A(a), requires citizens of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag, and the:
(1) National Emblem

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(2) National Song
(3) National Anthem
(4) National Parliament
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following features of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India:
I. They are applicable only to citizens of India and not to aliens.
II. They are non-justiciable in nature.
III. Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation.
IV. They are explicitly enforceable through writ petitions in the Supreme Court.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) II, III and IV
(2) I, III and IV
(3) I, II and IV
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which Fundamental Duty specifically mandates citizens "to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India"?
(1) Article 51A(a)
(2) Article 51A(b)
(3) Article 51A(c)
(4) Article 51A(d)
(5) Question not attempted

54. The duty to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcends religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities. This clause also contains a specific directive to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of:
(1) The elderly
(2) Women
(3) Minorities
(4) Children
(5) Question not attempted

55. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Clause of Article 51A)
A. Clause (b)
B. Clause (d)
C. Clause (f)
D. Clause (g)
List II: (Fundamental Duty)
i. Defend the country and render national service
ii. Value and preserve the rich heritage of the composite culture
iii. Cherish and follow noble ideals of the national struggle
iv. Protect and improve the natural environment
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

56. The Fundamental Duty to "value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture" is primarily aimed at:
(1) Preserving pluralistic cultural traditions and historical legacy
(2) Promoting economic equality and social justice for all citizens
(3) Mandating religious education in all government-aided schools
(4) Protecting historical monuments from potential natural disasters
(5) Question not attempted

57. Under Article 51A(g) of the Constitution of India, citizens have a duty to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have:
(1) Respect for all religious institutions
(2) Knowledge of environmental laws
(3) Compassion for living creatures
(4) Commitment to sustainable development
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following duties:
I. To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
II. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
III. To vote in public elections.
IV. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
V. To pay taxes regularly.
Which combination identifies the constitutionally prescribed Fundamental Duties under Article 51A?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, and V only

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(4) I, II, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

59. The duty to "develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform" reflects a philosophical commitment to:
(1) Rejecting all traditional practices and religious beliefs
(2) Promoting technological industrialization over agriculture
(3) Compulsory science education in all schools
(4) Encouraging rational thinking and shedding dogma
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which clause of Article 51A of the Constitution of India directs citizens to safeguard public property and to abjure violence?
(1) Article 51A(g)
(2) Article 51A(i)
(3) Article 51A(h)
(4) Article 51A(j)
(5) Question not attempted

61. Article 51A(j) of the Constitution of India exhorts citizens to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of:
(1) Economic prosperity and global dominance
(2) Social equality and political stability
(3) Endeavour and achievement
(4) Moral and spiritual awakening
(5) Question not attempted

62. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable in nature.
Reason (R): The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts, nor is there any constitutional penalty for their violation.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

63. The 11th Fundamental Duty was added to Article 51A of the Constitution of India by which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(1) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(2) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(3) 91st Amendment Act, 2003
(4) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(5) Question not attempted

64. The 11th Fundamental Duty, added to the Constitution of India in 2002, places an obligation on who among the following?
(1) The State's obligation to provide universal and free basic education
(2) Duty of parents to educate children between 6 to 14 years of age
(3) Duty of teachers to provide quality and moral instruction in schools
(4) Duty of local bodies to construct and maintain primary school units
(5) Question not attempted

65. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Keyword in Art 51A)
A. Women's dignity
B. Composite culture
B. Natural environment
C. Natural environment
D. Scientific temper
List II: (Specific Clause)
i. Clause (f)
ii. Clause (g)
iii. Clause (e)
iv. Clause (h)
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

66. The inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India is primarily significant because they:
(1) Remind citizens that rights come with corresponding obligations
(2) Grant absolute and unchecked power to the executive branch
(3) Be enforced directly by the Supreme Court

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through Mandamus
(4) Act as a substantive limitation on the powers of Parliament
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following is a common criticism of the Fundamental Duties enumerated in the Constitution of India?
(1) They are too numerous and complex for modern citizens to understand fully
(2) They are overly restrictive and harmful to existing Fundamental Rights
(3) Their wording is vague, ambiguous, and difficult to comprehend easily
(4) They give excessive and unchecked judicial review powers to lower courts
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Verma Committee (1999):
I. It was appointed to operationalize the Fundamental Duties of citizens.
II. It identified the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some Fundamental Duties.
III. It recommended the deletion of non-justiciable duties from the Constitution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

69. According to the Verma Committee observations, which of the following existing laws provides for the punishment of an offense related to insulting the National Flag and National Anthem?
(1) The Representation of the People Act, 1951
(2) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
(3) The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971
(4) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
(5) Question not attempted

70. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the terms as they appear in Article 51A(c) regarding the protection of India?
(1) Unity, Integrity and Sovereignty
(2) Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity
(3) Integrity, Sovereignty and Unity
(4) Sovereignty, Integrity and Unity
(5) Question not attempted

71. The Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955) implements the spirit of which fundamental concept found in the Fundamental Duties of the Constitution of India?
(1) Safeguarding public property and national infrastructure
(2) Developing scientific temper and the spirit of inquiry
(3) Protecting the natural environment, forests, and wildlife
(4) Promoting harmony and renouncing derogatory practices
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following laws identified by the Verma Committee that help in enforcing the Fundamental Duties:
I. Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950
II. Indian Penal Code provisions against promoting enmity between groups
III. Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
IV. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
Which combination of the above laws actively enforces the spirit of Fundamental Duties?
(1) I and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

73. The Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 directly correlates with which specific Fundamental Duty in the Constitution of India?
(1) Article 51A(f) - preserve rich heritage
(2) Article 51A(h) - develop scientific temper
(3) Article 51A(g) - protect natural environment
(4) Article 51A(i) - safeguard public property
(5) Question not attempted

74. The Representation of the People Act, 1951, provides for the disqualification of members of Parliament or state legislatures for indulging in corrupt practices. The Verma Committee linked this to the duty of citizens to:
(1) Abide by the Constitution and respect institutions

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(2) Strive towards excellence in all spheres of activity
(3) Promote social harmony and common national brotherhood
(4) Defend the country and render mandatory national service
(5) Question not attempted

75. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Concept)
A. Uniform Civil Code
B. Promotion of international peace
C. Respect for the National Anthem
D. Protection of monuments
List II: (Article)
i. Article 49
ii. Article 51A(a)
iii. Article 44
iv. Article 51
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

76. If a State Government in India introduces a policy to ban the slaughter of cows and improve their breed, it is acting in accordance with the directive contained in:
(1) Article 40
(2) Article 48
(3) Article 46
(4) Article 48A
(5) Question not attempted

77. A citizen initiates a cleanliness drive in a public park and advocates for the planting of native trees. This action most closely reflects the spirit of which Fundamental Duty?
(1) To value and preserve the rich heritage of composite culture
(2) To safeguard public property
(3) To protect and improve the natural environment
(4) To strive towards excellence in individual activity
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following statements about Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) and Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India:
I. DPSPs are positive obligations on the State.
II. Fundamental Duties are positive obligations on the citizens.
III. Neither DPSPs nor Fundamental Duties are directly enforceable by courts.
IV. Both DPSPs and Fundamental Duties were part of the original Constitution adopted in 1949.
V. Both can be used by courts to determine the constitutional validity of a law.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

79. The framers of the Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy primarily from the Constitution of:
(1) Ireland
(2) United States of America
(3) USSR
(4) United Kingdom
(5) Question not attempted

80. The concept of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Constitution of:
(1) Australia
(2) USSR (Erstwhile)
(3) Japan
(4) Canada
(5) Question not attempted

81. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the:
(1) Government of India Act, 1919
(2) Government of India Act, 1935
(3) Indian Independence Act, 1947
(4) Objectives Resolution, 1946
(5) Question not attempted

82. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights are generally considered negative in character, whereas Directive Principles are positive in character.

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Reason (R): Fundamental Rights prohibit the State from doing certain things, while Directive Principles require the State to do certain things. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

83. The idea of dividing rights into justiciable and non-justiciable categories in the Indian Constitution was initially suggested by:
(1) B.R. Ambedkar
(2) Jawaharlal Nehru
(3) B.N. Rau
(4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(5) Question not attempted

84. Which of the following points highlights a primary difference between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India?
(1) Rights are non-justiciable, while Duties are justiciable.
(2) Rights were added by an amendment, while Duties were in the original constitution.
(3) Rights promote socialistic ideals, while Duties promote liberal ideals.
(4) Rights apply to citizens and foreigners, while Duties apply only to citizens.
(5) Question not attempted

85. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Commentator/Personality)
A. B.R. Ambedkar
B. K.T. Shah
C. T.T. Krishnamachari
D. Ivor Jennings
List II: (Observation on DPSP)
i. Pious superfluities
ii. A cheque on a bank, payable only when the resources of the bank permit
iii. Novel features of the Constitution
iv. Veritable dustbin of sentiment
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following is an accurate description of the scope of Part IV of the Constitution of India?
(1) It contains Articles 12 to 35
(2) It contains Articles 36 to 51
(3) It contains Articles 51A to 60
(4) It contains Articles 350A and 351 only
(5) Question not attempted

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87. Under Article 36 of the Constitution of India, the term "State" has the same meaning as in which Part of the Constitution?
(1) Part I
(2) Part II
(3) Part III
(4) Part V
(5) Question not attempted

88. Consider the following provisions of Article 37 of the Constitution of India:
I. The provisions contained in Part IV shall not be enforceable by any court.
II. The principles laid down in Part IV are fundamental in the governance of the country.
III. It shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

89. The Directive Principles of State Policy have been described as a "manifesto of aims and aspirations" because they:
(1) Detail the organizational structure of the national government
(2) Outline socio-economic goals the State should strive to achieve
(3) Provide a legal mechanism to effectively overthrow the state
(4) Mandate the complete nationalization of all primary industries
(5) Question not attempted

90. Arrange the following Articles related to Directive Principles of State Policy in the order they appear in the Constitution of India:
I. Separation of judiciary from executive
II. Uniform Civil Code
III. Free legal aid
IV. Participation of workers in management of industries
Select the correct answer using the codes below:
(1) III, IV, II, I
(2) II, III, IV, I
(3) III, II, IV, I
(4) IV, III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

91. Article 38(2) of the Constitution of India, which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income and eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities, was added by the:
(1) 42nd Amendment Act
(2) 44th Amendment Act
(3) 86th Amendment Act
(4) 97th Amendment Act
(5) Question not attempted

92. Consider the following Articles designed to protect and promote the interests of workers in the Constitution of India:
I. Article 41
II. Article 42
III. Article 43
IV. Article 43A
Which combination accurately reflects the articles that specifically deal with workers' rights and conditions?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

93. Which Article of the Constitution of India designates the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of the people and the improvement of public health as among the primary duties of the State?
(1) Article 45
(2) Article 46
(3) Article 47
(4) Article 48
(5) Question not attempted

94. The directive to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines is enshrined in which Article of the Constitution of India?
(1) Article 40
(2) Article 43
(3) Article 48
(4) Article 51
(5) Question not attempted

95. Read the following lists and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Clause of Article 39)
A. Article 39(a)
B. Article 39(b)
C. Article 39(c)
D. Article 39(d)
List II: (Specific Directive)
i. Prevention of concentration of wealth
ii. Equal pay for equal work
iii. Adequate means of livelihood
iv. Equitable distribution of material resources
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

96. Which of the following is NOT considered a Gandhian Directive Principle in the Constitution of India?
(1) Organizing village panchayats
(2) Securing a uniform civil code
(3) Promoting cottage industries
(4) Prohibiting intoxicating drinks
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned as a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A of the Constitution of India?
(1) To respect the National Flag and National Anthem
(2) To cast a vote in local and national elections
(3) To protect wildlife and the natural environment
(4) To develop scientific temper
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following statements regarding the Minerva Mills case (1980):
I. It struck down a portion of the 42nd

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Amendment.
II. It upheld the primacy of all Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
III. It established that the harmony between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs is a basic feature of the Constitution.
IV. It restored the position that laws giving effect to Article 39(b) and (c) are protected from being challenged under Articles 14 and 19.
V. It declared that Parliament has unlimited amending power.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, and III only
(3) II, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

99. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended that a duty to pay taxes should be a Fundamental Duty. Why is this not part of the current Constitution of India?
(1) It was struck down by the Supreme Court as being unconstitutional
(2) It was included initially but removed by the 44th Amendment Act
(3) It was not included by the government in the 42nd Amendment Act
(4) It was considered practically impossible for the state to enforce
(5) Question not attempted

100. The ultimate aim of the Directive Principles of State Policy as outlined in Part IV of the Constitution of India is to establish:
(1) A strong centralized union government
(2) Social and economic democracy leading to a welfare state
(3) A politically democratic state with absolute individual liberties
(4) A theocratic state based on cultural heritage
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Non-justiciable but fundamental in the governance of the country
These principles represent the aspirations of the people and are considered fundamental in the governance of the country. Although they are not legally enforceable by any court, Article thirty-seven clearly states that it is the duty of the state to apply these principles when enacting laws to achieve social and economic democracy for everyone in the nation.

2. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The framers of the Constitution made these principles non-justiciable because the newly independent Indian state lacked sufficient financial resources. They believed that implementing such vast socio-economic goals simultaneously was practically impossible. Consequently, they were kept as directives for the state rather than enforceable rights, allowing for implementation as the nation's economic capacity grew over time.

3. (3) Part IV and Part IVA
The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in Part four of the Constitution, spanning articles thirty-six to fifty-one. Conversely, the Fundamental Duties were added later through the forty-second amendment act of nineteen seventy-six and are housed in Part four-A under article fifty-one-A. Both parts represent the ethical and social obligations within the country's legal framework.

4. (4) Formal classification is not provided in the text
While the Constitution of India contains various directives for the state, it does not formally classify them into specific categories like socialistic or Gandhian. Scholars and experts usually categorize them based on their content and underlying philosophy for better understanding. However, the constitutional text itself presents them simply as a continuous list of articles within Part four of the document.

5. (3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Organizing village panchayats is a Gandhian principle, while the Uniform Civil Code and environmental protection fall under liberal-intellectual categories. Securing equal pay for equal work is a socialistic directive aimed at economic equality. These classifications help distinguish the various ideological influences that shaped the Constitution's directives, though they are not explicitly mentioned in the document's formal text.

6. (2) Justice: social, economic, and political
Article thirty-eight directs the state to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people. This social order must be permeated by justice in three specific dimensions: social, economic, and political. It essentially acts as a foundational directive for the state to minimize inequalities and provide a just environment for all citizens in India.

7. (4) Article 39
Article thirty-nine contains several principles of policy to be followed by the state. Specifically, clause (d) of this article mandates that there should be equal pay for equal work for both men and women. This provision aims to eliminate gender-based economic discrimination and ensures that work of equal value is rewarded equally across the entire Indian workforce.

8. (1) I and II only
Article thirty-nine directs the state to ensure that all citizens have the right to an adequate means of livelihood and that the ownership and control of material resources are distributed for the common good. However, the establishment of village panchayats is actually governed by Article forty, which is a separate Gandhian principle within the Indian Constitution's listed directives.

9. (3) 42nd Amendment Act
The forty-second amendment act of nineteen seventy-six introduced Article thirty-nine-A to the Constitution. This article directs the state to ensure that the legal system operates on a basis

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of equal opportunity for justice. It specifically mandates the provision of free legal aid to the poor and needy to ensure that justice is not denied due to economic disabilities.

10. (1) III, II, IV, I
The legal relationship between rights and directives evolved through several cases. The Champakam Dorairajan case occurred in nineteen fifty-one, followed by the Golaknath case in nineteen sixty-seven. The landmark Kesavananda Bharati judgment was delivered in nineteen seventy-three, and the Minerva Mills case, which established the balance between rights and directives as a basic feature, took place in nineteen eighty.

11. (4) Unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement
Article forty-one requires the state to secure the right to work, education, and public assistance within its economic limits. This assistance is specifically intended for citizens facing difficult circumstances such as unemployment, old age, sickness, or disablement. It reflects the social security aspirations of the Indian state to protect its most vulnerable populations from various forms of hardship.

12. (2) I, II and III
Socialistic principles aim at providing social and economic justice and setting the path towards a welfare state. Securing a living wage, providing humane conditions of work, and ensuring workers' participation in industry management are all socialistic in nature. In contrast, organizing agriculture on modern scientific lines is classified as a liberal-intellectual principle rather than a socialistic one within Part four.

13. (3) Article 42
Article forty-two of the Indian Constitution mandates that the state must make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work. Additionally, it explicitly mentions the requirement for the state to provide maternity relief for women workers. These provisions are essential for ensuring the dignity and physical well-being of the workforce in both the public and private sectors.

14. (4) It guarantees equal pay for equal work for men and women.
Article forty-three focuses on securing a living wage and promoting cottage industries in rural areas to ensure a decent standard of life for workers. However, the principle of equal pay for equal work for both men and women is actually specified under Article thirty-nine. Therefore, gender-based wage equality is not a provision contained within the text of Article forty-three.

15. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Article forty-one deals with the right to work and education, while Article forty-two focuses on humane work conditions and maternity relief. Article forty-three concerns living wages and cottage industries, and Article forty-three-A, added by the forty-second amendment, provides for the participation of workers in management. These articles collectively form the core of the socialistic directives concerning labor and employment.

16. (2) Article 47
Article forty-seven contains a Gandhian directive that requires the state to endeavor to bring about the prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs that are injurious to health. This reflects Gandhi's commitment to social reform and moral upliftment. Other Gandhian articles include those on village panchayats, cottage industries, and the protection of weaker sections and milch animals.

17. (2) Village Panchayats
Article forty of the Constitution directs the state to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. This article fulfills a major Gandhian dream of decentralizing power and making villages the primary units of democracy and administrative governance within the Indian political system.

18. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
Gandhian principles are based on the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi and represent his program of reconstruction. These include promoting cottage industries, organizing village panchayats, and protecting the interests of weaker sections. Furthermore, prohibiting the consumption of

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intoxicants, preventing the slaughter of cows, and promoting co-operative societies are all key directives that embody these Gandhian ideals in the Indian Constitution.

19. (3) Rural areas
Article forty-three of the Directive Principles of State Policy specifies that the state shall endeavor to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis specifically in rural areas. This directive aims to boost the rural economy, reduce migration to cities, and ensure that traditional crafts and local employment opportunities are sustained and developed through state-supported cooperative frameworks.

20. (4) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
The ninety-seventh constitutional amendment act of twenty-eleven introduced Article forty-three-B into the Directive Principles. This article requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of co-operative societies. This amendment gave a significant boost to the cooperative movement in India by recognizing its importance in the nation's economic and social development framework.

21. (3) Social injustice and all forms of exploitation
Article forty-six mandates that the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Crucially, it directs the state to protect these groups from social injustice and all forms of exploitation, recognizing the historical disadvantages and systemic discrimination they have faced.

22. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article forty-seven identifies the improvement of public health as a primary duty of the state. It explicitly directs the state to bring about the prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs that are harmful to health. This directive is fundamentally linked to the state's broader goal of raising the level of nutrition and the overall standard of living.

23. (4) Article 48
Article forty-eight of the Constitution directs the state to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. A key component of this directive is the prohibition of the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle. It also requires the state to take steps for preserving and improving the breeds of these essential livestock animals.

24. (1) Promoting progress through legislation like the Uniform Civil Code
Liberal-intellectual principles reflect the ideology of liberalism and modern scientific thought. They aim for a more uniform and progressive legal and social framework. A primary example is the directive for a Uniform Civil Code, which seeks to replace various personal laws with a common set of rules for all citizens. These principles prioritize legal uniformity, environmental protection, and scientific progress.

25. (3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Article forty-four deals with the Uniform Civil Code, while Article forty-five concerns early childhood care and education. Article forty-nine directs the protection of monuments of national importance, and Article fifty requires the separation of the judiciary from the executive branch. These articles collectively represent the liberal-intellectual aspirations of the Indian Constitution, focusing on administrative efficiency, historical preservation, and legal uniformity.

26. (1) Diverse personal laws based on religious customs with a common code
The debate surrounding the Uniform Civil Code centers on its objective to create a single set of laws governing personal matters like marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Currently, these areas are governed by diverse personal laws specific to different religions. The directive seeks to unify these under a common civil code to ensure legal equality and consistency for all Indian citizens.

27. (4) 86th Amendment Act
The eighty-sixth amendment act of two thousand two significantly changed the educational landscape in India. It made education a fundamental right for children aged six to fourteen and subsequently altered Article forty-

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five. This article now directs the state to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years, emphasizing early development.

28. (1) I and II only
Article forty-eight-A directs the state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country. This provision was added by the forty-second amendment act of nineteen seventy-six, not the forty-fourth. It reflects the constitutional commitment to ecological preservation, recognizing that a healthy environment is vital for the well-being of the nation and its citizens.

29. (3) Promotion of international peace and security
Article forty-nine places an obligation on the state to protect every monument, place, or object of artistic or historic interest that is declared to be of national importance. It specifically aims to prevent their spoilation, disfigurement, or destruction. The promotion of international peace and security is actually a separate directive contained within Article fifty-one of the Indian Constitution's Directive Principles.

30. (4) Agriculture and animal husbandry, Monuments, Separation of judiciary, International peace
The Directive Principles follow a specific numeric sequence. Article forty-eight covers agriculture and animal husbandry, while Article forty-nine addresses the protection of monuments. This is followed by Article fifty, which mandates the separation of the judiciary from the executive. Finally, Article fifty-one concludes the part by directing the state to promote international peace and security through diplomatic and legal means.

31. (1) Public services of the State
Article fifty of the Constitution provides a clear directive for the state to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state. This separation is vital for ensuring the independence of the judiciary and preventing executive interference in legal matters, which is a cornerstone of a fair and functioning democratic system in India.

32. (4) I, II, III and IV
Article fifty-one outlines the state's objectives regarding international relations. It directs the state to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honorable relations between nations, and foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. Additionally, it encourages the settlement of international disputes through arbitration, reflecting India's commitment to peaceful coexistence and the global rule of law and cooperation.

33. (2) Minimizing inequalities in income and status (Article 38)
The forty-second amendment act of nineteen seventy-six added directives regarding healthy child development, free legal aid, and environmental protection. However, the directive to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities under Article thirty-eight was actually added by the forty-fourth amendment act of nineteen seventy-eight. This later addition emphasized the state's role in reducing socio-economic disparities among different groups.

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34. (1) State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities
The forty-fourth amendment act of nineteen seventy-eight introduced a significant change to Article thirty-eight. It directed the state to minimize inequalities in income and eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities among individuals and groups of people. This directive reinforced the constitutional commitment to egalitarianism and social justice, ensuring that the benefits of development are distributed more equitably across society.

35. (3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The forty-second amendment added free legal aid, while the forty-fourth focused on minimizing income inequalities. The eighty-sixth amendment modified Article forty-five concerning early childhood education, and the ninety-seventh amendment introduced the promotion of co-operative societies. These various amendments reflect the evolving nature of the Directive Principles as they adapt to new social, economic, and political priorities within the Indian nation.

36. (4) Champakam Dorairajan case (1951)
In the nineteen fifty-one Champakam Dorairajan case, the Supreme Court first addressed the conflict between fundamental rights and directives. The court ruled that the Directive Principles must conform to and run as subsidiary to the fundamental rights. It established that rights are superior and cannot be overridden by directives, though they should be implemented without violating the core rights of citizens.

37. (3) Rights are sacrosanct and cannot be amended for directives
In the nineteen sixty-seven Golaknath case, the Supreme Court took a firm stance by declaring that fundamental rights are sacrosanct and transcendental. The court ruled that Parliament could not amend the Constitution to take away or abridge these rights, even to implement Directive Principles. This judgment significantly restricted the government's power to prioritize socialistic directives over the individual liberties of citizens.

38. (2) III only
In the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court did not strike down the entire twenty-fifth amendment. Instead, it upheld the first part of Article thirty-one-C, which protected laws implementing Articles thirty-nine (b) and (c). It only struck down the second part that precluded judicial review. The court maintained that while Parliament can amend rights, it cannot destroy the Constitution's basic structure.

39. (4) Article 39(b) and 39(c)
Article thirty-one-C was introduced by the twenty-fifth amendment act of nineteen seventy-one. It provided that any law enacted to implement the Directive Principles in Article thirty-nine (b) and (c) could not be declared void on the grounds of violating Articles fourteen, nineteen, or thirty-one. This was intended to give primacy to specific socialistic goals over certain fundamental rights in the Constitution.

40. (1) No law declaring effect to DPSPs shall be questioned in any court
The second provision of Article thirty-one-C stated that no law containing a declaration that it was for giving effect to such policy shall be questioned in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy. In the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court struck this down because it attempted to exclude judicial review, which is essential.

41. (3) It extended Article 31C to all principles in Part IV
The forty-second amendment act of nineteen seventy-six sought to drastically increase the power of the Directive Principles. It amended Article thirty-one-C to extend legal protection to laws implementing any of the principles specified in Part four, not just those in Article thirty-nine (b) and (c). This change aimed to give all directives precedence over the fundamental rights mentioned in the article.

42. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the Minerva Mills case, the Supreme Court struck down the expansion of Article thirty-one-C because it gave absolute primacy to Directive Principles over fundamental rights. The court held that such an imbalance would destroy the harmony between the two, which is an essential feature of the basic structure. The Constitution relies on a delicate balance between these two sets of provisions.

43. (4) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
The Minerva Mills case of nineteen eighty is a landmark judgment that emphasized the importance of the relationship between rights and directives. The Supreme Court declared that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between fundamental rights and Directive Principles. To give absolute primacy to one over the other would disturb the core constitutional harmony and basic structure.

44. (2) Rights prevail, but Article 39(b) and (c) can override Article 14 and 19
The current legal position is that fundamental rights generally enjoy supremacy over Directive Principles. However, a law implementing the socialistic directives of Article thirty-nine (b) or (c) is constitutionally protected even if it violates Articles fourteen or nineteen. This specific exception, upheld by the Supreme Court, ensures that vital socio-economic reforms can be enacted without being hindered by certain individual rights.

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45. (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Champakam Dorairajan case made directives subsidiary to rights, while the Golaknath case made rights unamendable for directives. The Kesavananda Bharati case introduced the basic structure doctrine, and the Minerva Mills case established that the balance between rights and directives is itself a basic feature. These cases represent the judicial journey towards reconciling individual liberties with the collective goals of the state.

46. (4) Swaran Singh Committee
The Fundamental Duties were not part of the original Constitution but were added during the internal emergency in nineteen seventy-six. The Swaran Singh Committee was appointed by the government to make recommendations about these duties. Based on its suggestions, the forty-second amendment act introduced a new part and article to remind citizens that they have obligations alongside their constitutional rights.

47. (1) Part IVA, Article 51A
The forty-second amendment act created a new Part four-A in the Constitution of India, which consists of only one article, fifty-one-A. This article originally listed ten fundamental duties for citizens, later increased to eleven. This addition was meant to provide a clear set of ethical and civic expectations for the people, complementing the Directive Principles and the existing fundamental rights.

48. (4) I, II and III
While the Swaran Singh Committee recommended several duties, the government did not accept all of them. Specifically, the recommendations to impose penalties for non-compliance, to make the duty to pay taxes a fundamental duty, and to protect such penalty laws from judicial scrutiny were excluded. Consequently, the duties added to the Constitution were framed as non-justiciable ethical exhortations for citizens.

49. (2) 10
When the forty-second amendment act of nineteen seventy-six was enacted, it introduced a total of ten fundamental duties into Article fifty-one-A. These duties covered various aspects of civic life, such as respecting the Constitution and protecting the environment. It was only much later, in two thousand two, that an eleventh duty was added to this list through another constitutional amendment act.

50. (1) II, IV, I, III
The fundamental duties are listed in a specific alphabetical order under Article fifty-one-A. The first duty is to abide by the Constitution, followed by cherishing the ideals of the national struggle. Protecting the sovereignty and integrity of India comes third, and the fourth duty is to defend the country and render national service. This sequence reflects the priorities of the state.

51. (3) National Anthem
According to Article fifty-one-A (a), it is the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions. This specifically includes showing proper respect for the National Flag and the National Anthem. These symbols represent the identity and sovereignty of the nation, and their respect is considered a fundamental civic obligation for all citizens.

52. (4) I, II and III
Fundamental duties are unique because they apply only to citizens, not to foreigners. Like the Directive Principles, they are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be directly enforced by courts. However, Parliament has the authority to enact laws to enforce these duties if it deems necessary. Unlike fundamental rights, there is no direct constitutional provision for enforcing these duties through writ petitions.

53. (3) Article 51A(c)
Clause (c) of Article fifty-one-A mandates that it is the duty of every citizen to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India. This is considered one of the most important duties, as it concerns the very existence and stability of the nation. It requires citizens to act in a manner that preserves the country's territorial and political wholeness.

54. (2) Women
Article fifty-one-A (e) directs citizens to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all people, regardless of their religious or regional differences. Importantly, this clause also explicitly requires citizens to renounce practices

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that are derogatory to the dignity of women. This duty highlights the importance of social equality and the respectful treatment of women in a civilized democratic society.

55. (4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Clause (b) involves cherishing ideals of the national struggle, while clause (d) refers to defending the country. Clause (f) emphasizes preserving the rich heritage of composite culture, and clause (g) focuses on protecting the natural environment. Each clause addresses a different facet of a citizen's responsibility toward the nation, ranging from historical appreciation to environmental stewardship and national defense and service.

56. (1) Preserving pluralistic cultural traditions and historical legacy
The duty to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture is intended to protect the diverse cultural fabric of India. It encourages citizens to appreciate the multi-religious and multi-ethnic nature of Indian society. By doing so, it aims to foster a sense of national unity and pride in the country's long-standing traditions and its complex historical and social legacy.

57. (3) Compassion for living creatures
Article fifty-one-A (g) details the duty of citizens toward the natural world. It specifies that people should protect and improve forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife. Crucially, it also mandates that citizens should have compassion for all living creatures. This duty reflects an ecological consciousness and an ethical commitment to the well-being of the environment and the animals that inhabit it.

58. (1) I, II, and IV only
The Constitution lists several duties, including developing a scientific temper, safeguarding public property, and striving for excellence. However, other civic activities like voting in elections or paying taxes are not currently included in the list of fundamental duties under Article fifty-one-A. Although these were discussed by the Swaran Singh Committee, they were not incorporated into the final text of the amendment.

59. (4) Encouraging rational thinking and shedding dogma
The duty to develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform is aimed at creating a modern and rational society. It encourages citizens to base their beliefs on evidence and reason rather than on superstition or dogma. This philosophical commitment is essential for social progress, intellectual growth, and the continuous improvement of the nation's cultural landscape.

60. (2) Article 51A(i)
Article fifty-one-A (i) explicitly requires every citizen to safeguard public property and to abjure violence. This duty is particularly relevant in maintaining social order and protecting national assets during times of protest or unrest. It reminds citizens that while they have the right to dissent, they also have a responsibility to avoid destructive behavior and protect the nation's shared resources.

61. (3) Endeavour and achievement
Clause (j) of Article fifty-one-A exhorts citizens to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity. The goal of this pursuit is to ensure that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement. This duty encourages personal growth and collective effort, emphasizing that the strength of the nation depends on the dedicated efforts of its people.

62. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fundamental duties are non-justiciable because the Constitution does not provide a mechanism for their direct legal enforcement. There is no constitutional penalty for a citizen who fails to perform these duties, and courts cannot compel a person to follow them. They serve as moral and social guidelines, although Parliament can pass specific laws to enforce certain aspects of these duties legally.

63. (2) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
The eighty-sixth constitutional amendment act of two thousand two added the eleventh fundamental duty to Article fifty-one-A. This amendment was primarily focused on education, making it a fundamental right for children. By

adding this new duty, the government sought to involve parents and guardians in the national effort to ensure that every child has access to basic education and development opportunities.

64. (2) Duty of parents to educate children between 6 to 14 years of age
The eleventh fundamental duty requires a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty complements the fundamental right to education, placing a shared responsibility on the family to ensure children attend school. It highlights the importance of parental involvement in achieving universal literacy and educational goals.

65. (2) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Clause (e) mentions the dignity of women, while clause (f) refers to composite culture. Clause (g) is concerned with the natural environment, and clause (h) focuses on the development of a scientific temper and humanism. These specific clauses under Article fifty-one-A provide a detailed framework of the various civic and ethical responsibilities that citizens are expected to uphold in India.

66. (1) Remind citizens that rights come with corresponding obligations
The inclusion of fundamental duties serves as a constant reminder that in a democratic society, rights and duties are inseparable. While citizens enjoy fundamental rights, they must also be aware of their duties toward the nation and other individuals. This relationship helps maintain a balance between individual freedom and social responsibility, fostering a more disciplined and committed citizenry for national development.

67. (3) Their wording is vague, ambiguous, and difficult to comprehend easily
A common criticism of the fundamental duties is that their language is often considered vague and ambiguous. Terms like "composite culture," "scientific temper," and "noble ideals" can be interpreted in many different ways, making it difficult for ordinary citizens to understand their exact practical implications. Critics argue that such broad phrasing reduces the effectiveness of these duties as clear behavioral guidelines.

68. (1) I and II only
The Verma Committee was appointed in nineteen ninety-nine to find ways to operationalize fundamental duties. It identified that several duties were already being implemented through existing legal provisions, such as laws against insulting national symbols. However, the committee did not recommend deleting the non-justiciable duties from the Constitution. Instead, it focused on how current laws could help realize these constitutional goals.

69. (3) The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971
The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act of nineteen seventy-one is a key piece of legislation that enforces respect for national symbols. It provides for the punishment of anyone who insults the Indian National Flag, the Constitution, or the National Anthem. This law serves to legally uphold the first fundamental duty, ensuring that these primary symbols of nationhood are respected.

70. (2) Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity
Article fifty-one-A (c) uses the specific phrase "sovereignty, unity and integrity of India." This sequence mirrors the language used in the Preamble of the Constitution. It emphasizes the importance of maintaining the nation's independence, its social and political cohesion, and its territorial wholeness. Citizens are expected to act in ways that protect these three fundamental pillars of the Indian state.

71. (4) Promoting harmony and renouncing derogatory practices
The Protection of Civil Rights Act of nineteen fifty-five provides for punishments related to the practice of untouchability and other forms of social discrimination. This law directly supports the fundamental duty to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all people. By penalizing discriminatory acts, it helps in achieving the constitutional goal of social equality and fraternal solidarity in society.

72. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Verma Committee identified several laws that help enforce fundamental duties, including acts protecting national emblems, wildlife, and forests. Provisions in the Indian Penal Code

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that penalize the promotion of enmity between different groups also serve this purpose. These various statutes provide a legal backbone to the otherwise non-justiciable duties, allowing the state to punish actions that violate these core principles.

73. (3) Article 51A(g) - protect natural environment
The Wildlife Protection Act of nineteen seventy-two is a comprehensive law designed to protect various species of wild animals and plants. This act directly relates to the fundamental duty specified in Article fifty-one-A (g), which requires citizens to protect and improve the natural environment and have compassion for living creatures. It provides the legal framework necessary to fulfill this ecological obligation.

74. (1) Abide by the Constitution and respect institutions
The Representation of the People Act of nineteen fifty-one ensures the integrity of the electoral process by penalizing corrupt practices. The Verma Committee linked this to the duty to abide by the Constitution and respect its institutions. By ensuring fair elections, the law helps maintain the democratic institutions and constitutional values that citizens are expected to respect and uphold as a duty.

75. (4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The Uniform Civil Code is found in Article forty-four, while the promotion of international peace is in Article fifty-one. Respect for the National Anthem is a fundamental duty under Article fifty-one-A (a). Finally, the protection of monuments is mandated by Article forty-nine. These articles together highlight the mix of directives for the state and duties for citizens to ensure national progress.

76. (2) Article 48
Article forty-eight of the Constitution directs the state to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines. This includes specific steps like prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and improving their breeds. When a state government implements such a policy, it is acting directly on this directive to preserve and enhance the livestock that is vital for the nation's agricultural economy.

77. (3) To protect and improve the natural environment
A citizen's initiative to clean a public park and plant trees is a direct practical application of Article fifty-one-A (g). This fundamental duty requires people to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests and other green spaces. Such voluntary actions demonstrate a person's commitment to ecological health and fulfilling their constitutional responsibility to enhance the environment for the common good.

78. (4) I, II, III and V only
Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties are both positive obligations, though directed at the state and citizens respectively. Neither is directly enforceable by courts, but both can assist judges in determining the constitutional validity of laws. Importantly, fundamental duties were not in the original nineteen forty-nine Constitution; they were added later through the forty-second amendment in nineteen seventy-six to address missing obligations.

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79. (1) Ireland
The framers of the Indian Constitution drew inspiration from various international sources. The concept of the Directive Principles of State Policy was primarily borrowed from the Irish Constitution of nineteen thirty-seven. Ireland had, in turn, taken this idea from the Spanish Constitution. This borrowing helped India incorporate a detailed set of socio-economic goals intended to guide the state toward a welfare-oriented future.

80. (2) USSR (Erstwhile)
The concept of Fundamental Duties was inspired by the Constitution of the erstwhile Soviet Union (USSR). While most democratic constitutions focus primarily on individual rights, socialist constitutions typically emphasize the duties of citizens toward the state and society. By including these duties, India sought to balance its democratic rights with a socialist-inspired sense of civic responsibility and national service among its citizens.

81. (2) Government of India Act, 1935
The Directive Principles of State Policy closely resemble the "Instrument of Instructions" that were issued to the Governor-General and

Governors under the Government of India Act of nineteen thirty-five. These instructions were meant to guide the colonial executive in their administration. Similarly, the directives in the current Constitution serve as instructions to the modern Indian state to achieve specific socio-economic goals.

82. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fundamental rights are often called negative rights because they place restrictions on the state, preventing it from violating individual liberties. In contrast, Directive Principles are positive in nature as they require the state to take specific actions and implement policies for social welfare. This distinction highlights the dual role of the state in both protecting freedom and actively promoting social justice.

83. (3) B.N. Rau
The idea to divide the rights of citizens into justiciable and non-justiciable categories was first suggested by Sir B.N. Rau, the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly. This suggestion was eventually adopted, leading to the creation of Part three for enforceable fundamental rights and Part four for non-enforceable Directive Principles, which were deemed fundamental to the nation's governance nonetheless.

84. (4) Rights apply to citizens and foreigners, while Duties apply only to citizens.
A major difference between fundamental rights and duties is their scope of application. Most fundamental rights are available to all persons, including foreigners, while some are reserved for citizens. However, fundamental duties are exclusively applicable to the citizens of India. Foreigners residing in or visiting the country are not constitutionally bound by the duties enumerated in Article fifty-one-A of the Indian Constitution.

85. (3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
Various scholars have commented on the Directive Principles. B.R. Ambedkar called them "novel features," while K.T. Shah likened them to a cheque payable only when resources permit. T.T. Krishnamachari described them as a "dustbin of sentiment," and Ivor Jennings famously called them "pious superfluities." These diverse opinions reflect the debate over the practical effectiveness and legal status of non-justiciable principles.

86. (2) It contains Articles 36 to 51
Part four of the Constitution of India is entirely dedicated to the Directive Principles of State Policy. This part begins with Article thirty-six, which provides the definition of the state, and ends with Article fifty-one, which deals with international peace and security. Collectively, these articles outline the socio-economic vision and the fundamental principles that should guide the country's various levels of governance.

87. (3) Part III
Article thirty-six specifies that the term "state" used in the Directive Principles has the same meaning as it does in Part three, which covers fundamental rights. According to Article twelve in Part three, the state includes the government and parliament of India, state governments and legislatures, and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under its control.

88. (4) I, II and III
Article thirty-seven is the cornerstone of Part four. It explicitly states that the Directive Principles are not enforceable by any court. However, it also declares that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country. Consequently, the state has a constitutional duty to apply these principles whenever it is engaged in the process of making laws for the nation's citizens.

89. (2) Outline socio-economic goals the State should strive to achieve
The Directive Principles are often described as a manifesto of aims and aspirations because they provide a roadmap for achieving social and economic democracy. They outline the long-term goals that the Indian state should strive toward, such as reducing poverty and ensuring health. Although they lack legal teeth, they provide a moral and political framework for the development of a welfare state.

90. (1) III, IV, II, I
The articles follow a precise order in the Constitution. Free legal aid is in Article thirty-nine-A, and the participation of workers in management is Article forty-three-A. The

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Uniform Civil Code is specified in Article forty-four, while the separation of the judiciary from the executive is mandated by Article fifty. This numerical sequence organizes the different socialistic, Gandhian, and liberal directives systematically.

91. (2) 44th Amendment Act
The forty-fourth amendment act of nineteen seventy-eight added clause (two) to Article thirty-eight. This clause requires the state to minimize inequalities in income and eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities among both individuals and groups. This addition was part of the post-emergency efforts to strengthen the socio-economic objectives of the Constitution and ensure a more equitable distribution of the nation's growth.

92. (4) I, II, III and IV
Articles forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, and forty-three-A all address the welfare and rights of workers. They cover the right to work, just and humane conditions, maternity relief, living wages, and the participation of workers in the management of industries. Collectively, these articles form the constitutional foundation for labor laws and social security measures aimed at protecting the interests of the working class.

93. (3) Article 47
Article forty-seven specifically designates the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living as among the state's primary duties. It also emphasizes the improvement of public health as a vital goal. This directive justifies state intervention in areas like public sanitation, nutrition programs, and healthcare services, all of which are essential for the physical and social well-being of the population.

94. (3) Article 48
Article forty-eight directs the state to organize agriculture and animal husbandry using modern and scientific methods. This directive aims to improve the productivity and sustainability of the primary sector. It also includes the specific responsibility of preserving and improving livestock breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of essential animals like cows and calves, reflecting both economic and cultural priorities within the agricultural framework.

95. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Article thirty-nine (a) concerns adequate means of livelihood, and (b) focuses on the equitable distribution of material resources. Clause (c) aims to prevent the concentration of wealth, while clause (d) mandates equal pay for equal work. These socialistic directives are fundamental to the Constitution's goal of achieving economic justice and ensuring that the nation's wealth serves the common good of all.

96. (2) Securing a uniform civil code
Gandhian principles in the Constitution include organizing village panchayats, promoting cottage industries, and prohibiting intoxicating drinks. These reflect Mahatma Gandhi's vision for a decentralized and morally upright society. However, the directive for a Uniform Civil Code is classified as a liberal-intellectual principle. It is based on the modern idea of legal uniformity across all religious communities, rather than specific Gandhian social ideology.

97. (2) To cast a vote in local and national elections
Article fifty-one-A lists several fundamental duties, such as respecting the National Flag, protecting wildlife, and developing a scientific temper. However, the duty to cast a vote in elections is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution as a fundamental duty. While voting is a critical civic responsibility in a democracy, it is currently categorized as a legal or statutory right and obligation.

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98. (1) I, III, and IV only
In the Minerva Mills case, the Supreme Court struck down parts of the forty-second amendment that gave all Directive Principles primacy over rights. It upheld that harmony between fundamental rights and directives is a basic feature. It also restored the protection for laws implementing Articles thirty-nine (b) and (c), maintaining that such specific socialistic goals can justifiedly override certain individual fundamental rights.

99. (3) It was not included by the government in the 42nd Amendment Act
The Swaran Singh Committee recommended that paying taxes should be a fundamental duty of every citizen. However, when the government enacted the forty-second amendment act in

nineteen seventy-six, it chose not to include this particular recommendation. As a result, tax payment remains a legal obligation under various statutes rather than a constitutionally mandated fundamental duty under Article fifty-one-A of the Constitution.

100. (2) Social and economic democracy leading to a welfare state

The ultimate aim of the Directive Principles is to establish a welfare state where social and economic democracy is realized. While fundamental rights provide political democracy, the directives focus on ensuring all citizens have access to justice, equality, and an adequate standard of living. This vision seeks to create a society where the state actively works to improve everyone's well-being.

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CHAPTER 04

Union Executive : President, Vice President, Prime Minister and Cabinet

1. Which Article of the Constitution of India mandates that there shall be a President of India?
(1) Article 51
(2) Article 52
(3) Article 53
(4) Article 54
(5) Question not attempted

2. The executive power of the Union is vested in the President of India and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution. This provision is explicitly mentioned in which Article?
(1) Article 52
(2) Article 53
(3) Article 54
(4) Article 55
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List-I: (Articles of the Constitution)
A. Article 54
B. Article 55
C. Article 60
D. Article 61
List-II: (Provisions related to the President)
i. Oath or affirmation by the President
ii. Procedure for impeachment of the President
iii. Election of President
iv. Manner of election of President
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

4. Who among the following administers the oath of office to the President of India?
(1) The Vice President of India
(2) The Prime Minister of India
(3) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(4) The Chief Justice of India
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which of the following statements regarding the qualifications for election as President is incorrect?
(1) He must be a citizen of India.
(2) He must have completed the age of 35 years.
(3) He must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
(4) He must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.
(5) Question not attempted

6. Any dispute regarding the election of the President of India is inquired into and decided by:
(1) The Election Commission of India
(2) The Supreme Court of India
(3) The Parliament of India
(4) The High Court of Delhi
(5) Question not attempted

7. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): The President of India is bound to act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers.
Reason (R): The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 made it constitutionally mandatory for the President to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. In the context of the Presidential Electoral College, the value of the vote of an MLA from the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly is:
(1) 129
(2) 175
(3) 208
(4) 116
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Impeachment of the President of India:
I. The impeachment charges can be initiated in either House of Parliament.
II. A 14 days' advance notice must be given to the President, signed by one-fourth members of the House that framed the charges.
III. The resolution must be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

10. The fundamental rationale behind the principle that the President is the nominal executive head while the Prime Minister is the real executive head stems from:
(1) Adoption of the Parliamentary system of government
(2) Quasi-federal distribution of powers between the Union and States
(3) Presence of a written and supreme Constitution of India
(4) Inclusion of the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which among the following Constitutional Amendment Acts authorized the President to require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise?
(1) 42nd Amendment Act
(2) 44th Amendment Act
(3) 52nd Amendment Act
(4) 91st Amendment Act
(5) Question not attempted

12. Arrange the following steps of the Presidential Impeachment process in the correct chronological order:
I. Passing of the resolution by two-thirds majority of the total membership of the initiating House.
II. Investigation of the charges by the other House.
III. Introduction of a resolution with 14 days advance notice signed by one-fourth members.
IV. Passing of the resolution by two-thirds majority of the total membership of the investigating House.
(1) III, I, II, IV
(2) I, III, II, IV
(3) III, II, I, IV
(4) II, III, I, IV
(5) Question not attempted

13. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List-I: (Pardoning Powers of the President)
A. Pardon
B. Commutation
C. Remission
D. Respite
List-II: (Meaning)
i. Substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form
ii. Reducing the period of sentence without changing its character
iii. Awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded due to some special fact
iv. Completely absolves the convict from all sentences, punishments and disqualifications
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which of the following statements about the electoral college of the President is correct?
(1) Both elected and nominated members of the Rajya Sabha participate in the election.

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(2) Elected members of the State Legislative Councils of various states participate in the election.
(3) Nominated members of the State Legislative Assemblies from different states participate in the election.
(4) Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the President of India:
I. He appoints the Chief Election Commissioner.
II. He causes the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General to be laid before Parliament.
III. He can promulgate ordinances when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session.
IV. He appoints the Chief Minister of a State.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

16. The formula for determining the value of the vote of an MLA in the Presidential election is:
(1) Total population of the State divided by total number of elected MLAs of the State, multiplied by 1000.
(2) Total population of the State divided by total number of elected MLAs of the State, divided by 1000.
(3) Total number of elected MLAs of the State divided by the total population of the State.
(4) Total valid votes polled in the State divided by total number of elected MLAs, divided by 1000.
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following acts does NOT require the prior recommendation of the President for introduction in the Parliament?
(1) A bill involving substantial expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
(2) A bill for the amendment of the Constitution under Article 368
(3) A bill providing for the alteration of boundaries or names of existing states
(4) A bill making specific provision for the imposition or abolition of a new tax
(5) Question not attempted

18. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the Emergency powers of the President:
(1) Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency: Article 355
(2) Proclamation of National Emergency: Article 352
(3) Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery: Article 356
(4) Provisions as to Financial Emergency: Article 360
(5) Question not attempted

19. Consider the following statements regarding the Veto Powers of the President of India:
I. The President enjoys absolute veto over private members' bills.
II. The President can exercise suspensive veto over money bills.
III. The President has no veto power in respect of a constitutional amendment bill.
IV. The pocket veto of the Indian President is broader than that of the American President.
V. The absolute veto can be exercised for government bills when the cabinet resigns before presidential assent.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, III, IV and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

20. The President of India exercises his absolute veto power in which of the following cases?
(1) When a bill is passed by the Parliament and the President returns it for reconsideration.
(2) When a bill passed by the Parliament is kept pending by the President for an indefinite period.
(3) When a constitutional amendment bill is presented to him.
(4) When a private member's bill is passed by the Parliament.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Consider the following statements regarding legislative procedures in India:

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Statement I: The President of India can send a money bill back to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration.
Statement II: A money bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha only on the prior recommendation of the President.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Select the correct sequence of the constitutional mechanism for the promulgation and approval of an Ordinance:
(1) Parliament not in session → President promulgates ordinance → Parliament reassembles → Resolution to approve within 6 weeks.
(2) Parliament not in session → Council of Ministers advises → President promulgates → Approved by Supreme Court → Parliament approves within 6 months.
(3) Lok Sabha dissolved → President promulgates → Rajya Sabha approves within 14 days → Lok Sabha approves post-election.
(4) Parliament in session → President bypasses Parliament → Ordinance promulgated → Approved within 6 weeks.
(5) Question not attempted

23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List-I: (Provisions related to Vice President)
A. The Vice-President of India
B. The Vice-President to be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States
C. Election of Vice-President
D. Term of office of Vice-President
List-II: (Articles)
i. Article 63
ii. Article 64
iii. Article 66
iv. Article 67
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

24. What is the maximum period for which the Vice President can act as the President of India in case of a vacancy in the President's office?
(1) 3 months
(2) 6 months
(3) 1 year
(4) Until the remainder of the President's term
(5) Question not attempted

25. Which of the following represents the most appropriate description of a 'Pocket Veto' in the Indian context?
(1) Power to return a bill for reconsideration of the Parliament for their further deliberation
(2) Power to withhold assent to a bill altogether, thereby preventing it from becoming an Act
(3) Power to keep a bill pending for an indefinite period without taking any action
(4) Power to override the legislature by passing an ordinance while houses are not in session
(5) Question not attempted

26. Who was the first President of India to exercise the Pocket Veto, and concerning which bill?
(1) Giani Zail Singh; Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill
(2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad; PEPSU Appropriation Bill
(3) R. Venkataraman; Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill
(4) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam; Office of Profit Bill
(5) Question not attempted

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27. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
Reason (R): The Vice-President is elected by the members of the Rajya Sabha alone.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following is an exception to the rule that the President must act on the advice of the Council of Ministers?
(1) Appointing the Attorney General of India and other constitutional authorities
(2) Appointing the Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the House
(3) Promulgating an ordinance when the Parliament is in recess or not in session
(4) Summoning and proroguing the sessions of both Houses of the Parliament
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following situations regarding the situational discretion of the President of India:
I. Appointment of the Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority.
II. Dismissal of the Council of Ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
III. Dissolution of the Lok Sabha if the Council of Ministers has lost its majority.
Which of the above statements represents the discretionary powers of the President?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

30. Regarding the Ordinance making power of the President under Article 123, which of the following statements is incorrect?
(1) An ordinance can be promulgated only when either both the Houses or one of the Houses is not in session.
(2) The maximum life of an ordinance can be six months and six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament.
(3) An ordinance promulgated by the President has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament.
(4) The President can promulgate ordinances on State List subjects during normal times.
(5) Question not attempted

31. In the D.C. Wadhwa case (1987), the Supreme Court delivered a landmark judgment concerning:
(1) The frequent repromulgation of ordinances by the executive
(2) The exercise of the pardoning power by the President under Article 72
(3) The imposition of President's Rule in a state under the provisions of Article 356
(4) The discretion used in the appointment of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
(5) Question not attempted

32. Article 66 of the Constitution of India deals with the election of the Vice President. The Electoral College for this election consists of:
(1) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament only
(2) Elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament
(3) Elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
(4) Elected and nominated members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List-I: (Constitutional Articles)
A. Article 74
B. Article 75
C. Article 78
D. Article 352
List-II: (Provisions concerning the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers)
i. Duties of Prime Minister in respect to furnishing information to the President
ii. Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President
iii. Other provisions as to Ministers, including collective responsibility
iv. Mention of the word 'Cabinet'
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

34. Which of the following is NOT an essential qualification for a person to be eligible for election as Vice-President?

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(1) He must be qualified for election to the Lok Sabha
(2) He must be a citizen of India by birth or by naturalization
(3) He must have completed the age of at least 35 years at the time of election
(4) He must not hold any office of profit under any government authority
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following Cabinet Committees and their usual Chairpersons:
I. Appointments Committee of the Cabinet - Prime Minister
II. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs - Prime Minister
III. Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs - Prime Minister
IV. Cabinet Committee on Accommodation - Minister of Home Affairs
Which of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

36. If a resolution for the removal of the Vice President is to be passed, it must originate in:
(1) The Lok Sabha only
(2) Either House of Parliament
(3) A joint sitting of Parliament
(4) The Rajya Sabha only
(5) Question not attempted

37. While the Vice-President acts as President of India, he:
(1) Continues to perform the duties of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
(2) Draws the salary and allowances of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
(3) Ceases to perform the duties of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
(4) Does not have the power to promulgate ordinances.
(5) Question not attempted

38. The Prime Minister of India is:
(1) Elected directly by the people
(2) Appointed by the President
(3) Elected by the Lok Sabha
(4) Nominated by the ruling party president
(5) Question not attempted

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39. Consider the following functions and powers of the Prime Minister of India:
I. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the President.
II. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
III. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him.
IV. He presides over the meeting of the Council of Ministers.
V. His resignation automatically brings about the collapse of the Council of Ministers.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

40. According to the Constitution, what is the maximum permissible strength of the Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Union Government?
(1) 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha
(2) 10% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha
(3) 15% of the total number of members of the Parliament
(4) There is no constitutional limit, it is decided by the Prime Minister
(5) Question not attempted

41. The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, which placed a ceiling on the size of the Council of Ministers, amended which Article of the Constitution?
(1) Article 74
(2) Article 75
(3) Article 77
(4) Article 78
(5) Question not attempted

42. Arrange the following actions in the conventional order they occur when a general election results in a hung assembly:
I. The President invites the leader of the single

largest party to form the government.
II. The appointed Prime Minister is asked to seek a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha.
III. The newly appointed Prime Minister is administered the oath of office and secrecy.
(1) I, II, III
(2) I, III, II
(3) II, I, III
(4) III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

43. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Dignitary)
A. President of India
B. Vice President of India
C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
D. Supreme Court Judge
List-II: (Type of Majority required for Removal)
i. Effective majority in Rajya Sabha and simple majority in Lok Sabha
ii. Two-thirds majority of total membership in both Houses
iii. Special majority (two-thirds present and voting + absolute majority) in both Houses
iv. Effective majority in Lok Sabha
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

44. Find the odd one out concerning the powers of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha (Vice President) and the Speaker of Lok Sabha:
(1) Exercising a casting vote in case of a tie
(2) Presiding over the joint sitting of Parliament
(3) Maintaining order and decorum in the House
(4) Adjourning the House in absence of a quorum
(5) Question not attempted

45. Which of the following describes the doctrine of 'Collective Responsibility' enshrined in Article 75 of the Constitution?
(1) All ministers are legally responsible for all acts of the President.
(2) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament as a whole.
(3) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
(4) Ministers are collectively responsible to the Prime Minister.
(5) Question not attempted

46. The principle of 'Individual Responsibility' implies that:
(1) A minister is personally liable for financial irregularities in his department.
(2) A minister can be sued in a court of law for his official acts.
(3) A minister is solely accountable to the people of his constituency.
(4) Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.
(5) Question not attempted

47. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): The Attorney General of India has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament.
Reason (R): The Attorney General of India is a member of the Union Cabinet.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

48. Who among the following is considered the highest law officer in India?
(1) The Chief Justice of India
(2) The Attorney General of India
(3) The Union Law Minister
(4) The Solicitor General of India
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers in India:
I. When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion, all ministers must resign, including those from the Rajya Sabha.
II. A minister who disagrees with a Cabinet decision must either accept it or resign.
III. The President can remove the entire

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Council of Ministers on the advice of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

50. The term 'Cabinet' is mentioned in the Indian Constitution in which Article?
(1) Article 352
(2) Article 74
(3) Article 75
(4) It is not mentioned anywhere in the Constitution
(5) Question not attempted

51. The Attorney General of India is appointed by the President and must be a person qualified to be appointed as:
(1) A judge of a High Court
(2) The Chief Justice of a High Court
(3) A judge of the Supreme Court
(4) A member of the Rajya Sabha
(5) Question not attempted

52. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of the Cabinet in the Indian parliamentary system?
(1) It meets regularly to deliberate and take decisions on government business.
(2) It directs the Council of Ministers by making binding decisions.
(3) It advises the President, and its advice is generally binding.
(4) Its size is explicitly fixed at 15 to 20 ministers by the Constitution.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I: (Constitutional Amendments)
A. 24th Amendment Act
B. 42nd Amendment Act
C. 44th Amendment Act
D. 91st Amendment Act

List-II: (Impact on Executive)
i. Limited the size of the Council of Ministers
ii. Made it obligatory for President to assent to Constitutional Amendment Bills
iii. Allowed President to return advice for reconsideration once
iv. Made President bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers

(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

54. Identify the correct statement regarding the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister of India.
(1) The President can ask the Prime Minister to furnish information regarding legislative proposals but not administrative affairs.
(2) The Prime Minister communicates to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administration.
(3) The Prime Minister requires the President's approval before appointing any person to his personal staff.
(4) The President can independently summon a meeting of the Council of Ministers.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements regarding the individual responsibility of ministers in India:
I. Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.
II. The President can remove a minister only on the advice of the Prime Minister.
III. Individual responsibility ensures that the Prime Minister can maintain the homogeneity of the Cabinet.
IV. The concept is explicitly mentioned in Article 74.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

56. Which of the following Prime Ministers of India was a member of the Rajya Sabha at the time of his/her initial appointment?
(1) Indira Gandhi
(2) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(3) Morarji Desai
(4) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

NODIA

(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following describes the most appropriate description of a 'Caretaker Government' in India?
(1) A government formed by the leader of the opposition party when the ruling coalition loses its majority
(2) A government that is administered directly by the President without any Council of Ministers in place
(3) Temporary government in power after Lok Sabha dissolution until a new government is formed
(4) A coalition government formed with external support to maintain a working majority in the lower house
(5) Question not attempted

58. The concept of the 'Kitchen Cabinet' (or Inner Cabinet) refers to:
(1) Informal body of the Prime Minister and a few colleagues or friends advising on crucial issues
(2) A formal constitutional body explicitly mentioned in the text of Article 74 of the Constitution
(3) The specific Cabinet Committee on Accommodation responsible for housing and government facilities
(4) A group of senior ministers managing food security, civil supplies, and consumer affairs in the Union
(5) Question not attempted

59. Consider the following features of the Indian Parliamentary System:
I. Presence of nominal and real executives
II. Majority party rule
III. Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature
IV. Membership of the ministers in the legislature
V. Dissolution of the Upper House (Rajya Sabha) by the Prime Minister
Which of the above statements represent the correct features?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

60. What is the constitutional significance of the post of Deputy Prime Minister of India?
(1) The post is explicitly provided under Article 75 to act as Prime Minister in his absence.
(2) The post has no constitutional sanction; it is merely a political arrangement.
(3) The post is a statutory creation requiring parliamentary approval.
(4) The Deputy Prime Minister automatically succeeds the Prime Minister in the event of death.
(5) Question not attempted

61. If a Minister in the Union Government loses a vote of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha on a policy issue related strictly to his department, what is the consequence?
(1) Only that particular Minister must resign.
(2) The Minister is transferred to another department.
(3) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
(4) The Prime Minister can veto the resolution.
(5) Question not attempted

62. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of which of the following bodies?
(1) NITI Aayog
(2) Inter-State Council
(3) National Integration Council
(4) All of the above
(5) Question not attempted

63. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Important Cases/Doctrines)
A. Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab
B. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
C. D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar
D. U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi
List-II: (Related Core Concept)
i. Repromulgation of Ordinances is unconstitutional
ii. Justiciability of President's Rule
iii. President is only a formal/nominal executive head
iv. Council of Ministers must always exist even if Lok Sabha is dissolved
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

64. As per Article 74(2), the question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the President:
(1) Shall be inquired into by the Supreme Court only.
(2) Shall not be inquired into in any court.
(3) Can be investigated by a Joint Parliamentary Committee.
(4) Is open to judicial review under the Basic Structure doctrine.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Arrange the following ranks of the Council of Ministers in their hierarchical order (from highest to lowest):
I. Minister of State
II. Deputy Minister
III. Cabinet Minister
IV. Minister of State (Independent Charge)
(1) III, I, IV, II
(2) III, IV, I, II
(3) I, III, IV, II
(4) IV, III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

66. Which one of the following statements about the Attorney General of India is incorrect?
(1) He is debarred from private legal practice.
(2) He has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
(3) He does not have executive authority and does not act as a political minister.
(4) He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
(5) Question not attempted

67. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): The death or resignation of the Prime Minister automatically brings about the dissolution of the Council of Ministers.
Reason (R): The Prime Minister is the keystone of the cabinet arch; he is central to its formation, life, and death.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

68. The Chief Minister of a State cannot vote in the Presidential election if:
(1) He is an elected member of the State Legislative Assembly
(2) He is heading a temporary caretaker government in the state
(3) He has not yet proven the majority of his government on the floor
(4) He is a member of the State Legislative Council
(5) Question not attempted

69. Consider the following statements regarding the Vice President of India:
I. He can be removed from office by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a special majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.
II. No ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.
III. An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President must be completed before the expiration of the term.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

70. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, who served as the Vice President of India, was formerly the Chief Minister of which state?
(1) Madhya Pradesh
(2) Rajasthan
(3) Gujarat
(4) Uttar Pradesh
(5) Question not attempted

71. In the event of the offices of both the President and Vice President falling vacant simultaneously, who acts as the President of India?
(1) The Prime Minister

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(2) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(3) The senior-most Governor of a State
(4) The Chief Justice of India
(5) Question not attempted

72. Arrange the following constitutional functionaries in the correct order of the Table of Precedence:
I. Prime Minister
II. President
III. Governors of States within their respective States
IV. Vice President
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) II, IV, III, I
(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

73. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Office)
A. President
B. Prime Minister
C. Vice President
D. Chief Justice of India
List-II: (Administers Oath to the Office)
i. President or his appointee
ii. Chief Justice of India
iii. President
iv. President or some person appointed in that behalf by him
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following constitutional provisions embodies the convention that the President is the nominal head?
(1) Article 74(1)
(2) Article 53
(3) Article 78
(4) Article 61
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Prime Minister of India:
I. He is the chairman of the National Development Council.
II. He is the principal channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers.
III. He is the political head of the services.
IV. He recommends the dissolution of the Lok Sabha to the President.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

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76. When a bill is passed by the Parliament and sent to the President, which of the following is an effect of the President returning the bill for reconsideration?
(1) The bill is considered permanently dead and cannot be introduced again in the same session
(2) President must give assent if the bill is passed again with or without amendments
(3) The bill is referred to the Supreme Court of India for a non-binding advisory opinion
(4) The bill must be passed by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament upon reconsideration
(5) Question not attempted

77. The term "Collective Responsibility" implies that a decision taken by the Cabinet is:
(1) Subject to a formal voting process by all members of the ruling party in power
(2) Open to free debate and individual dissent by Ministers on the floor of the House
(3) Binding on all Ministers, even if they differed in the meeting
(4) Considered invalid and void if it is not approved by the President of India immediately
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following best distinguishes the legal responsibility of a Minister in India from that in Britain?
(1) In India, Ministers are held strictly liable in courts for all official acts done by the President
(2) In the British system, the Monarch can perform certain executive acts without the advice of Ministers

(3) In the Indian context, Ministers are held criminally liable for proposing any unconstitutional bills
(4) Presidential order for a public act does not require a Minister's countersignature
(5) Question not attempted

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General of India:
I. He must have the qualifications of a Supreme Court judge.
II. He receives a fixed retainer salary drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India as specified in the Constitution.
III. He has the right to vote in parliamentary committees to which he is nominated.
IV. He can advise the Government of India on legal matters referred by the President.
V. He can appear on behalf of the Government of India in all courts.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, IV and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

80. Identify the correct pair regarding the President's Veto power:
(1) Absolute Veto - Used when the President takes no action on the bill.
(2) Suspensive Veto - Used when the President returns a bill for reconsideration.
(3) Pocket Veto - Used when the President withholds his assent to a bill permanently.
(4) Qualified Veto - Used extensively by the Indian President for State bills.
(5) Question not attempted

81. Under Article 123 of the Constitution, the power to promulgate ordinances is available to the President:
(1) When the Lok Sabha is dissolved and elections for the new House are yet to be conducted
(2) When both the Houses of Parliament are not in session, or when either House is not in session
(3) Only when a Proclamation of National Emergency is in operation throughout the territory
(4) At his absolute discretion without requiring the advice of the Union Council of Ministers
(5) Question not attempted

82. Select the correct sequential order of events for a bill to become an Act of Parliament:
(1) Passed by Lok Sabha → Passed by Rajya Sabha → Assent by President → Publication in Official Gazette
(2) Passed by Lok Sabha → Assent by President → Passed by Rajya Sabha → Publication in Official Gazette
(3) Introduction in Parliament → Assent by President → Passed by Parliament → Publication in Official Gazette
(4) Passed by Parliament → Assent by Supreme Court → Assent by President → Publication in Official Gazette
(5) Question not attempted

83. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Type of Veto)
A. Absolute Veto
B. Qualified Veto
C. Suspensive Veto
D. Pocket Veto
List-II: (Mechanism to override)
i. Overridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority
ii. Overridden by the legislature with a higher majority
iii. Cannot be overridden, bill ends
iv. No mechanism to override as no action is taken
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

84. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental duty of the Prime Minister under Article 78?
(1) To communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers.
(2) To furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union as the President may call for.
(3) To submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but

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not considered by the Council.
(4) To personally present the Annual Financial Statement before the Lok Sabha.
(5) Question not attempted

85. In the context of the Union Executive, the "Spoils System" or "Patronage System" of ministerial appointments is:
(1) Enshrined in the text of Article 75 to ensure political loyalty among the ministers
(2) Considered a hallmark and essential feature of the Indian parliamentary system
(3) Not prevalent; India follows collective responsibility and parliamentary majority
(4) Mandated by various judgments of the Supreme Court to ensure efficient governance
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which among the following Presidents of India was elected unopposed?
(1) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(2) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
(3) V.V. Giri
(4) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(5) Question not attempted

87. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): Nominated members of either House of Parliament do not participate in the election of the President, but they participate in his impeachment.
Reason (R): Impeachment is a quasi-judicial process where all members of Parliament, representing the whole nation, must sit in judgment.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

88. According to the Constitution, a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as a Minister for a maximum period of:
(1) 6 months
(2) 3 months
(3) 1 year
(4) Such a person cannot be appointed as a Minister
(5) Question not attempted

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89. Consider the following statements regarding the difference between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet in India:
I. The Council of Ministers is a wider body comprising 60 to 70 ministers, whereas the Cabinet is a smaller body of 15 to 20 ministers.
II. The Cabinet is the core policy-making body, while the Council of Ministers implements these policies.
III. The Constitution details the powers and functions of the Council of Ministers, but not the specific functions of the Cabinet.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

90. If the Prime Minister of India belongs to the Upper House of Parliament (Rajya Sabha):
(1) He cannot vote in his favour during a no-confidence motion
(2) He will not be permitted to speak on the annual budget in the Lower House
(3) He is authorized to make official statements only in the Upper House of Parliament
(4) He must become an elected member of the Lower House within a period of six months
(5) Question not attempted

91. A motion of No-Confidence against the Government can be introduced in:
(1) Rajya Sabha only
(2) Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
(3) A joint sitting of both Houses
(4) Lok Sabha only
(5) Question not attempted

92. The President of India has the power to declare an emergency under Article 352 on the basis of written advice given by:
(1) The Prime Minister

(2) The Union Cabinet
(3) The Council of Ministers
(4) The Parliament
(5) Question not attempted

93. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Authority)
A. President
B. Vice President
C. Prime Minister
D. Speaker of Lok Sabha
List-II: (To whom resignation is addressed)
i. Deputy Speaker
ii. President
iii. Vice President
iv. Chief Justice of India
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

94. Which of the following constitutional amendments made it mandatory for the President to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers?
(1) 38th Amendment Act
(2) 42nd Amendment Act
(3) 44th Amendment Act
(4) 52nd Amendment Act
(5) Question not attempted

95. Consider the following statements regarding the conditions of the President's office:
I. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a State Legislature.
II. He should not hold any other office of profit.
III. He is entitled to use his official residence without payment of rent.
IV. His emoluments and allowances can be diminished during his term of office in a financial emergency.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

96. What is the fundamental difference between the pardoning power of the President and the Governor in India?
(1) Only the Governor can pardon sentences inflicted by a Court Martial.
(2) Only the President can pardon a death sentence.
(3) The President can grant remission, but the Governor cannot.
(4) The Governor's power extends to Union laws, while the President's extends to State laws.
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following Prime Ministers did NOT face a vote of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha?
(1) Jawaharlal Nehru
(2) I.K. Gujral
(3) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(4) Indira Gandhi
(5) Question not attempted

98. When a State Bill is reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President, the President:
(1) Is not bound to give his assent if the State Legislature passes it again
(2) Is constitutionally bound to give his assent if the State Legislature passes it again
(3) Has only a period of 14 days to decide and convey his assent or dissent to the Governor
(4) Must mandatory refer the bill to the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion on its legality
(5) Question not attempted

99. Consider the following statements regarding the executive powers of the President of India:
I. All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
II. He makes rules specifying the manner in which orders and other instruments made in his name shall be authenticated.
III. He appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
IV. He appoints the Finance Commission every five years.
V. He manages the allocation of business among Ministers directly without the Prime Minister's advice.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

100. In India, the Cabinet Committees are:
(1) Mentioned explicitly and detailed within Article 74 of the Indian Constitution
(2) Statutory bodies created by specific Acts of Parliament for administrative ease
(3) Created directly by the President's discretionary powers under the Constitution
(4) Extra-constitutional in emergence, created by the Rules of Business
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Article 52
Article 52 states there shall be a President of India. This office is the highest constitutional post in the country. The President is the first citizen and represents the nation's unity and integrity. This provision establishes the titular head of the executive branch within the parliamentary system, serving as the foundation for the Union executive's formal structure and operations.

2. (2) Article 53
Article 53 stipulates that the executive power of the Union resides in the President. This authority is exercised either directly or through subordinate officers. While the President is the formal head, actual power is usually exercised through the Council of Ministers. This arrangement reflects the parliamentary democracy model where the head of state acts as a symbolic, nominal executive.

3. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The Constitution provides specific procedures for the President's role and removal. Article 54 details the electoral college, while Article 55 describes the method of proportional representation. Article 60 outlines the oath administered by the Chief Justice. Article 61 establishes the process for impeachment on grounds of violating the Constitution, involving both Houses of Parliament through a special majority of total membership.

4. (4) The Chief Justice of India
Article 60 mandates that every President takes an oath or affirmation before entering office. This ceremony is conducted by the Chief Justice of India. In the absence of the Chief Justice, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court performs this duty. The oath emphasizes preserving, protecting, and defending the Constitution and the law of the land for the people.

5. (3) He must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
To be eligible for the presidency, a person must be an Indian citizen and at least thirty-five years old. A crucial requirement is being qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha, not the Rajya Sabha. Additionally, the candidate must not hold any office of profit under the central or state governments or any other local authority.

6. (2) The Supreme Court of India
All doubts and disputes regarding the election of the President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court of India. Its decision is final. Such a petition can be filed by a candidate or twenty or more electors. Notably, the election cannot be challenged on the ground of any existing vacancy among the members of the presidential electoral college.

7. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 74 provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 made this advice binding. Later, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 granted the President the power to return the advice for reconsideration once. However, the President must act according to the advice tendered after such reconsideration is completed.

8. (1) 129
The value of an MLA's vote in the Presidential election is calculated based on the state's population and the number of elected assembly members. For Rajasthan, this value is fixed at 129. These values were determined using 1971 census data and will remain unchanged until the first census taken after 2026, ensuring uniformity and parity across different states.

9. (1) I and II only
The impeachment of the President can be initiated in either House of Parliament for violating the Constitution. A fourteen-day notice signed by one-fourth of the total members of that House is mandatory. The resolution must be passed by a majority of at least two-thirds of the total membership of the House, rather than just those present and voting during the session.

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10. (1) Adoption of the Parliamentary system of government
India adopted the parliamentary system of government, which distinguishes between the head of state and the head of government. The President is the nominal executive who acts as a symbolic figurehead, while the Prime Minister leads the Council of Ministers and holds real executive power. This structure ensures that the executive remains accountable to the legislature through the collective responsibility mechanism.

11. (2) 44th Amendment Act
The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a significant provision to Article 74. It authorized the President to require the Council of Ministers to reconsider their advice. While the President can return the advice once, he is bound to act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration. This amendment restored a discretionary check against potential arbitrary executive decisions.

12. (1) III, I, II, IV
The impeachment process begins with a resolution signed by one-fourth of the House members after a fourteen-day notice. This resolution must be passed by a two-thirds majority of the total membership. The other House then investigates the charges. If the investigating House also passes the resolution with a two-thirds majority of its total membership, the President is removed from office.

13. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
The President possesses various pardoning powers under Article 72. A pardon completely absolves the convict. Commutation involves substituting a punishment with a lighter form. Remission reduces the sentence's duration without changing its nature. Respite awards a lesser sentence due to special facts, like pregnancy. These powers provide a final opportunity to correct judicial errors or provide relief on humanitarian grounds.

14. (4) Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry.
The presidential electoral college includes elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the legislative assemblies of the states. Significantly, the 70th Amendment Act of 1992 included the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry. Nominated members of Parliament and state assemblies, and all members of legislative councils, are excluded from this specific electoral voting process.

15. (1) I, II and III
The President holds wide-ranging powers, including the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other key officials. He is responsible for placing reports from the Comptroller and Auditor General before Parliament. Additionally, under Article 123, he can promulgate ordinances when Parliament is not in session. However, the appointment of a State Chief Minister is the constitutional duty of the Governor.

16. (2) Total population of the State divided by total number of elected MLAs of the State, divided by 1000.
The value of an MLA's vote is determined to ensure parity between different states. It is calculated by dividing the total population of the state by the total number of elected members in the State Legislative Assembly. This figure is then further divided by one thousand. This process helps maintain a proportional representation of the states within the presidential election framework.

17. (2) A bill for the amendment of the Constitution under Article 368
Certain bills require the President's prior recommendation for introduction, such as money bills or those altering state boundaries. However, a bill for amending the Constitution under Article 368 does not require such recommendation. It can be introduced in either House of Parliament by a minister or a private member without the President's preliminary consent or any formal prior approval.

18. (1) Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency: Article 355
The Constitution outlines emergency provisions in Part XVIII. Article 352 deals with National Emergency, Article 356 with State Emergency, and Article 360 with Financial Emergency. Article 359 describes the suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights during an emergency. In contrast, Article 355 imposes a duty on the Union

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to protect states against external aggression and internal disturbances.

19. (1) I, III, IV and V
The President has distinct veto powers over legislation. Absolute veto applies to private members' bills or when a cabinet resigns. Suspensive veto cannot be used for money bills. Under the 24th Amendment, the President must give assent to constitutional amendment bills. The Indian pocket veto is broader than the American version because the Indian Constitution prescribes no specific time limit.

20. (4) When a private member's bill is passed by the Parliament.
Absolute veto refers to the power of the President to withhold assent to a bill, causing it to lapse. This power is typically exercised in two instances: concerning private members' bills and when the cabinet resigns after the bill is passed but before assent is given. Unlike the suspensive veto, the bill cannot be revived once this power is exercised.

21. (4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
A money bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha only on the recommendation of the President. Once passed by both Houses and presented for assent, the President can either give his assent or withhold it, but he cannot return the bill for reconsideration. This is because the bill is introduced with his prior approval, making the return process logically unnecessary.

22. (1) Parliament not in session → President promulgates ordinance → Parliament reassembles → Resolution to approve within 6 weeks.
The promulgation of an ordinance occurs when Parliament is not in session and immediate action is required. The President issues the ordinance on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Once Parliament reassembles, the ordinance must be laid before both Houses. It ceases to operate after six weeks from reassembly unless a resolution is passed by both Houses approving it earlier.

23. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The Vice-President's office is modeled on the American pattern and ranks second in the precedence table. Article 63 establishes the office, while Article 64 designates the Vice-President as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Article 66 details the election process by both Houses of Parliament. Article 67 specifies the five-year term of office, subject to resignation or earlier removal.

24. (2) 6 months
When a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to death, resignation, or removal, the Vice-President acts as the President. This arrangement is temporary and can last for a maximum period of six months. Within this timeframe, a new election must be held to fill the vacancy. During this period, the Vice-President enjoys all powers and immunities of the President.

25. (3) Power to keep a bill pending for an indefinite period without taking any action
The pocket veto is a unique power where the President neither ratifies nor rejects nor returns the bill, but simply keeps it pending for an indefinite period. This is possible because the Indian Constitution does not specify a time limit for the President to take action. Consequently, the bill effectively dies as no further progress can be made without presidential assent.

26. (1) Giani Zail Singh; Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill
In 1986, President Giani Zail Singh exercised the pocket veto concerning the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill. The bill was criticized for potentially violating the privacy of correspondence. By taking no action, the President prevented the bill from becoming law. This instance highlighted the President's role in checking legislative overreach and protecting fundamental freedoms even when the government possesses a parliamentary majority.

27. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Vice-President serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, performing duties similar to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. However, the Vice-President is not elected by the Rajya Sabha alone. Instead, the electoral college consists of members from both Houses of Parliament, including both elected and nominated members. This distinguishes the vice-presidential election from the presidential election's college.

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28. (2) Appointing the Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the House
Although the President generally acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, certain situations allow for individual discretion. A primary example is the appointment of the Prime Minister when no single party or coalition enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha. In such cases, the President must use personal judgment to invite a leader capable of providing a stable government.

29. (4) I, II and III
The President of India possesses situational discretion in specific political circumstances. This includes appointing the Prime Minister during a hung Parliament, dismissing the Council of Ministers if they lose the confidence of the Lok Sabha, and dissolving the Lok Sabha if the ministry loses its majority. These powers are crucial for maintaining constitutional order when the standard parliamentary processes face a deadlock.

30. (4) The President can promulgate ordinances on State List subjects during normal times.
The President's ordinance-making power under Article 123 is co-extensive with the legislative power of Parliament. Ordinances can only be issued on subjects where Parliament has the authority to make laws. During normal times, this excludes the State List. Furthermore, an ordinance can only be promulgated when at least one House of Parliament is not in session and immediate action is required.

31. (1) The frequent repromulgation of ordinances by the executive
In the D.C. Wadhwa case of 1987, the Supreme Court addressed the frequent repromulgation of ordinances by the executive without placing them before the legislature. The Court ruled that such practice constitutes a fraud on the Constitution and is subversive of the democratic process. It emphasized that ordinance power is meant for emergencies and cannot be used as a legislative substitute.

32. (2) Elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament
The electoral college for the Vice-President is different from that of the President. It consists of all members of both Houses of Parliament, encompassing both elected and nominated members. Unlike the presidential election, members of the state legislative assemblies do not participate. The election is conducted through a secret ballot using the system of proportional representation with a single transferable vote.

33. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Article 74 establishes the Council of Ministers to advise the President. Article 75 outlines the appointment of ministers and their collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha. Article 78 specifies the Prime Minister's duty to inform the President about administrative and legislative matters. Article 352 is notable as the only place where the term 'Cabinet' is explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution text.

34. (1) He must be qualified for election to the Lok Sabha
To be eligible for the Vice-Presidency, a person must be an Indian citizen, at least thirty-five years old, and not hold an office of profit. A specific requirement is that the candidate must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha. This differs from the President, who must be qualified for election to the Lok Sabha instead.

35. (4) I, II, III and IV
Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional bodies that handle specific areas of governance. The Prime Minister usually chairs the most powerful committees, such as the Appointments Committee, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, and the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs. The Cabinet Committee on Accommodation is typically chaired by the Home Minister. These committees help reduce the workload of the Union Cabinet.

36. (4) The Rajya Sabha only
The Vice-President can be removed by a resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha with an effective majority. This resolution must then be agreed to by the Lok Sabha with a simple majority. Crucially, such a resolution can only originate in the Rajya Sabha. At least fourteen days' notice must be given before the resolution can be moved in the upper house.

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37. (3) Ceases to perform the duties of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
When the Vice-President discharges the functions of the President, he ceases to perform the duties of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. During this period, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha performs those duties instead. The Vice-President receives the salary and allowances of the President rather than those of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha for the entire discharge duration.

38. (2) Appointed by the President
According to Article 75, the Prime Minister is appointed by the President. In accordance with parliamentary conventions, the President invites the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha to form the government. The Prime Minister serves as the head of the Council of Ministers and the real executive authority. This appointment is fundamental to the functioning of parliamentary democracy.

39. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
The Prime Minister exercises significant authority over the Council of Ministers. He recommends ministerial appointments to the President, allocates portfolios, and presides over meetings. He can request a minister's resignation or advise their dismissal. Most importantly, the Prime Minister's resignation or death leads to the automatic dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers, as he is the government's central figure.

40. (1) 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha
The 91st Amendment Act of 2003 established a ceiling on the size of the Council of Ministers. It stipulates that the total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Union Council of Ministers shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha. This provision was introduced to curb the practice of forming jumbo-sized cabinets.

41. (2) Article 75
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, amended Article 75 to restrict the size of the Council of Ministers. It also strengthened anti-defection laws by stating that a member disqualified on grounds of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. These changes aimed to ensure political stability and prevent the excessive expansion of the executive branch.

42. (2) I, III, II
In a hung assembly, the President first invites the leader of the single largest party or coalition to form the government. The leader then takes the oath of office and secrecy to become the Prime Minister. Finally, the newly appointed Prime Minister is given a specific timeframe, usually one month, to prove their majority by seeking a vote of confidence.

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43. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Different constitutional offices require specific majorities for removal. The President is removed by a two-thirds majority of total membership. The Vice-President requires an effective majority in the Rajya Sabha and a simple majority in the Lok Sabha. The Speaker is removed by an effective majority in the Lok Sabha. Supreme Court judges are removed by a special majority in both Houses.

44. (2) Presiding over the joint sitting of Parliament
Both the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha maintain order, exercise casting votes, and adjourn for lack of quorum. However, a significant difference is that the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, being the Vice-President, cannot preside over a joint sitting of Parliament. This duty falls to the Speaker or, in their absence, the Deputy Speaker.

45. (3) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
Article 75 states that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means they function as a single unit and sink or swim together. If the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the government, the entire ministry must resign. This principle ensures the executive remains accountable to the lower house, which directly represents the people's mandate.

46. (4) Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.
Individual responsibility is enshrined in Article 75, which states that ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President. In practice, this

means the President can remove a minister on the advice of the Prime Minister. This power allows the Prime Minister to ensure cabinet harmony and dismiss a minister who deviates from the government's policy or fails to perform adequately.

47. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Attorney General has the right to speak and participate in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament and their committees. However, the Attorney General does not have the right to vote. Furthermore, the Attorney General is not a member of the Union Cabinet. Legal advice within the cabinet is typically provided by the Law Minister, who is a political appointee.

48. (2) The Attorney General of India
The Attorney General of India is the highest law officer in the country. Appointed by the President under Article 76, the Attorney General provides legal advice to the Union Government and performs other legal duties assigned by the President. This official has the right of audience in all courts across India and can participate in parliamentary proceedings without voting rights.

49. (1) I and II only
Collective responsibility means that all ministers, regardless of their house of membership, must resign if the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion. Additionally, ministers must publicly support cabinet decisions or resign if they disagree. The President's power to remove ministers is based on the Prime Minister's advice, not on a recommendation from the Rajya Sabha, ensuring necessary executive unity.

50. (1) Article 352
The word 'Cabinet' was not originally in the Constitution. It was inserted into Article 352 by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. It specifies that the President can proclaim a National Emergency only after receiving a written communication of the decision from the Union Cabinet. Elsewhere, the Constitution uses the broader term 'Council of Ministers' to describe the executive branch.

51. (3) A judge of the Supreme Court
To be appointed as the Attorney General of India, a person must be qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court. This requires being a citizen of India and having served as a High Court judge for five years, or as an advocate for ten years, or being an eminent jurist in the President's opinion. This ensures high expertise.

52. (4) Its size is explicitly fixed at 15 to 20 ministers by the Constitution.
The Cabinet is a smaller, core body within the Council of Ministers that meets regularly to decide government policies. While it is the supreme decision-making authority, its size is not explicitly fixed by the Constitution. Instead, the size and composition are determined by the Prime Minister based on administrative needs and political considerations, following the overall fifteen percent ceiling.

53. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Various amendments shaped the executive's powers. The 24th Amendment made the President's assent to constitutional bills mandatory. The 42nd Amendment made the Council's advice binding, while the 44th Amendment allowed the President to request one reconsideration. The 91st Amendment restricted the Council of Ministers' size to fifteen percent of the Lok Sabha, promoting leaner and more efficient governance at the Union level.

54. (2) The Prime Minister communicates to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administration.
Under Article 78, the Prime Minister serves as the primary link between the President and the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister is constitutionally obligated to communicate all decisions relating to the administration of the Union and proposals for legislation. Furthermore, the Prime Minister must furnish any information called for by the President concerning these administrative and legislative affairs of the Union.

55. (1) I, II and III
Individual responsibility is detailed in Article 75, stating ministers hold office during the President's pleasure. The President exercises this power only on the Prime Minister's advice. This mechanism ensures cabinet homogeneity and enables the Prime Minister to dismiss any minister who no longer enjoys their confidence.

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Article 74, however, focuses on the Council of Ministers providing general aid and advice.

56. (1) Indira Gandhi
While most Prime Ministers have been members of the Lok Sabha, the Constitution allows a member of either House to be appointed. Indira Gandhi was the first Prime Minister to be a member of the Rajya Sabha when she was initially appointed in 1966. Other examples include H.D. Deve Gowda, I.K. Gujral, and Dr. Manmohan Singh, who served from the upper house.

57. (3) Temporary government in power after Lok Sabha dissolution until a new government is formed
A caretaker government is a temporary administration that stays in office after the Lok Sabha is dissolved until a new government is formed. It is expected to perform only routine administrative duties and avoid taking major policy decisions or making significant financial commitments. This convention ensures that the country is not without an executive during the transition period between general elections.

58. (1) Informal body of the Prime Minister and a few colleagues or friends advising on crucial issues
The 'Kitchen Cabinet' is an informal, extra-constitutional body consisting of the Prime Minister and a few influential colleagues, friends, or family members. It serves as an inner circle where crucial decisions are often discussed and finalized before being presented to the formal Cabinet. This informal arrangement exists in many parliamentary systems to facilitate quick decision-making and provide trusted advice.

59. (2) I, II, III and IV
The Indian parliamentary system is characterized by the presence of a nominal head (President) and a real head (Prime Minister). It features majority party rule, collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha, and the requirement that ministers be members of the legislature. While the Lok Sabha can be dissolved, the Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved by any authority.

60. (2) The post has no constitutional sanction; it is merely a political arrangement.
The post of Deputy Prime Minister is not mentioned in the Constitution. It is a purely political arrangement created by the Prime Minister for administrative convenience or to balance political interests within a coalition. A Deputy Prime Minister holds the rank of a Cabinet Minister and enjoys no special constitutional powers or automatic right of succession to the office of Prime Minister.

61. (3) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
Due to the principle of collective responsibility, a no-confidence motion passed by the Lok Sabha against any single minister or on a specific policy issue forces the entire Council of Ministers to resign. The ministry acts as a team; thus, the loss of confidence in one part signifies a loss of confidence in the entire government. This maintains executive accountability.

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62. (4) All of the above
The Prime Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairman of several high-level bodies that facilitate policy coordination and national integration. These include the NITI Aayog, the Inter-State Council, and the National Integration Council. These roles highlight the Prime Minister's central position in the Indian governance framework. Such chairmanships enable the head of government to drive unified policy agendas across various sectors and states.

63. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Key judicial rulings have clarified the executive's role. Shamsher Singh established that the President is a nominal head. S.R. Bommai made the proclamation of President's Rule subject to judicial review. D.C. Wadhwa declared the repeated repromulgation of ordinances unconstitutional. U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi affirmed that a Council of Ministers must always exist to advise the President, even after the Lok Sabha's dissolution.

64. (2) Shall not be inquired into in any court.
Article 74(2) provides a constitutional shield to the advice tendered by ministers to the President. It explicitly states that the question of whether any, and if so what, advice was given shall not be inquired into in any court. This provision maintains the confidentiality of cabinet proceedings and ensures that the political accountability of the executive remains distinct from legal scrutiny.

65. (2) III, IV, I, II
The Council of Ministers is organized hierarchically. At the top are Cabinet Ministers, who lead major ministries. Below them are Ministers of State (Independent Charge), followed by Ministers of State who assist cabinet ministers. Deputy Ministers occupy the lowest rank, providing administrative and parliamentary assistance. This structure ensures a clear division of labor and authority within the Union executive branch.

66. (1) He is debarred from private legal practice.
The Attorney General is not a full-time government servant and is not debarred from private legal practice. However, they cannot advise or hold a brief against the Government of India. They also cannot defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without government permission. The Attorney General holds office during the President's pleasure and possesses the right of audience in all Indian courts.

67. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Prime Minister occupies a central position in the parliamentary system, acting as the foundation of the government. Because the Council of Ministers is formed on the Prime Minister's advice, his death or resignation automatically causes the entire ministry to dissolve. This reflects the principle that the executive's authority is tied to the Prime Minister, the keystone of the cabinet arch.

68. (4) He is a member of the State Legislative Council
The electoral college for the President consists only of elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies. Members of the State Legislative Councils, whether elected or nominated, are excluded from the voting process. Therefore, if a Chief Minister is a member of the upper house of the state legislature, they are ineligible to participate in the election.

69. (2) II and III only
Unlike the President, the Constitution does not specify grounds for the removal of the Vice-President. The removal resolution must be passed by the Rajya Sabha with an effective majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha with a simple majority. Furthermore, Article 68 mandates that the election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term must be completed beforehand.

70. (2) Rajasthan
Bhairon Singh Shekhawat served as the eleventh Vice-President of India from 2002 to 2007. Prior to this, he had a long and distinguished political career in Rajasthan, where he served as the Chief Minister for three terms. His transition from state-level leadership to one of the highest constitutional offices in the Union reflects his significant influence within the Indian political system.

71. (4) The Chief Justice of India
The President (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969, provides for situations where both the President and Vice-President's offices are vacant. In such instances, the Chief Justice of India acts as the President. If the Chief Justice is also unavailable, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court performs these duties. This ensures the continuity of the head of state's functions under all circumstances.

72. (1) II, IV, I, III
The Warrant of Precedence defines the hierarchy of various constitutional and government officials. The President holds the first rank as the head of state. The Vice-President ranks second, followed by the Prime Minister in the third position. Governors of states, within their respective jurisdictions, occupy the fourth rank. This order is used for state protocols and ceremonial occasions across the country.

73. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Oaths of office are administered by specific authorities. The Chief Justice of India administers the oath to the President. The President, in turn, administers the oath to the Prime Minister, Vice-President, and the Chief Justice of India. In some cases, the President may appoint another person to perform this duty. These oaths are crucial for assuming constitutional responsibilities and maintaining legal order.

74. (1) Article 74(1)
Article 74(1) is the cornerstone of the parliamentary system in India. it mandates that

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there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President. The courts and constitutional conventions have interpreted this provision to mean that the President is a nominal head who must generally act on the advice of the real executive.

75. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Prime Minister holds several pivotal roles. He chairs the National Development Council and serves as the principal communicator between the President and the Cabinet. As the political head of the services, he oversees administration and policy implementation. Crucially, the Prime Minister recommends the dissolution of the Lok Sabha to the President, wielding significant control over the lower house's tenure and election cycles.

76. (2) President must give assent if the bill is passed again with or without amendments
When the President returns a non-money bill for reconsideration, Parliament may reconsider it. If the bill is passed again by both Houses, with or without amendments, and presented back to the President, he is constitutionally obligated to give his assent. This suspensive veto allows the President to flag concerns but ensures the ultimate legislative supremacy of Parliament in the law-making process.

77. (3) Binding on all Ministers, even if they differed in the meeting
Collective responsibility requires that all cabinet decisions are binding on all ministers. While free debate occurs within cabinet meetings, once a decision is made, every minister must defend it in Parliament and public. If a minister cannot support a cabinet decision, they are expected to resign. This principle ensures the government presents a united front and speaks with a single voice on policy.

78. (4) Presidential order for a public act does not require a Minister's countersignature
Unlike the British system, where ministers are legally responsible for the monarch's acts and must countersign them, the Indian Constitution does not provide for the legal responsibility of ministers. A presidential order for a public act does not require a minister's countersignature. Consequently, Indian courts cannot inquire into the advice given by ministers to the President, as stipulated under Article 74(2).

79. (1) I, IV and V only
The Attorney General must be qualified for appointment as a Supreme Court judge. While they represent the government in courts and provide legal advice, they do not receive a constitutionally fixed salary; instead, their remuneration is determined by the President. Although they can participate in parliamentary proceedings and committees, they are strictly prohibited from voting. They represent the government's legal interests nationwide.

80. (2) Suspensive Veto - Used when the President returns a bill for reconsideration.
The President's veto powers are classified into three types. The absolute veto involves withholding assent completely. The suspensive veto is exercised when the President returns a bill to Parliament for reconsideration, which can be overridden by a simple majority. The pocket veto involves taking no action on a bill. The Indian President does not possess a qualified veto, which requires a higher majority override.

81. (2) When both the Houses of Parliament are not in session, or when either House is not in session
The President's power to promulgate ordinances under Article 123 is activated when either House or both Houses of Parliament are not in session. This ensures the government can handle urgent legislative matters that cannot wait for the next session. However, the President must be satisfied that circumstances exist which render immediate action necessary. This power is exercised solely on the advice of the Cabinet.

82. (1) Passed by Lok Sabha → Passed by Rajya Sabha → Assent by President → Publication in Official Gazette
For a bill to become an act, it must follow a structured legislative process. It is first introduced and passed by both Houses of Parliament—the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. After receiving approval from both, it is presented to the President for assent. Once the President grants assent, the act is published in the Official Gazette, making it a binding law.

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83. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Different vetoes have varying mechanisms for being overridden by the legislature. An absolute veto cannot be overridden, effectively ending the bill. A qualified veto requires a higher majority to override, while a suspensive veto can be overridden by an ordinary majority. A pocket veto has no override mechanism because the President takes no formal action, leaving the bill in a state of suspension.

84. (4) To personally present the Annual Financial Statement before the Lok Sabha.
Article 78 outlines the Prime Minister's duties regarding the President. These include communicating all cabinet decisions, furnishing requested information on administration, and submitting matters decided by a single minister for cabinet consideration. However, presenting the Annual Financial Statement is not a constitutional duty of the Prime Minister; it is typically performed by the Finance Minister on behalf of the President under Article 112.

85. (3) Not prevalent; India follows collective responsibility and parliamentary majority
The 'Spoils System' or 'Patronage System', where public offices are distributed based on political loyalty, is not a feature of the Indian Union executive. India follows the parliamentary model where ministerial appointments depend on membership in the legislature and the support of the majority party. Civil service appointments are merit-based and independent of political changes, ensuring administrative continuity and professional neutrality.

86. (2) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy remains the only President of India to have been elected unopposed. After his nomination papers were scrutinized, he was the sole valid candidate remaining. He served as the sixth President from 1977 to 1982. This unique occurrence happened during the post-Emergency period, following the consensus among various political parties to support his candidacy for the highest office.

87. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The President's impeachment is a quasi-judicial process involving all members of both Houses of Parliament. Unlike the election process, where nominated members and state legislators are excluded, the impeachment process includes nominated members of Parliament. This is because the removal of the head of state is a grave constitutional matter where the entire national legislature sits in judgment to decide the President's fate.

88. (1) 6 months
A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as a minister. However, Article 75(5) stipulates that such a person must become a member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha within six consecutive months. Failure to do so results in their automatic cessation as a minister. This allows for the inclusion of outside experts.

89. (4) I, II and III
The Council of Ministers is a larger body that includes all categories of ministers. In contrast, the Cabinet is a smaller, core group that formulates major policies and directs the administration. While the Council of Ministers is mentioned throughout the Constitution, the Cabinet's specific functions were not detailed originally. Today, the Cabinet functions as the supreme decision-making authority within the broader Council.

90. (1) He cannot vote in his favour during a no-confidence motion
A Prime Minister who is a member of the Rajya Sabha can participate in all proceedings of both Houses but can only vote in the house to which they belong. Since a no-confidence motion is introduced and voted upon exclusively in the Lok Sabha, such a Prime Minister cannot vote in their own favor or against the motion during the final division.

91. (4) Lok Sabha only
A motion of no-confidence can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. This is because the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the lower house, which is directly elected by the people. If passed, the entire government must resign. The Rajya Sabha does not have the power to remove the government through such a motion, reinforcing the lower house's supremacy.

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92. (2) The Union Cabinet
Following the 44th Amendment Act of 1978, the President can only proclaim a National Emergency under Article 352 after receiving a written recommendation from the Union Cabinet. This requirement ensures that the decision is a collective one involving senior ministers, rather than being the Prime Minister's unilateral choice. This serves as a vital safeguard against the potential misuse of emergency powers.

93. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-ii, D-i
Resignations for high constitutional offices follow a specific protocol. The President addresses his resignation to the Vice-President, who must immediately inform the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Vice-President, Prime Minister, and other Union ministers address their resignations to the President. However, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha submits his resignation to the Deputy Speaker, and vice versa, within the house.

94. (2) 42nd Amendment Act
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 amended Article 74 to state that the President shall act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. This made the cabinet's advice legally binding on the President. Although the 44th Amendment later added a provision for one-time reconsideration, the principle that the President must ultimately follow the executive's advice remains unchanged.

95. (1) I, II and III only
The Constitution sets strict conditions for the presidency. The President cannot be a member of any legislature and must not hold any office of profit. He is entitled to an official residence and specified emoluments. Crucially, his emoluments and allowances cannot be diminished during his term of office. Even during a financial emergency, while other salaries can be reduced, the President's remain protected.

96. (2) Only the President can pardon a death sentence.
Both the President and the Governor possess pardoning powers, but they differ in scope. Only the President can grant a pardon in cases involving a death sentence. The Governor's power regarding death sentences is limited to suspension, remission, or commutation. Additionally, the President alone can grant pardons for sentences awarded by a Court Martial, whereas the Governor has no such military-related authority.

97. (2) I.K. Gujral
While many Prime Ministers like Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Indira Gandhi faced no-confidence motions during their tenures, I.K. Gujral did not. His government was supported from the outside, and although he eventually resigned when support was withdrawn, no formal vote of no-confidence was conducted on the floor of the Lok Sabha against his ministry during his brief tenure.

98. (1) Is not bound to give his assent if the State Legislature passes it again
When the Governor reserves a state bill for the President's consideration, the President can give assent, withhold it, or direct the Governor to return the bill for reconsideration. If the state legislature passes the bill again and sends it back, the President is still not bound to give his assent. This contrasts with Union bills, where second-time assent is mandatory for the President.

99. (1) I, II, III and IV only
The President's executive powers include taking actions in his name, making authentication rules, and appointing key figures like the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Finance Commission. While he makes rules for the allocation of business among ministers, he does so on the advice of the Prime Minister, not independently. This reflects the President's role as the nominal head of the Union.

100. (4) Extra-constitutional in emergence, created by the Rules of Business
Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional bodies that are not mentioned in the original text of the Constitution. They are created by the Prime Minister under the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961. These committees facilitate the disposal of business by allowing smaller groups of ministers to focus on specific issues. Their number, composition, and functions vary depending on the Prime Minister's requirements.

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CHAPTER 05

Parliament : Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

1. The Constitution of India provides for a bicameral Parliament. Which Article explicitly states that the Parliament of the Union shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People?
(1) Article 76
(2) Article 79
(3) Article 80
(4) Article 82
(5) Question not attempted

2. According to Article 122 of the Constitution, the validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure. This provision primarily ensures which of the following principles?
(1) Separation of powers between the legislature and the judiciary
(2) The principle of absolute parliamentary sovereignty within its jurisdiction
(3) The constitutional immunity granted to the President of India
(4) The procedural superiority of the Lok Sabha over the Rajya Sabha
(5) Question not attempted

3. Read the following statements regarding the composition of Parliament carefully:
Statement I: The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which 12 members are nominated by the President.
Statement II: The Constitution prescribes that the nominated members must have special knowledge or practical experience in the fields of literature, science, art, and social service.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the general provisions for Parliament.
(1) The President is an integral part of Parliament.
(2) A minister who is a member of one House has the right to speak in and take part in the proceedings of the other House.
(3) The quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament shall be one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.
(4) The Attorney General of India has the right to vote in the proceedings of either House of Parliament.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Provision)
A. Constitution of Parliament
B. Composition of the Council of States
C. Composition of the House of the People
D. Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament
List II: (Article)
i. Article 122
ii. Article 79
iii. Article 81
iv. Article 80
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

6. The principle of territorial representation is followed for the election of members to the Lok Sabha. Which of the following best defines this principle?

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(1) The entire country is treated as a single constituency for the election.
(2) The country is divided into geographical areas and one representative is elected from each area.
(3) Representatives are elected based on their profession and trade.
(4) Representatives are nominated by the state legislative assemblies based on territorial boundaries.
(5) Question not attempted

7. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the Constitution is 552. After the Constitution (104th Amendment) Act, 2019, what is the effective maximum number of elected seats in the Lok Sabha?
(1) 545
(2) 550
(3) 543
(4) 552
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding the composition and election of the Lok Sabha:
I. The voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988.
II. Seats are reserved in the Lok Sabha for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of population.
III. The Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha as per the original unamended text of 1950.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

9. Identify the correct pair regarding the qualifications for a person to be chosen as a member of the Lok Sabha.
(1) Minimum age requirement - 30 years
(2) Oath or affirmation - Administered by the Chief Justice of India or a senior judge
(3) Voter registration - Must be registered as an elector for a parliamentary constituency
(4) Citizenship - Must be a citizen of India by birth as specified in the Constitution
(5) Question not attempted

10. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The normal term of the Lok Sabha is five years, but it can be extended during a National Emergency.
Reason (R): The extension of the term of the Lok Sabha can be done by a law of Parliament for one year at a time, for any length of time.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following is the odd one out with respect to the grounds of disqualification for a member of Parliament under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as opposed to the Constitutional provisions?
(1) Holding an office of profit under the Union or any state government
(2) Being of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court of law
(3) Being an undischarged insolvent as declared by a competent court of law
(4) Being punished for preaching social crimes like untouchability, dowry, and sati
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Lok Sabha:
I. The maximum seats allotted to the states in the Lok Sabha is 530.
II. The representatives of the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people.
III. The President can still nominate two members from the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha.
IV. Readjustment of allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha is currently frozen until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2026 are published.
V. A person must be at least 25 years of age to contest an election for the Lok Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only

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(2) III only
(3) II, III and V
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following conditions does not lead to the vacation of a seat by a Member of Parliament?
(1) If the member resigns by writing to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha or Speaker of Lok Sabha.
(2) If the member is absent from all meetings of the House for a period of sixty days without permission.
(3) If the member criticizes the policies of the ruling government within the House.
(4) If the member is elected to both Houses of Parliament and fails to intimate within 10 days in which House they desire to serve.
(5) Question not attempted

14. Who among the following participate in the election of the elected members of the Rajya Sabha?
(1) All members of the State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils
(2) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies and local bodies
(3) Citizens of India above the age of 18 years
(4) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (State)
A. Rajasthan
B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Maharashtra
D. Tamil Nadu
List II: (Number of Seats in Rajya Sabha)
i. 19
ii. 31
iii. 10
iv. 18
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

16. What is the tenure of the Rajya Sabha as a legislative body?
(1) 5 years
(2) It is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.
(3) 6 years
(4) It is dissolved automatically during a National Emergency.
(5) Question not attempted

17. Read the following statements regarding the Rajya Sabha carefully:
Statement I: One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire every second year.
Statement II: The retiring members of the Rajya Sabha are eligible for re-election and re-nomination any number of times.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

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18. Consider the following statements regarding the election to the Rajya Sabha:
I. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
II. The representatives of Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college specially constituted for the purpose.
III. All Union Territories are represented in the Rajya Sabha.
IV. The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

19. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the Rajya Sabha being designed as a permanent house?
(1) To ensure that representatives of the states cannot be easily removed or replaced by the central government.
(2) To delay all financial legislation passed by the Lok Sabha.
(3) To maintain continuity in the parliamentary process and handle legislative work when the Lok Sabha is dissolved.
(4) To provide lifelong employment to senior politicians.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Select the correct sequence of the passage of an ordinary bill through Parliament:
(1) Introduction → Committee Stage → Second Reading → Third Reading → Presidential Assent
(2) First Reading → Second Reading → Third Reading → Passage in second House → Presidential Assent
(3) Introduction → Third Reading → Second Reading → Committee Stage → Presidential Assent
(4) Second Reading → First Reading → Passage in second House → Committee Stage → Presidential Assent
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following statements correctly describes an executive power of Parliament?
(1) Parliament can amend the core structure of the Constitution without judicial review.
(2) Parliament regulates the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court only.
(3) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
(4) Parliament has the exclusive right to pardon death sentences.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the financial powers of Parliament.
(1) No tax can be levied or collected except by the specific authority of a law passed by the legislature.
(2) The President can authorize expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India without parliamentary approval during normal times.
(3) No expenditure can be incurred except with the authorization of the Parliament through an Appropriation Act.
(4) Parliament exercises financial control through various committees such as the Public Accounts Committee.
(5) Question not attempted

23. If a No-Confidence Motion is successfully passed in the Lok Sabha, what is the immediate effect?
(1) The President must dissolve the Lok Sabha immediately.
(2) Only the Prime Minister resigns, but the ministers retain their posts.
(3) A national emergency is automatically declared.
(4) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
(5) Question not attempted

24. What does the "constituent power" of Parliament specifically refer to?
(1) The power to amend the Constitution of India.
(2) The specific power to officially declare war or make peace with foreign nations.
(3) The power to create new states or alter the boundaries of existing states.
(4) The power to impeach the President of India on grounds of constitutional violation.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Type of Motion)
A. Adjournment Motion
B. Privilege Motion
C. Censure Motion
D. Calling Attention Motion
List II: (Purpose)
i. To call the attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance
ii. To censure the government for specific policies and actions
iii. To draw attention to a breach of parliamentary privilege by a minister
iv. To draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i

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(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

26. Parliament has various multifaceted functions. Which of the following is an exception and does not fall under the direct purview of Parliament?
(1) Appointing the Chief Election Commissioner
(2) Participating in the election of the President and the Vice-President
(3) Impeaching the President
(4) Recommending the removal of judges of the Supreme Court
(5) Question not attempted

27. A bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha which contains provisions exclusively dealing with the imposition of a tax and the borrowing of money by the Union government. Under which category of bills does this fall?
(1) Ordinary Bill
(2) Financial Bill Category I
(3) Financial Bill Category II
(4) Money Bill
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements regarding a Money Bill:
I. A Money Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament.
II. The decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is final on whether a bill is a Money Bill or not.
III. The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which Article of the Constitution of India specifically defines a Money Bill?
(1) Article 108
(2) Article 109
(3) Article 110
(4) Article 117
(5) Question not attempted

30. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha.
Reason (R): The Lok Sabha is directly elected by the people, and taxation and expenditure are matters of public money over which popular control is essential.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Read the following statements regarding Financial Bills carefully:
Statement I: All Money Bills are Financial Bills, but all Financial Bills are not Money Bills.
Statement II: A Financial Bill under Article 117(1) can be introduced in the Rajya Sabha without the recommendation of the President.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following statements regarding the legislative process of a Money Bill:
I. It can be introduced only by a minister and not by a private member.
II. The Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject a Money Bill.
III. The President can return a Money Bill for reconsideration of the Houses.
IV. There is no provision for a joint sitting of both Houses to resolve a deadlock over a Money Bill.
V. The endorsement of the Speaker is required when it is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and V only
(2) III only

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(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following subjects is the odd one out, as it does not qualify a bill to be deemed a Money Bill under Article 110?
(1) The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, or regulation of any tax.
(2) The imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties.
(3) The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government.
(4) The appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Under Article 249, the Rajya Sabha can authorize Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List. What majority is required to pass such a resolution in the Rajya Sabha?
(1) Not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting
(2) Simple majority of members present and voting
(3) Absolute majority of the total membership of the House
(4) Special majority with ratification by half of the states
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Provision)
A. Article 108
B. Article 110
C. Article 249
D. Article 312
List II: (Subject Matter)
i. Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest
ii. Definition of Money Bills
iii. All-India Services
iv. Joint sitting of both Houses in certain cases
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

36. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the creation of new All-India Services.
(1) The power to initiate the creation of a new All-India Service rests exclusively with the Rajya Sabha.
(2) The resolution must be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
(3) Article 312 empowers Parliament to create a new All-India Service if the Rajya Sabha passes the requisite resolution.
(4) The creation of a new All-India Service requires a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368.
(5) Question not attempted

37. A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha under Article 249 (legislating on a State List subject in national interest) remains in force for what maximum initial period?
(1) Six months
(2) Three years
(3) One year
(4) Five years
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following statements regarding the special powers of the Rajya Sabha:
I. It can initiate the removal of the Vice-President of India.
II. It has equal powers with the Lok Sabha in authorizing the creation of a new All-India Service.
III. It can empower Parliament to make laws on State List subjects for the whole or any part of India.
IV. If a national emergency is declared when the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the proclamation must be approved by the Rajya Sabha alone.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

39. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The Rajya Sabha is given special powers under Articles 249 and 312.
Statement II: These special powers are intended to protect the interests of the states and uphold

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the federal structure of the Constitution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Arrange the following steps in the correct order for the creation of a new All-India Service under Article 312:
I. Parliament enacts a law to create the new service.
II. Rajya Sabha passes a resolution declaring it necessary in the national interest.
III. The resolution is supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
IV. A proposal is initiated in the Rajya Sabha.
Select the correct sequence:
(1) IV, II, III, I
(2) I, IV, II, III
(3) IV, III, II, I
(4) IV, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

41. If an Ordinary Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is rejected by the Rajya Sabha, what is the constitutional mechanism provided to resolve this deadlock?
(1) The Bill automatically lapses.
(2) The Lok Sabha can pass the bill again with a two-thirds majority to override the Rajya Sabha.
(3) The President can summon a joint sitting of both Houses.
(4) The matter is referred to the Supreme Court for arbitration.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Who presides over a joint sitting of Parliament if the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is absent?
(1) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(2) The Vice-President of India
(3) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(4) The Prime Minister
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following bills cannot be subjected to a joint sitting of Parliament under Article 108?
(1) Ordinary Bills introduced in either House of Parliament
(2) Financial Bills Category I
(3) Financial Bills Category II
(4) Constitution Amendment Bills
(5) Question not attempted

44. Read the following statements regarding joint sittings carefully:
Statement I: If the President has notified his intention to summon a joint sitting, the bill does not lapse even if the Lok Sabha is dissolved subsequently.
Statement II: A joint sitting is governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Rajya Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Scenario in Joint Sitting)
A. Speaker is present
B. Speaker is absent
C. Both Speaker and Deputy Speaker are absent
D. Speaker, Deputy Speaker, and Deputy Chairman are absent
List II: (Presiding Officer)
i. Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
ii. Any member chosen by the members present at the joint sitting
iii. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
iv. Speaker of Lok Sabha
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

46. What is the quorum required to constitute a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament?
(1) One-tenth of the total number of members

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of the Lok Sabha only.
(2) One-half of the total number of members of both Houses.
(3) Two-thirds of the members present and voting.
(4) One-tenth of the total number of members of both Houses.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the conditions that provoke a joint sitting under Article 108.
(1) More than three months have elapsed without the bill being passed by the other House - Deadlock condition
(2) The bill is rejected by the other House - Deadlock condition
(3) The Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments - Deadlock condition
(4) The bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other - Prerequisite for Article 108
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Question Hour in Parliament:
I. Starred questions require an oral answer and supplementary questions can follow.
II. Unstarred questions require a written answer and no supplementary questions can be asked.
III. Short notice questions are asked by giving a notice of less than ten days and are answered in writing only.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

49. The 'Zero Hour' in parliamentary procedures is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary proceedings. Since which year has it been in existence?
(1) 1950
(2) 1962
(3) 1952
(4) 1975
(5) Question not attempted

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50. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): An Adjournment Motion is an extraordinary procedure which, if admitted, leads to setting aside the normal business of the House.
Reason (R): It is introduced in the Parliament to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance and involves an element of censure against the government.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

51. What is the precise difference between 'Adjournment sine die' and 'Prorogation'?
(1) Adjournment sine die terminates the session, whereas Prorogation terminates the entire life of the Lok Sabha.
(2) Adjournment sine die is done by the President, whereas Prorogation is done by the Speaker of the House.
(3) Adjournment sine die terminates a sitting without naming a day for reassembly, whereas Prorogation terminates a session of the House.
(4) There is no difference as both terms mean the final and irrevocable dissolution of the House.
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following statements regarding various parliamentary motions:
I. A Calling Attention Motion can be introduced in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
II. An Adjournment Motion requires the support of 50 members to be admitted.
III. A No-Confidence Motion can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
IV. A Censure Motion can be moved against an individual minister or the entire council of ministers.
V. A Privilege Motion is moved by a member when they feel a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the House.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

(1) II and IV only
(2) I and V only
(3) None of the above (all are correct)
(4) III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following is the odd one out regarding the types of questions asked during the Question Hour?
(1) Starred Parliamentary Questions
(2) Unstarred Parliamentary Questions
(3) Half-an-Hour Discussion
(4) Short Notice Parliamentary Questions
(5) Question not attempted

54. What is the immediate effect on the proceedings of the House if there is a lack of quorum?
(1) The presiding officer must immediately dissolve the House and report to the President.
(2) The presiding officer must either adjourn the House or suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.
(3) The proceedings continue but no financial bills or money bills can be passed in that sitting.
(4) The President assumes control of the legislative business of the House for that specific day.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Budget Term)
A. Vote on Account
B. Guillotine
C. Policy Cut Motion
D. Appropriation Bill
List II: (Definition)
i. Disapproval of the policy underlying the demand; reduces demand to Re 1
ii. Grants an advance in respect of estimated expenditure for a part of the financial year
iii. Bill to authorize withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India
iv. Putting undiscussed demands to vote along with discussed demands on the last day
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

56. Which Article of the Constitution requires the President to lay before both Houses of Parliament the "Annual Financial Statement"?
(1) Article 112
(2) Article 110
(3) Article 114
(4) Article 266
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following statements correctly applies to the "expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India" during the budget process?
(1) It can be voted upon and discussed by both Houses of the Parliament.
(2) It cannot be discussed or voted upon by any member of the Parliament.
(3) It can be discussed by Parliament but is not submitted to the vote of Parliament.
(4) It is submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha but never to the Rajya Sabha.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements regarding the stages of budget enactment:
I. General discussion takes place in both Houses of Parliament.
II. After the general discussion, there is a vote on the demands for grants in the Rajya Sabha.
III. The demands for grants are scrutinized by the Departmental Standing Committees.
IV. The Appropriation Bill cannot be amended in a way that varies the amount or alters the destination of any grant.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

59. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the 'Economy Cut Motion'?
(1) It reduces the amount of the demand to a token amount of Re. 1.
(2) It reduces the amount of the demand by a specific amount of Rs. 100.
(3) It rejects the demand completely to express absolute disapproval of the policy.
(4) It reduces the amount of the demand by a

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specified lump sum.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Select the correct sequence of stages in the passage of the Budget in the Parliament:
(1) Presentation → General discussion → Scrutiny by departmental committees → Voting on demands for grants → Passing of Appropriation Bill → Passing of Finance Bill
(2) Presentation → Scrutiny by departmental committees → General discussion → Voting on demands for grants → Passing of Finance Bill → Passing of Appropriation Bill
(3) Presentation → Voting on demands for grants → Scrutiny by departmental committees → General discussion → Passing of Appropriation Bill → Passing of Finance Bill
(4) Presentation → General discussion → Voting on demands for grants → Scrutiny by departmental committees → Passing of Appropriation Bill → Passing of Finance Bill
(5) Question not attempted

61. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the various types of grants made by Parliament.
(1) Supplementary Grant is granted when the amount authorized for a particular service is found to be insufficient.
(2) Additional Grant is granted for a new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.
(3) Exceptional Grant is granted for a specific purpose that forms part of the current service of any financial year.
(4) Vote of Credit is granted to meet an unexpected demand upon the resources of India, often acting like a blank cheque.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following defines the primary difference between Standing Committees and Ad hoc Committees in Parliament?
(1) Standing Committees deal with financial matters, while Ad hoc Committees deal with matters of temporary administrative concern.
(2) Standing Committees consist only of Lok Sabha members, while Ad hoc Committees include members of both Houses of Parliament.
(3) Standing Committees are chaired by the Speaker, whereas Ad hoc Committees are chaired by the Prime Minister of the country.
(4) Standing Committees are permanent and constituted periodically, whereas Ad hoc Committees are temporary and cease to exist after completing their assigned task.
(5) Question not attempted

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63. Who appoints the chairpersons of the Parliamentary Committees of the Lok Sabha?
(1) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(2) The President of India
(3) The Prime Minister
(4) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(5) Question not attempted

64. Read the following statements regarding Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) carefully:
Statement I: There are 24 Departmentally Related Standing Committees, out of which 16 work under the Lok Sabha and 8 under the Rajya Sabha.
Statement II: The main objective of the DRSCs is to secure more accountability of the Executive to the Parliament, particularly financial accountability.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Parliamentary Committee)
A. Public Accounts Committee
B. Estimates Committee
C. Committee on Public Undertakings
D. Departmentally Related Standing Committee
List II: (Total Number of Members)
i. 30

ii. 22
iii. 31
iv. 22
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

66. Which of the following Parliamentary Committees is NOT chaired by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
(1) Public Accounts Committee
(2) Business Advisory Committee
(3) Rules Committee
(4) General Purposes Committee
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Committee on Public Undertakings?
(1) It was created on the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee to check corruption in public enterprise.
(2) A minister can be elected as a member of this committee to represent the interest of the government.
(3) It examines the reports and accounts of public undertakings and the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General on them.
(4) The chairman of the committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members who are drawn from the Lok Sabha only.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Estimates Committee:
I. It is the largest committee of Parliament, consisting of 30 members.
II. Its members are drawn exclusively from the Lok Sabha.
III. The chairman of the committee is invariably appointed from the ruling party.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

69. The Public Accounts Committee was first set up in 1921 in the wake of the provisions of which of the following?
(1) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
(2) The Government of India Act, 1919
(3) The Government of India Act, 1935
(4) The Indian Independence Act, 1947
(5) Question not attempted

70. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India acts as a guide, friend, and philosopher to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).
Reason (R): The PAC examines the annual audit reports of the CAG, which are laid before the Parliament by the President.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

71. How are the members of the Estimates Committee elected?
(1) Nominated directly by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha from the pool of available members.
(2) Nominated by the Prime Minister in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition.
(3) Elected jointly by both Houses of Parliament through a system of proportional representation.
(4) Elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements regarding the Financial Committees of Parliament:
I. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) examines public expenditure not only from a legal and formal point of view but also from the point of view of economy and prudence.
II. The PAC has 15 members from the Lok

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Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha.
III. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the PAC or the Estimates Committee.
IV. The Chairman of the PAC is conventionally selected from the Opposition since 1967.
V. The Estimates Committee suggests alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) V only
(2) None of the above (all are correct)
(3) I and IV only
(4) II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

73. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the limitations of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).
(1) It operates as a post-mortem committee, examining expenditure after it has already been incurred.
(2) Its recommendations are advisory and not binding on the ministries.
(3) It has the power to intervene in the questions of day-to-day administration.
(4) It is not an executive body and hence cannot issue an order.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Why are members of the Rajya Sabha not included in the Estimates Committee?
(1) Because the Estimates Committee scrutinizes the budget estimates, and the Constitution vests the power of voting on demands for grants exclusively in the Lok Sabha.
(2) Because the Rajya Sabha does not have the technical expertise to estimate budget expenditures of the various departments.
(3) Because the Constitution of India restricts membership of all major financial committees to the Lok Sabha exclusively.
(4) Because the Rajya Sabha voluntarily opted out of this committee to avoid overlapping functions with the Public Accounts Committee.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Power/Function of the Speaker)
A. Decides whether a bill is a Money Bill
B. Presides over a joint sitting of Parliament
C. Decides questions of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule
D. Exercises a casting vote

List II: (Context/Provision)
i. In the case of an equality of votes
ii. Article 108
iii. Article 110
iv. Anti-defection law
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the voting rights of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
(1) The Speaker votes in the first instance on every ordinary bill to set a parliamentary precedent.
(2) The Speaker does not vote in the first instance but exercises a casting vote in the case of a tie.
(3) The Speaker cannot vote under any circumstances as he must remain neutral.
(4) The Speaker can only vote during the passage of Constitutional Amendment Bills to ensure majority.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed by a resolution passed by a simple majority of members present and voting.
Statement II: A resolution for the removal of the Speaker requires an advance notice of 14 days.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker:
I. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed

by the President.
II. The Speaker remains in office during the life of the Lok Sabha.
III. Whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker immediately vacates his office.
IV. The Speaker Pro Tem is usually the senior-most member of the newly elected Lok Sabha.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

79. To whom does the Speaker of the Lok Sabha address his letter of resignation?
(1) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(2) The President of India
(3) The Prime Minister
(4) The Chief Justice of India
(5) Question not attempted

80. Arrange the following steps regarding the removal of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha in the correct sequence:
I. A notice of 14 days is given to the Speaker.
II. The resolution is moved in the Lok Sabha and must be supported by at least 50 members to be admitted.
III. The resolution is passed by a majority of all the then members of the Lok Sabha (effective majority).
IV. The Speaker presides over the sitting of the House but cannot vote in the first instance.

Select the correct sequence of events:
(1) I, II, IV, III
(2) I, II, III
(3) II, I, III, IV
(4) I, III, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

81. Which of the following is the odd one out regarding the exclusive powers enjoyed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha but not by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
(1) Presiding over a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament as per Article 108.
(2) Determining the question of disqualification of a member of the House on grounds of defection.
(3) Deciding whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not according to Article 110.
(4) Allowing a secret sitting of the House at the request of the Leader of the House.
(5) Question not attempted

82. The anti-defection law was added to the Constitution of India in the Tenth Schedule through which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(1) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(2) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(3) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
(4) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(5) Question not attempted

83. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the exceptions to disqualification under the anti-defection law.
(1) Disqualification does not apply if a member goes out of their party as a result of a merger of the party with another party.
(2) A merger takes place when two-thirds of the members of the legislature party agree to the merger.
(3) If a member, after being elected as the presiding officer of the House, voluntarily gives up the membership of their party, they are disqualified.
(4) The provision regarding a 'split' in a party causing one-third of members to break away without disqualification was deleted by the 91st Amendment Act, 2003.
(5) Question not attempted

84. Under the Tenth Schedule, an independent member of the Lok Sabha becomes disqualified to remain a member if they:
(1) Abstain from voting on a crucial bill.
(2) Criticize the ruling government on the floor of the House.
(3) Are appointed as a minister in the central government.
(4) Join any political party after their election.
(5) Question not attempted

85. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Type of Member)
A. Member of a Political Party
B. Independent Member
C. Nominated Member
D. Presiding Officer

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List II: (Condition for Defection under 10th Schedule)

i. Joins a political party after six months from the date of taking a seat in the House
ii. Voluntarily gives up membership of their political party or votes contrary to party whip
iii. Exempted if they voluntarily give up party membership upon election to the office
iv. Joins any political party after the election

(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the judicial review of decisions made under the Tenth Schedule?

(1) The decision of the Speaker or Chairman is final and completely immune from any form of judicial review.
(2) The Supreme Court in Kihoto Hollohan case ruled that the decision of the Speaker is subject to judicial review on the grounds of mala fides or perversity.
(3) The courts can issue an injunction directing the Speaker to decide a defection petition within a specified and strict time frame.
(4) Judicial review is available even before the Speaker makes a final decision on the disqualification of the member.
(5) Question not attempted

87. The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 made a significant change to the anti-defection law. What was the primary change regarding group defections?

(1) It introduced the concept of a 'split', allowing one-third of members to leave a party without disqualification.
(2) It increased the requirement for a valid merger from two-thirds to three-fourths of the total members of the party.
(3) It made defection by independent members completely legal and valid in the eyes of the law.
(4) It omitted the provision that provided an exception from disqualification in case of a 'split' by one-third of members.
(5) Question not attempted

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88. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the Tenth Schedule:

I. A nominated member is disqualified if they join a political party within six months of taking their seat.
II. The presiding officer decides the questions of disqualification of members under the Tenth Schedule.
III. The anti-defection law aims to prevent political defections motivated by the lure of office or material benefits.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

89. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the powers, privileges, and immunities of Parliament and its Members?

(1) Article 79
(2) Article 108
(3) Article 105
(4) Article 122
(5) Question not attempted

90. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): A member of Parliament enjoys absolute freedom of speech inside the House and is not liable to any court proceedings for anything said in the Parliament.

Reason (R): This freedom of speech is subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the rules regulating the procedure of Parliament, such as not discussing the conduct of judges except upon a motion for removal.

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

91. Read the following statements regarding parliamentary privileges carefully:

Statement I: Members of Parliament cannot be arrested during the session of Parliament and 40 days before the beginning and 40 days after the

end of a session.
Statement II: This privilege of freedom from arrest applies to both civil and criminal cases.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

92. Consider the following statements regarding collective and individual parliamentary privileges:
I. Parliament has the right to publish its reports, debates, and proceedings and also the right to prohibit others from publishing them.
II. Parliament can exclude strangers from its proceedings and hold secret sittings.
III. Parliament can punish members as well as outsiders for breach of its privileges or its contempt.
IV. A member can refuse to give evidence and appear as a witness in a case pending in a court when Parliament is in session.
V. The privileges of Parliament are fully codified in a comprehensive law enacted by Parliament.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) V only
(3) IV and V only
(4) III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

93. Which of the following authorities or individuals does NOT enjoy the privileges of Parliament?
(1) Members of the Lok Sabha
(2) Members of the Rajya Sabha
(3) The President of India
(4) The Attorney General of India
(5) Question not attempted

94. Identify the correct pair distinguishing between a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.
(1) Breach of privilege - Any act or omission which obstructs a House in the performance of its functions.
(2) Contempt of the House - Deliberate disregard of any of the specific privileges, immunities, and rights enjoyed by the members.
(3) Both mean the exact same legal concept with no distinction in parliamentary practice.
(4) Breach of privilege - Violation of specific rights of members; Contempt of the House - Any act lowering the dignity or authority of the House
(5) Question not attempted

95. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Stage of Legislative Process)
A. First Reading
B. Second Reading
C. Third Reading
D. Assent stage
List II: (Action Taken)
i. Detailed scrutiny and clause-by-clause consideration of the bill
ii. Introduction of the bill and publication in the Gazette
iii. Debate confined to the acceptance or rejection of the bill as a whole
iv. The President gives or withholds consent, or returns the bill
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

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96. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the differences in the legislative process between an Ordinary Bill and a Constitution Amendment Bill.
(1) An Ordinary Bill requires a simple majority for passage, while a Constitution Amendment Bill requires a special majority in both Houses.
(2) An Ordinary Bill can be introduced by a minister or a private member, while a Constitution Amendment Bill can only be introduced by a minister.
(3) In case of a deadlock, a joint sitting can be summoned for an Ordinary Bill, but not for a Constitution Amendment Bill.
(4) The President must give his assent to a Constitution Amendment Bill and cannot

return it for reconsideration, unlike an Ordinary Bill.
(5) Question not attempted

97. During which stage of the legislative process in a House of Parliament is a bill usually referred to a Select Committee or a Joint Committee?
(1) First Reading
(2) During the general discussion phase of the Second Reading
(3) During the clause-by-clause consideration phase of the Second Reading
(4) Third Reading
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following options available to the President when an Ordinary Bill is presented for his assent:
I. He may give his assent to the bill.
II. He may withhold his assent to the bill.
III. He may return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses.
IV. He may refer the bill to the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion and bind the Parliament to its advice.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

99. A bill was passed by the Lok Sabha but is pending in the Rajya Sabha. At this point, the Lok Sabha is dissolved. What happens to the bill?
(1) The bill survives and can be taken up by the new Lok Sabha.
(2) The bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses.
(3) The bill lapses entirely.
(4) The bill is kept in abeyance until the President summons a joint sitting.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Arrange the stages of an Ordinary Bill in a single House of Parliament in the correct chronological order:
I. Third Reading
II. First Reading
III. Clause-by-clause consideration
IV. General discussion on the principles of the bill
V. Report stage
Select the correct sequence:
(1) II, IV, V, III, I
(2) II, V, IV, III, I
(3) II, IV, III, V, I
(4) IV, II, V, III, I
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Article 79
Article 79 of the Indian Constitution outlines the framework of the Union Parliament. It explicitly specifies that the Parliament comprises the President and two distinct chambers. These chambers are identified as the Council of States and the House of the People. This provision establishes the bicameral structure of the legislative organ at the central level in India.

2. (1) Separation of powers between the legislature and the judiciary
Article 122 provides a constitutional safeguard for parliamentary proceedings. It prevents the judiciary from questioning the validity of legislative actions based on alleged procedural irregularities. This reinforces the separation of powers between the legislature and the courts. It ensures that the internal conduct of Parliament remains independent and free from judicial interference regarding its established procedural rules.

3. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Rajya Sabha has a constitutionally defined maximum strength of 250 members. Among these, the President nominates 12 individuals who possess exceptional expertise. The Constitution requires these nominees to have significant knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, or social service. Both statements accurately reflect the composition and nomination criteria for the upper house of the Indian Parliament.

4. (4) The Attorney General of India has the right to vote in the proceedings of either House of Parliament.
The Attorney General of India possesses the unique right to participate in parliamentary proceedings. This official can speak and take part in the business of either House or any committee. However, the Constitution explicitly denies the Attorney General the right to vote in these proceedings. This distinction ensures the officer provides legal guidance without influencing the legislative voting outcomes.

5. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
The Indian Constitution specifies various legislative structures through specific articles. Article 79 defines the composition of the Parliament as a whole. Article 80 details the membership of the Council of States, while Article 81 focuses on the House of the People. Article 122 ensures that judicial bodies do not interfere with the internal procedural validity of the parliamentary proceedings.

6. (2) The country is divided into geographical areas and one representative is elected from each area.
Territorial representation is a system used for electing members to the Lok Sabha. In this method, the entire country is partitioned into specific geographical zones called constituencies. Each of these defined areas elects exactly one representative to serve in the lower house. This ensures that every region has a direct voice in the national legislature based on its population.

7. (2) 550
The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 significantly changed the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha. It abolished the provision that allowed the President to nominate two members from the Anglo-Indian community. Consequently, the maximum number of elected seats is now 550. This change aligns the House composition with contemporary demographic realities while maintaining the constitutional ceiling for representatives.

8. (1) I and II only
The voting age in India was lowered from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Amendment Act. Furthermore, the Constitution mandates the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on their population ratios. However, there was no original provision for women's reservation in 1950. Thus, only the statements concerning voting age and caste-based reservations are correct.

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9. (3) Voter registration - Must be registered as an elector for a parliamentary constituency
A candidate contesting for a seat in the Lok Sabha must meet specific legal criteria. One essential requirement is being registered as an elector in a parliamentary constituency. While age and citizenship are also factors, the minimum age is 25 years. The registration as a voter ensures the candidate is a recognized participant in the democratic process within the country.

10. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Lok Sabha usually serves a five-year term, but this duration can be modified during a National Emergency. Parliament has the authority to extend its own life through legislative action. Such extensions occur for one year at a time and can continue as long as the emergency persists. Therefore, both statements are true, and the reasoning accurately explains the assertion.

11. (4) Being punished for preaching social crimes like untouchability, dowry, and sati
Disqualifications for members of Parliament are derived from both the Constitution and the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Holding an office of profit, being of unsound mind, or being an insolvent are constitutional grounds. In contrast, being punished for social crimes like untouchability, dowry, or sati is a statutory ground under the 1951 Act. This makes it distinct.

12. (2) III only
The maximum number of seats for states in the Lok Sabha is 530. Union Territories representatives are directly elected, and the age requirement is 25. Seats are currently frozen based on census data until 2026. However, the President no longer nominates Anglo-Indian members due to recent amendments. Therefore, the statement claiming that this nomination power still exists is factually incorrect.

13. (3) If the member criticizes the policies of the ruling government within the House.
A member of Parliament vacates their seat through resignation, long-term unauthorized absence, or specific disqualifications. However, criticizing government policies within the House does not lead to a vacancy. Members enjoy parliamentary privilege and freedom of speech, which protects their right to express dissent. Dissent is an integral part of legislative debate and is not a ground for membership.

14. (4) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
The Rajya Sabha representatives for each state are elected through an indirect process. This election involves the elected members of the respective State Legislative Assemblies. It does not include nominated members or members of the Legislative Councils. The system follows proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote, ensuring that state-level political diversity is reflected in the federal chamber.

15. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution allocates Rajya Sabha seats based on state populations. Uttar Pradesh holds the highest number with 31 seats. Maharashtra follows with 19 seats, while Tamil Nadu has 18 seats. Rajasthan is allocated 10 seats in the upper house. Matching these figures correctly reveals the distribution of state representation in the Council of States at national levels.

16. (2) It is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.
The Rajya Sabha is designed as a permanent chamber of the Indian Parliament. Unlike the Lok Sabha, it is never subject to total dissolution. Instead, its members serve staggered six-year terms, with one-third retiring every two years. This structure ensures legislative continuity and stability. It allows the House to perform essential functions even when the lower house is not session.

17. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Rajya Sabha ensures continuity through a staggered retirement system where one-third of its members retire every second year. This process prevents the entire House from becoming vacant at once. Furthermore, members who retire are eligible for re-election or re-nomination indefinitely. Both statements accurately describe the operational mechanics and membership flexibility that define the permanent nature of the house.

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18. (1) I, II and IV
Rajya Sabha members are elected via proportional representation with a single transferable vote. Union Territory representatives are chosen by specially constituted electoral colleges. The Fourth Schedule manages seat allocations. However, not every Union Territory is represented in the Rajya Sabha; only those with their own legislative assemblies have representatives. Therefore, the statement claiming that all Union Territories are represented is incorrect.

19. (3) To maintain continuity in the parliamentary process and handle legislative work when the Lok Sabha is dissolved.
The permanent nature of the Rajya Sabha is vital for maintaining parliamentary continuity. Since it is not subject to dissolution, it can handle urgent legislative matters and fulfill constitutional obligations when the Lok Sabha is dissolved. This design prevents a total vacuum in the central legislative process. It ensures that the government remains accountable and the legislative function persists during elections.

20. (2) First Reading → Second Reading → Third Reading → Passage in second House → Presidential Assent
An ordinary bill undergoes several distinct stages before becoming law. It begins with the first reading for introduction. The second reading involves detailed discussion and scrutiny. After the third reading, it is transmitted to the second House for a similar process. Finally, it requires the President's assent. This sequence ensures comprehensive review and democratic consensus across both of the legislative houses.

21. (3) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
Parliament exercises executive power primarily through the principle of collective responsibility. The Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, must maintain the confidence of the Lok Sabha to stay in power. If the House passes a no-confidence motion, the entire ministry must resign. This mechanism ensures that the executive remains directly accountable to the people's representatives on a continuous basis.

22. (2) The President can authorize expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India without parliamentary approval during normal times.
Parliament holds ultimate authority over national finances in India. No tax can be levied and no expenditure can be incurred from the Consolidated Fund without parliamentary approval. The President does not have the power to authorize spending independently during normal times. Financial control is further maintained through audit reports and committees. Therefore, the claim regarding independent presidential authorization is factually incorrect.

23. (4) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
A No-Confidence Motion is a powerful tool used by the Lok Sabha to test the government's majority. If this motion is passed, it signifies that the House no longer trusts the executive. Consequently, the entire Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, must resign immediately. This reflects the core principle of parliamentary democracy where the executive is accountable to legislative authority.

24. (1) The power to amend the Constitution of India.
The constituent power of Parliament refers to its specific authority to amend the Constitution of India. Under Article 368, Parliament can add, vary, or repeal any provision of the basic law. This power is distinct from ordinary legislative power and requires special procedures. It allows the Constitution to evolve while ensuring that fundamental changes are made with significant parliamentary approval.

25. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Different parliamentary motions serve specific purposes in the legislative process. An adjournment motion addresses definite matters of urgent public importance. A privilege motion targets breaches of parliamentary rights by ministers. Censure motions are used to criticize specific government policies. Finally, a calling attention motion highlights urgent matters for a minister's response. These tools facilitate accountability and transparency within the legislature.

26. (1) Appointing the Chief Election Commissioner
Parliament performs many functions, including participating in the election of the President and

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Vice-President and impeaching high officials. It also recommends the removal of Supreme Court judges. However, the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner is an executive function performed by the President of India. Parliament does not directly appoint this officer, although it may regulate the conditions of their service.

27. (4) Money Bill
A bill is classified as a Money Bill if it deals exclusively with matters mentioned in Article 110. These subjects include the imposition of taxes, regulation of government borrowing, and custody of the Consolidated Fund. Since the bill focuses on tax imposition and borrowing, it falls strictly under this category. Such bills require a specific procedure for their introduction and passage.

28. (2) II and III only
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha holds the final authority to certify whether a bill is a Money Bill. Once certified and passed by the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha has a limited role. It must return the bill within 14 days, with or without recommendations. However, a Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, not both.

29. (3) Article 110
Article 110 of the Indian Constitution provides the precise definition of a Money Bill. It lists several specific criteria, such as tax regulation, borrowing by the Union, and payments into the Consolidated Fund. Any bill containing only these provisions is certified as a Money Bill by the Speaker. This classification triggers special legislative procedures that prioritize the authority of Lok Sabha.

30. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Money Bills must be introduced exclusively in the Lok Sabha because it is the House directly elected by the citizens. Since these bills involve public money, taxation, and expenditure, popular control through elected representatives is a fundamental democratic requirement. Therefore, the assertion regarding the introduction of Money Bills and the reason concerning popular control are both correct and linked.

31. (1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
All Money Bills are categorized as Financial Bills because they deal with fiscal matters. However, not all Financial Bills meet the strict criteria of Article 110 to be called Money Bills. Furthermore, Financial Bills under Article 117(1) cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha and require the President's recommendation. Thus, only the first statement about the relationship between bills is correct.

32. (2) III only
Money Bills are subject to unique legislative rules. They can only be introduced by ministers, and the Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend them. There is no provision for a joint sitting to resolve disagreements. While the Speaker must endorse them, the President cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration. The President usually gives assent because the bill was introduced on his recommendation.

33. (2) The imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties.
Article 110 defines Money Bills based on specific financial subjects like taxation, borrowing, and fund appropriation. However, the article explicitly states that bills dealing with the imposition of fines, pecuniary penalties, or fees for licenses are not considered Money Bills. Such matters fall under ordinary legislative procedures. Identifying this distinction is crucial for understanding the specialized nature of financial legislation.

34. (1) Not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting
Under Article 249, the Rajya Sabha can authorize Parliament to legislate on a subject in the State List. This power is exercised when it is deemed necessary in the national interest. For such a resolution to be valid, it must be supported by at least two-thirds of the members present and voting. This special majority reflects the federal importance.

35. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
The Constitution contains specific articles for different parliamentary procedures. Article 108 provides for joint sittings of both Houses. Article 110 defines Money Bills. Article 249 empowers the Rajya Sabha to authorize legislation on

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state subjects in the national interest. Article 312 covers the creation of All-India Services. Correctly matching these articles is essential for understanding the distribution of legislative power.

36. (4) The creation of a new All-India Service requires a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368.
Article 312 allows Parliament to create new All-India Services if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority. This process is a specific legislative power and does not constitute a formal Constitutional Amendment under Article 368. The Rajya Sabha initiates this because these services affect both the Union and the States, making its role vital for the federal structure.

37. (3) One year
A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha under Article 249 allows Parliament to make laws on a State List subject. This resolution initially remains in force for a maximum period of one year. However, it can be renewed for additional periods of one year each through subsequent resolutions. This time limit ensures that the temporary transfer of power is scrutinized.

38. (2) I, III and IV
The Rajya Sabha holds several special powers, including initiating the Vice-President's removal and authorizing laws on State List subjects. It also approves emergency proclamations if the Lok Sabha is dissolved. However, the power to create All-India Services is a special power of the Rajya Sabha, not an equal power shared with the Lok Sabha. Therefore, only the other statements are correct.

39. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Articles 249 and 312 grant the Rajya Sabha unique powers that distinguish it from the Lok Sabha. These provisions enable the upper house to authorize national legislation on state subjects and create All-India Services. The primary intent behind these special powers is to safeguard state interests and maintain the federal balance. Consequently, both statements are correct regarding the purpose.

40. (1) IV, II, III, I
Creating a new All-India Service follows a specific procedural path. It begins with a proposal initiated within the Rajya Sabha. The House must then pass a resolution supported by at least two-thirds of the members present and voting. This resolution declares the new service necessary for the national interest. Finally, Parliament enacts a formal law to establish the service.

41. (3) The President can summon a joint sitting of both Houses.
When a deadlock occurs over an Ordinary Bill between the two Houses, Article 108 provides a resolution mechanism. The President has the authority to summon a joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. In this sitting, the bill is decided by a majority of the total members present and voting. This process helps overcome legislative stalemates.

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42. (1) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
During a joint sitting of Parliament, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the primary presiding officer. If the Speaker is unavailable, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha takes over the responsibility. If both are absent, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides. Importantly, the Vice-President never presides over a joint sitting because they are not a member.

43. (4) Constitution Amendment Bills
Joint sittings under Article 108 are restricted to Ordinary Bills and Financial Bills. The Constitution explicitly excludes Money Bills and Constitution Amendment Bills from this procedure. For a Constitution Amendment Bill to pass, it must be approved by each House separately with a special majority. There is no provision to resolve a deadlock between the two Houses for such changes.

44. (1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
If the President notifies the intention to summon a joint sitting, the bill survives even if the Lok Sabha is dissolved later. This ensures that the legislative effort is not wasted due to the House's dissolution. However, joint sittings are governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha, not the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, only the first statement is correct.

45. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
The presiding officer of a joint sitting is determined by a specific hierarchy. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is first in line. If the Speaker is absent, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides. The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is next. If none of these are available, any member chosen by those present at the sitting presides.

46. (4) One-tenth of the total number of members of both Houses.
A quorum is the minimum number of members required to conduct the business of a meeting. For a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, the quorum is set at one-tenth of the total number of members from both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. This ensures that the proceedings have sufficient representation from the combined legislative body before decisions are made.

47. (1) More than three months have elapsed without the bill being passed by the other House - Deadlock condition
Article 108 identifies three conditions that signify a deadlock between the Houses, triggering a joint sitting. These include rejection by the other House, final disagreement on amendments, or more than six months elapsing without the bill being passed. The mention of "three months" as a deadlock condition is incorrect, as the Constitution specifies a six-month period for this situation.

48. (1) I and II only
Question Hour features different types of inquiries. Starred questions require oral answers, allowing for immediate supplementary questions. Unstarred questions need written responses, and no supplementaries can follow. Short notice questions are asked with less than ten days' notice and are also answered orally, not just in writing. Therefore, the statements concerning starred and unstarred questions are the only correct ones.

49. (2) 1962
The 'Zero Hour' is an informal parliamentary procedure unique to the Indian system. It follows the Question Hour and allows members to raise matters of importance without prior notice. This practice started in 1962 and has become a regular feature of parliamentary daily business. It provides a flexible platform for addressing urgent issues that may not be covered in schedule.

50. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
An Adjournment Motion is considered an extraordinary tool because it interrupts the regular business of the House. It is admitted only to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance. Because it implies a failure of the government to handle a specific situation, it carries an element of censure. Both the assertion and the reason are true and correctly linked.

51. (3) Adjournment sine die terminates a sitting without naming a day for reassembly, whereas Prorogation terminates a session of the House.
'Adjournment sine die' refers to the termination of a specific sitting of the House without fixing a date for reassembly. In contrast, 'Prorogation' is the act of ending a whole session of the House. While the presiding officer handles adjournments, the President issues the order for prorogation. These terms describe different levels of stopping parliamentary work within the legislative cycle.

52. (3) None of the above (all are correct)
The statements provided about parliamentary motions are all factually accurate. Calling attention motions exist in both Houses. Adjournment motions require 50 supporters. No-confidence motions are exclusive to the Lok Sabha. Censure motions can target individuals or the entire cabinet. Privilege motions address breaches of rights. Since all these descriptions are correct, none of the statements can be classified as incorrect.

53. (3) Half-an-Hour Discussion
Question Hour specifically involves starred, unstarred, and short notice questions designed for direct inquiries to ministers. While a Half-an-Hour Discussion is a related parliamentary tool for debating matters of public importance arising from previous answers, it is distinct from the Question Hour itself. It is usually held at the end of the day rather than during the initial hour.

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54. (2) The presiding officer must either adjourn the House or suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.
The quorum for either House is one-tenth of its total membership. If this minimum requirement is not met, the presiding officer has a constitutional duty. They must either adjourn the House to another day or suspend the meeting until a sufficient number of members are present. This ensures that legislative business is only conducted with a representative minimum of members.

55. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Budgetary procedures involve various terms and bills. A Vote on Account provides advance funds for the start of the year. The Guillotine is used to vote on undiscussed demands on the final day. A Policy Cut Motion reduces a demand to one rupee to show disapproval. The Appropriation Bill is the legal instrument for withdrawing money from the Consolidated Fund.

56. (1) Article 112
Article 112 of the Indian Constitution mandates the presentation of the "Annual Financial Statement," commonly known as the Budget. The President is responsible for ensuring this statement is laid before both Houses of Parliament every financial year. It details the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, forming the basis for parliamentary discussion and approval of national finances.

57. (3) It can be discussed by Parliament but is not submitted to the vote of Parliament.
The budget contains expenditure "charged upon" the Consolidated Fund of India, such as salaries of high officials. This type of expenditure is not submitted to a vote by Parliament. However, the Constitution allows both Houses to discuss these items freely. This distinction ensures that the financial security of key constitutional offices is protected while still allowing for legislative oversight.

58. (2) I, III and IV
The budget process includes general discussion in both Houses and scrutiny by departmental committees. The Appropriation Bill cannot be amended to change the amount or destination of grants. However, the Rajya Sabha does not vote on demands for grants; this power belongs exclusively to the Lok Sabha. Therefore, the statement regarding the Rajya Sabha voting on grants is factually incorrect.

59. (4) It reduces the amount of the demand by a specified lump sum.
An 'Economy Cut Motion' is a specific type of motion moved during the discussion on demands for grants. Its purpose is to suggest that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified lump sum. This represents the view that the proposed expenditure can be reduced without affecting the policy. It is a tool for seeking financial efficiency.

60. (1) Presentation → General discussion → Scrutiny by departmental committees → Voting on demands for grants → Passing of Appropriation Bill → Passing of Finance Bill
The passage of the Budget follows a strict chronological order. It begins with the presentation, followed by a general discussion. Then, departmental committees scrutinize the demands. After this, the Lok Sabha votes on the demands for grants. The process concludes with the passing of the Appropriation Bill and finally the Finance Bill. This sequence ensures thorough financial scrutiny.

61. (3) Exceptional Grant is granted for a specific purpose that forms part of the current service of any financial year.
Supplementary and additional grants address insufficient funds or new services. A Vote of Credit acts as a blank cheque for unexpected demands. However, an Exceptional Grant is specifically for purposes that do not form part of the current service of any financial year. The description stating it forms part of the current service is therefore incorrect, as its purpose is distinct.

62. (4) Standing Committees are permanent and constituted periodically, whereas Ad hoc Committees are temporary and cease to exist after completing their assigned task.
Standing Committees and Ad hoc Committees are distinguished by their duration and purpose. Standing Committees are permanent bodies that are constituted periodically and work continuously. In contrast, Ad hoc Committees are temporary and created for specific tasks. Once

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an Ad hoc Committee completes its assigned job and submits its report, it ceases to exist. This structural difference defines their respective roles.

63. (1) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha holds the authority to appoint the chairpersons of all Parliamentary Committees within the lower house. If the Speaker themselves is a member of a committee, they automatically become the chairman. This power ensures that the committees function under the guidance of the presiding officer, maintaining the organized and disciplined operation of legislative oversight.

64. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
There are 24 Departmentally Related Standing Committees, divided between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Sixteen committees work under the Lok Sabha's jurisdiction, while eight function under the Rajya Sabha. Their primary goal is to enhance executive accountability to Parliament, especially regarding financial matters and departmental functioning. Both statements accurately describe the current structure and objective of these committees.

65. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The membership of parliamentary committees varies by their specific functions. The Estimates Committee is the largest with 30 members. Both the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings have 22 members, comprising representatives from both Houses. Departmentally Related Standing Committees typically have 31 members. Matching these numbers is crucial for understanding the scale and representation of these legislative committees.

66. (1) Public Accounts Committee
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha directly chairs the Business Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee, and the General Purposes Committee. However, the Public Accounts Committee is not chaired by the Speaker. Since 1967, a convention has been established where the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is selected from the Opposition. This ensures impartial scrutiny of the government's financial expenditures.

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67. (3) It examines the reports and accounts of public undertakings and the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General on them.
The Committee on Public Undertakings performs vital oversight by examining the reports and accounts of public enterprises. It also reviews the reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General regarding these undertakings. Ministers cannot be members of this committee, and its chairman is appointed from the Lok Sabha members. Its work focuses on the efficiency and commercial prudence of enterprises.

68. (4) I, II and III
The Estimates Committee consists of 30 members, making it the largest parliamentary committee. All its members are elected exclusively from the Lok Sabha. By convention, the chairman is always appointed from the ruling party. This committee focuses on suggesting economies in expenditure and improvements in organization. All the provided statements regarding its size, composition, and leadership are factually correct.

69. (2) The Government of India Act, 1919
The Public Accounts Committee has its historical roots in the colonial era. it was first established in 1921. This creation was a result of the provisions introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Since its inception, the committee has played a critical role in ensuring financial accountability of the executive to the legislature.

70. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is often described as the guide, friend, and philosopher of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). This is because the PAC's primary task is to examine the annual audit reports prepared by the CAG. The CAG assists the committee during its deliberations to help understand complex financial data. Both statements are true and correctly linked.

71. (4) Elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote
Members of the Estimates Committee are elected by the Lok Sabha from among its own

members. The election process follows the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. This method ensures that various political parties and groups within the House receive fair representation on the committee. This system emphasizes the democratic nature of this important financial body.

72. (2) None of the above (all are correct)
The provided statements regarding financial committees are all accurate. The PAC examines expenditure for economy and has 22 members. Ministers are excluded from both the PAC and the Estimates Committee. The PAC chair is conventionally from the Opposition. The Estimates Committee suggests alternative policies for efficiency. Since all these descriptions are factually sound, none of them can be considered incorrect.

73. (3) It has the power to intervene in the questions of day-to-day administration.
The Public Accounts Committee has specific limitations in its oversight role. It functions as a post-mortem body, reviewing expenditure after it has occurred, and its advice is not binding. It is also not an executive entity. Crucially, the committee does not have the authority to intervene in matters of day-to-day administration, which remain the responsibility of the executive departments.

74. (1) Because the Estimates Committee scrutinizes the budget estimates, and the Constitution vests the power of voting on demands for grants exclusively in the Lok Sabha.
The Estimates Committee is unique because its membership is limited to the Lok Sabha. This exclusion of the Rajya Sabha is based on constitutional provisions. Since the power to vote on demands for grants is vested exclusively in the Lok Sabha, the committee that scrutinizes these budget estimates is also drawn entirely from the lower house. This maintains consistency.

75. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha possesses several critical powers and duties. Under Article 110, the Speaker decides whether a bill is a Money Bill. Article 108 places the Speaker as the presiding officer of joint sittings. The Speaker also adjudicates disqualifications under the Tenth Schedule. Finally, the Speaker exercises a casting vote in the event of an equality.

76. (2) The Speaker does not vote in the first instance but exercises a casting vote in the case of a tie.
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha maintains a position of neutrality during House proceedings. Consequently, the Speaker does not vote in the first instance on any bill or motion. However, if there is a tie in the voting results, the Speaker exercises a casting vote to resolve the deadlock. This ensures the Speaker remains impartial unless a decisive vote is needed.

77. (2) Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct.
A resolution to remove the Speaker of the Lok Sabha requires an advance notice of at least 14 days. This ensures that the matter is handled with due seriousness. However, the resolution must be passed by an effective majority, which means a majority of all the then members of the House, not just a simple majority of those present.

78. (1) I, II and IV
The President sets the date for the Speaker's election, and the Speaker serves during the life of the Lok Sabha. A Speaker Pro Tem is typically the senior-most member. However, when the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker does not vacate office immediately. They remain in the position until just before the first meeting of the newly elected Lok Sabha.

79. (1) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can resign from their office by submitting a written letter. According to constitutional provisions, this letter of resignation must be addressed and sent to the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha. This reciprocal arrangement ensures that the leadership of the House can manage the transition internally without involving the executive branch of the government.

80. (2) I, II, III
The process for removing the Speaker follows a specific legal order. First, a 14-day notice is given. Then, the resolution is moved and must be supported by at least 50 members for admission. Finally, it is passed by a majority of

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all the then members of the House. This ensures that the presiding officer is not removed without significant consensus.

81. (2) Determining the question of disqualification of a member of the House on grounds of defection.
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha both have the power to decide on disqualifications under the Tenth Schedule. This is not an exclusive power of the Speaker. In contrast, presiding over joint sittings and certifying Money Bills are powers reserved only for the Speaker. The Speaker also has the authority to allow a secret sitting of the House.

82. (3) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
The anti-defection law was introduced to curb political instability caused by frequent party switching. It was added to the Indian Constitution as the Tenth Schedule by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985. This amendment provides the legal framework for disqualifying members of Parliament and state legislatures who defect from their political parties, thereby strengthening the parliamentary democratic system.

83. (3) If a member, after being elected as the presiding officer of the House, voluntarily gives up the membership of their party, they are disqualified.
Presiding officers are granted a specific exception under the anti-defection law. If a member is elected as the Speaker or Chairman and chooses to voluntarily give up their party membership, they are not disqualified. They can also rejoin their party after leaving the office. Therefore, the statement claiming that such a member would be disqualified for giving up membership.

84. (4) Join any political party after their election.
Under the Tenth Schedule, an independent member of the House faces specific restrictions to maintain their non-partisan status. If such a member joins any political party after their election, they are automatically disqualified from remaining a member. This provision ensures that independent candidates do not switch to political parties for personal or political gain after being elected by the voters.

85. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Tenth Schedule defines defection differently for various types of members. A party member defects by voluntarily leaving the party or violating a whip. Independent members are disqualified if they join a party. Nominated members have six months to join a party; otherwise, they are disqualified. Presiding officers are exempt if they resign from their party upon taking office.

86. (2) The Supreme Court in Kihoto Hollohan case ruled that the decision of the Speaker is subject to judicial review on the grounds of mala fides or perversity.
The Supreme Court clarified the legal status of the presiding officer's decisions in the Kihoto Hollohan case. It ruled that while the Speaker or Chairman acts as a judge, their decision is subject to judicial review. Courts can intervene on grounds of mala fides, perversity, or violation of constitutional mandates. This ensures that the anti-defection law is not misused.

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87. (4) It omitted the provision that provided an exception from disqualification in case of a 'split' by one-third of members.
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 significantly tightened the anti-defection law. Its primary change was the omission of the 'split' provision. Previously, if one-third of a party's members broke away, it was not considered defection. By removing this exception, the amendment made it harder for groups of legislators to defect, thereby further promoting political stability within the legislative body.

88. (2) II and III only
The anti-defection law empowers the presiding officer of the House to decide on member disqualifications. Its main objective is to prevent opportunistic defections driven by the desire for office or other benefits. However, a nominated member is only disqualified if they join a political party after the six-month grace period has ended. Therefore, only the second and third statements are correct.

89. (3) Article 105
Article 105 of the Indian Constitution defines the powers, privileges, and immunities of the Houses of Parliament and their members. These privileges are essential for the effective functioning of the

legislature. They protect members from external interference and ensure they can perform their duties without fear. This article provides the constitutional foundation for both collective and individual parliamentary rights.

90. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Members of Parliament enjoy absolute freedom of speech within the House, shielding them from legal proceedings regarding their statements. However, this right is not entirely unlimited; it must be exercised according to constitutional provisions and parliamentary rules. For example, discussing a judge's conduct is generally prohibited. Thus, both statements are true, and the reason correctly explains the scope.

91. (1) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.
Members of Parliament are privileged from arrest for a period including 40 days before and after a session. However, this immunity is strictly limited to civil cases. It does not provide any protection against arrest in criminal cases or under preventive detention laws. Therefore, while the first statement about the time frame is correct, the second statement regarding criminal cases.

92. (2) V only
Parliamentary privileges include the right to publish proceedings, exclude strangers, and punish for contempt. Members can also refuse to testify while the House is in session. However, these privileges are not yet fully codified in a single law. They continue to be based on constitutional provisions, common law, and conventions. Therefore, the statement claiming that they are fully codified is.

93. (3) The President of India
Parliamentary privileges are designed to protect those who participate in the proceedings of the Houses. This includes members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, as well as the Attorney General and ministers who can speak in the House. Although the President is an integral part of Parliament, they do not enjoy these specific privileges, as they do not participate.

94. (4) Breach of privilege - Violation of specific rights of members; Contempt of the House - Any act lowering the dignity or authority of the House
A breach of privilege specifically refers to the violation of the established rights and immunities of individual members or the House. In contrast, contempt of the House is a broader concept. It includes any act that obstructs the House in its duties or lowers its dignity and authority. Understanding this distinction is vital for interpreting how Parliament protects its institutional integrity.

95. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
The legislative process consists of several key stages. The first reading involves the introduction and publication of the bill. The second reading is where detailed scrutiny and clause-by-clause consideration happen. The third reading focuses on whether to accept or reject the bill entirely. Finally, the assent stage involves the President giving or withholding consent. Matching these actions outlines the lawmaking cycle.

96. (2) An Ordinary Bill can be introduced by a minister or a private member, while a Constitution Amendment Bill can only be introduced by a minister.
Ordinary Bills and Constitution Amendment Bills have different requirements. Ordinary Bills pass with simple majorities, while amendment bills need special majorities. deadlocks on ordinary bills can be resolved through joint sittings, which are not allowed for amendment bills. However, both types of bills can be introduced by either a minister or a private member. Therefore, the second statement is incorrect.

97. (2) During the general discussion phase of the Second Reading
A bill is typically referred to a Select Committee or a Joint Committee during the second reading stage. This occurs specifically after the general discussion on the bill's principles is completed. The committee then conducts a detailed examination of the provisions before the bill returns to the House for clause-by-clause consideration. This stage is crucial for thorough legislative scrutiny.

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98. (2) I, II and III
When an Ordinary Bill is presented to the President, several options are available. The President can give assent, withhold assent, or return the bill for reconsideration. However, the President does not have the power to refer a bill to the Supreme Court in a way that binds Parliament to the court's advice. Therefore, the first three statements accurately describe options.

99. (3) The bill lapses entirely.
The dissolution of the Lok Sabha affects pending legislation in various ways. If a bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha but is still pending in the Rajya Sabha at the time of dissolution, it automatically lapses. This means the legislative process for that bill must start again in the new Lok Sabha. This rule ensures that a new mandate.

100. (1) II, IV, V, III, I
The passage of an Ordinary Bill within a single House follows a specific path. It begins with the First Reading for introduction. This is followed by a general discussion. Then, the bill undergoes the report stage and clause-by-clause consideration. The process concludes with the Third Reading for final approval. Correctly arranging these steps is essential for understanding the internal legislative procedure.

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CHAPTER 06

Union Judiciary : Supreme Court and Judicial Review

1. Which part of the Constitution of India deals with the Union Judiciary?
(1) Part IV
(2) Part V
(3) Part VI
(4) Part XI
(5) Question not attempted

2. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on which of the following dates?
(1) 26 January 1950
(2) 28 January 1950
(3) 26 November 1949
(4) 15 August 1947
(5) Question not attempted

3. Given below are two statements regarding the qualifications required to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court of India:
Statement I: The person must have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years.
Statement II: The Constitution of India has prescribed a minimum age of 35 years for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match List I with List II:
List I: Constitutional Article
A. Article 124
B. Article 129
C. Article 131
D. Article 143
List II: Provision
i. Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
ii. Power of President to consult Supreme Court
iii. Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court
iv. Supreme Court to be a court of record
Choose the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which of the following is not a recognized ground for the removal of a Supreme Court judge under the Constitution of India?
(1) Proven instances of gross misbehaviour
(2) Clear physical or mental incapacity
(3) Violation of the Constitution
(4) Serious or systemic financial irregularities
(5) Question not attempted

6. What is the maximum number of judges, including the Chief Justice of India, currently sanctioned for the Supreme Court of India?
(1) 31
(2) 33
(3) 34
(4) 36
(5) Question not attempted

7. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges and the staff as well as all the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
Reason (R): It ensures that the functioning of the

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Supreme Court is independent of the legislative vote in the Parliament.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Under which Article of the Constitution can the President of India appoint an acting Chief Justice of India?
(1) Article 126
(2) Article 127
(3) Article 128
(4) Article 130
(5) Question not attempted

9. In the context of the Supreme Court of India, what does the term 'Ad hoc Judge' refer to?
(1) A retired judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court re-appointed for a specific period.
(2) A distinguished jurist of high eminence appointed directly to the bench by the President.
(3) A High Court judge temporarily appointed to the Supreme Court due to lack of quorum.
(4) A foreign judge from a common law jurisdiction invited to hear cases of international law.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:
I. It extends to disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.
II. It includes disputes arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or agreement.
III. It covers inter-state water disputes under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and II only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following statements provides the best definition of Judicial Review?
(1) The inherent power of the judiciary to review and amend the core provisions of the Constitution.
(2) The discretionary power of the judiciary to review and modify its own previous landmark judgments.
(3) The administrative power of the higher courts to supervise and direct the functioning of lower courts.
(4) The power of the judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
(5) Question not attempted

12. The concept of Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is primarily inspired by the Constitution of which country?
(1) United Kingdom
(2) United States of America
(3) Canada
(4) Australia
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the primary basis for Judicial Review by declaring that laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights shall be void?
(1) Article 13
(2) Article 21
(3) Article 32
(4) Article 226
(5) Question not attempted

14. Match List I with List II:
List I: Type of Writ
A. Habeas Corpus
B. Mandamus
C. Quo Warranto
D. Certiorari
List II: Literal Meaning
i. By what authority or warrant
ii. To be certified or to be informed
iii. We command
iv. To have the body of
Choose the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv

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(5) Question not attempted

15. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the writ of Habeas Corpus.
(1) The principle of res judicata applies strictly to the writ of Habeas Corpus.
(2) It can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals.
(3) It cannot be issued where the detention is lawful.
(4) It cannot be issued if the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court.
(5) Question not attempted

16. Which of the following writs is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent them from exceeding their jurisdiction?
(1) Mandamus
(2) Prohibition
(3) Quo Warranto
(4) Certiorari
(5) Question not attempted

17. Consider the following statements regarding the Collegium System:
I. It is explicitly defined in the original text of the Constitution under Article 124.
II. It evolved through the judicial pronouncements known as the Three Judges Cases.
III. It is currently composed of the Chief Justice of India and four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.
IV. The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act sought to replace it with the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

18. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court rule that the consultation process for the appointment of judges requires the consultation of a plurality of judges (forming the modern Collegium)?
(1) First Judges Case, 1982
(2) Second Judges Case, 1993
(3) Third Judges Case, 1998
(4) Fourth Judges Case, 2015
(5) Question not attempted

19. A retired judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot practice law in:
(1) The Supreme Court of India or any of the state High Courts.
(2) Any High Court located within the territorial limits of India.
(3) Any court or before any authority within the territory of India.
(4) Judicial or quasi-judicial tribunals established by the Union.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Independence of the Judiciary:
I. The conduct of judges in the discharge of their duties cannot be discussed in Parliament, except upon a motion for their removal.
II. Judges can be removed only by an order of the President passed after an address by Parliament.
III. Parliament can alter the privileges and allowances of a judge to their disadvantage during a financial emergency.
IV. The Supreme Court has the power to punish for its contempt.
V. The Parliament cannot curtail the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V only
(2) I, II, III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) II, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which one of the following is not included in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India under Article 131?
(1) Dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.
(2) Dispute between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other.
(3) Dispute between a citizen and a State Government regarding a commercial contract.
(4) Dispute between two or more States.

NODIA

(5) Question not attempted

22. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of landmark Supreme Court judgments regarding the amendability of Fundamental Rights?
(1) Golaknath case - Shankari Prasad case - Kesavananda Bharati case - Minerva Mills case
(2) Shankari Prasad case - Golaknath case - Kesavananda Bharati case - Minerva Mills case
(3) Kesavananda Bharati case - Shankari Prasad case - Golaknath case - Minerva Mills case
(4) Shankari Prasad case - Kesavananda Bharati case - Golaknath case - Minerva Mills case
(5) Question not attempted

23. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment of a High Court in civil cases if the High Court certifies that:
(1) The specific amount involved in the dispute is more than a prescribed limit of Rs. 1 lakh.
(2) The case involves the significant interpretation of a state law or a local municipal regulation.
(3) The case strictly relates to a complex property dispute between two competing private parties.
(4) The case involves a substantial question of law of general importance.
(5) Question not attempted

24. Match List I with List II:
List I: Case
A. Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
B. S.P. Gupta Case (1982)
C. Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association Case (1993)
D. L. Chandra Kumar Case (1997)
List II: Key Doctrine/Concept
i. Judicial Review is a basic feature of the Constitution
ii. Basic Structure Doctrine
iii. Emergence of the Collegium System
iv. Relaxation of Locus Standi (First Judges Case)
Choose the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

25. Under Article 136, the Supreme Court is authorized to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by:
(1) Any court or tribunal in the territory of India, including those relating to military forces.
(2) High Courts or subordinate courts specifically designated for constitutional matters only.
(3) Any court or tribunal in the territory of India, except military tribunals and court martials.
(4) Civil and criminal courts or administrative tribunals excluding those under specialized state laws.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following statements about the Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article 143) is incorrect?
(1) The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court under Article 143 is binding on the President.
(2) The President can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact of public importance.
(3) The Supreme Court may decline to tender its opinion on a question of law or fact of public importance.
(4) The President can seek an opinion on disputes arising out of pre-Constitution treaties.
(5) Question not attempted

27. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court can refuse to exercise its original jurisdiction in a dispute arising out of a pre-Constitution treaty or agreement.
Reason (R): The Constitution explicitly states that original jurisdiction shall not extend to disputes arising out of treaties or agreements executed before the commencement of the Constitution which continue in operation.
In the context of the above, which one of the

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following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
(1) Article 132 - Appellate jurisdiction in constitutional cases.
(2) Article 133 - Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in criminal matters.
(3) Article 134 - Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in civil matters.
(4) Article 134A - Original jurisdiction regarding special leave to appeal.
(5) Question not attempted

29. The writ of Mandamus cannot be issued against which of the following?
(1) An inferior court
(2) A public body
(3) The President of India
(4) A tribunal
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements regarding the writ of Certiorari:
I. It is issued to quash the order of a lower court or tribunal.
II. It can be issued against legislative bodies and private individuals.
III. It is available only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities, and recently administrative authorities affecting rights of individuals.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

31. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India is a product of:
(1) Judicial Activism
(2) Constitutional Amendment
(3) Parliamentary Act
(4) Executive Order
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

32. Who among the following former Chief Justices of India is widely considered the pioneer of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India?
(1) Justice M. Hidayatullah
(2) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
(3) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud
(4) Justice A.N. Ray
(5) Question not attempted

33. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated in which country?
(1) United Kingdom
(2) United States of America
(3) Australia
(4) France
(5) Question not attempted

34. Match List I with List II:
List I: Concept/Term
A. Locus Standi
B. Amicus Curiae
C. Epistolary Jurisdiction
D. Res Judicata
List II: Description
i. A matter that has been adjudicated by a competent court
ii. The right or capacity to bring an action or to appear in a court
iii. Accepting letters or telegrams as writ petitions
iv. Friend of the court
Choose the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

35. Which of the following best differentiates between Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint?
(1) Activism consistently favors upholding legislative laws, whereas restraint inherently favors overturning them.
(2) Activism is an judicial practice by High Courts, whereas restraint is exclusively for the Supreme Court.

(3) Activism involves interpreting the Constitution to address social injustices, whereas restraint defers to elected branches.
(4) Activism is a procedural power granted by the Constitution, whereas restraint is a non-constitutional doctrine.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which one of the following is considered an abuse of Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?
(1) Filing a petition for the protection of environmental rights and the preservation of natural resources.
(2) Filing a petition to seek justice for bonded labourers and those suffering from systemic exploitation.
(3) Filing a petition to enforce fundamental rights of undertrial prisoners and ensure speedy trial procedures.
(4) Filing a petition by a political rival purely for political gain or a personal private vendetta.
(5) Question not attempted

37. Consider the following statements regarding the Basic Structure Doctrine:
I. It was propounded in the Golaknath case (1967).
II. It states that the Parliament cannot alter the basic features of the Constitution.
III. The Supreme Court has provided an exhaustive list of what constitutes the basic structure.
IV. Judicial Review is considered a part of the basic structure.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) II and IV only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

38. Which of the following is an exception to the rule of Locus Standi in Indian judicial proceedings?
(1) Corporate disputes
(2) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
(3) Divorce proceedings
(4) Breach of contract cases
(5) Question not attempted

39. The Contempt of Courts Act currently in force in India was enacted in which year?
(1) 1950
(2) 1971
(3) 1985
(4) 1993
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following statements regarding Contempt of Court:
I. Contempt of court is categorized into civil contempt and criminal contempt.
II. Civil contempt means willful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order or writ of a court.
III. Criminal contempt includes any act which scandalizes or lowers the authority of any court.
IV. Innocent publication and distribution of matter is a valid defense against contempt.
V. Fair and accurate report of a judicial proceeding constitutes criminal contempt.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, II, III and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

41. The power of the Supreme Court to punish for contempt of itself is derived from which Article of the Constitution?
(1) Article 129
(2) Article 132
(3) Article 141
(4) Article 143
(5) Question not attempted

42. Arrange the following steps involved in the removal of a Supreme Court judge in the correct chronological order:
I. A removal motion signed by the requisite number of members is given to the Speaker/ Chairman.
II. The Speaker/Chairman forms a three-member committee to investigate the charges.
III. The motion is passed by a special majority of each House of Parliament.
IV. The President passes an order removing the judge.
V. The committee submits its report stating the judge is guilty of misbehaviour or incapacity.

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Select the correct order:
(1) I, II, V, III, IV
(2) I, III, II, V, IV
(3) II, I, V, III, IV
(4) I, II, III, V, IV
(5) Question not attempted

43. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Supreme Court has held that truth is a valid defence in contempt proceedings.
Statement II: The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 was amended in 2006 to explicitly include truth as a defence provided it is in public interest and bona fide.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Match List I with List II:
List I: Type of Contempt Action
A. Wilful breach of an undertaking given to a court
B. Prejudicing or interfering with the due course of any judicial proceeding
C. Wilful disobedience of a court decree
D. Lowering the authority of a court
List II: Category
i. Criminal Contempt
ii. Civil Contempt
iii. Criminal Contempt
iv. Civil Contempt
Choose the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

45. In the context of judicial relations between the Supreme Court and High Courts, which of the following is a correct statement?
(1) High Courts are administratively subordinate to the Supreme Court.
(2) Appeals from a High Court judgement can only be made in criminal cases.
(3) The Supreme Court can transfer a case pending in one High Court to another High Court.
(4) The Supreme Court cannot withdraw cases pending before High Courts to itself.
(5) Question not attempted

46. What is the fundamental difference in the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article 32) and the High Courts (Article 226)?
(1) The High Court's writ jurisdiction is significantly wider in terms of territorial reach than the Supreme Court's.
(2) The Supreme Court lacks the power to issue the writ of Mandamus, whereas High Courts possess this power.
(3) High Courts can issue writs against private individuals for any right, while the Supreme Court is restricted.
(4) The Supreme Court can issue writs only for fundamental rights, whereas High Courts can issue for other rights.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Article 32 is a basic feature of the Constitution and cannot be curtailed even by an amendment.
Reason (R): Article 32 provides a guaranteed remedy for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and is itself a Fundamental Right.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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48. Under the Constitution, which authority has the power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with respect to any of the matters in the Union List?
(1) The President of India

79. Which among the following is not an example of a writ issued under Article 32?
(1) Injunction
(2) Certiorari
(3) Mandamus
(4) Quo Warranto
(5) Question not attempted

80. Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts and their relationship with the Supreme Court:
I. The Supreme Court has supervisory jurisdiction over all High Courts under Article 227.
II. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from a High Court judgment if it reverses an order of acquittal and sentences the accused to death.
III. High Courts can strike down central laws, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.
IV. The Chief Justice of India can transfer a judge from one High Court to another without consulting anyone.
V. The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all High Courts.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and V only
(2) II, III and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

81. In the context of the basic structure doctrine, which of the following cases ruled that the 9th Schedule to the Constitution is not immune to judicial review?
(1) Golaknath Case
(2) I.R. Coelho Case
(3) Minerva Mills Case
(4) Waman Rao Case
(5) Question not attempted

82. Arrange the following landmark cases of PIL evolution in chronological order:
I. Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
II. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak case)
III. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
IV. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
Select the correct order:
(1) I, IV, II, III
(2) IV, I, III, II
(3) I, II, IV, III
(4) IV, III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

83. Which of the following is a key criticism of the Collegium system?
(1) It allows excessive executive interference in judicial appointments.
(2) It requires ratification by half of the state legislatures, causing delays.
(3) It lacks transparency and accountability as judges appoint judges.
(4) It mandates the appointment of junior judges over senior judges.
(5) Question not attempted

84. Match List I with List II:
List I: Jurist/Authority
A. Chief Justice of India
B. Attorney General for India
C. Advocate General of State
D. District Judge
List II: Role in Judiciary
i. Highest judicial officer in a district
ii. Master of the Roster in Supreme Court
iii. Highest law officer of the Union Government
iv. Highest law officer of a State Government
Choose the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

85. If a High Court judge is to be transferred from one High Court to another, whose recommendation is necessary?
(1) The Governor of the State from which the judge is being transferred.
(2) The Chief Minister of the State following a cabinet recommendation.
(3) The Chief Justice of India in consultation with the collegium.
(4) The Union Minister of Law and Justice acting independently of courts.
(5) Question not attempted

86. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Contempt of Court proceedings

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(2) Rule of Law
(3) Equality before Law
(4) Equal protection of Laws
(5) Question not attempted

57. Consider the following statements regarding Judicial Activism in India:
I. It involves the judiciary stepping into the domains of the executive and the legislature.
II. It is often justified by the failure of the executive and legislative branches to act on critical issues.
III. It relies heavily on the mechanism of Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
IV. It was officially incorporated into the Constitution via the 42nd Amendment.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

58. Find the odd one out among the following writs:
(1) Injunction
(2) Mandamus
(3) Prohibition
(4) Certiorari
(5) Question not attempted

59. Which principle of Judicial Restraint prevents the courts from ruling on an issue unless it is absolutely necessary to resolve an actual dispute?
(1) Obiter Dicta
(2) Suo Motu action
(3) Doctrine of Strict Liability
(4) Doctrine of Mootness
(5) Question not attempted

60. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Supreme Court:
I. It can grant special leave to appeal from any court or tribunal in India.
II. It has the power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.
III. The President can refer a matter of public importance to it for an opinion.
IV. It can issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
V. It can advise the Governor of a state on constitutional matters.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

61. If a law enacted by a State Legislature violates a Fundamental Right, which of the following actions best illustrates the concept of Judicial Review?
(1) The Governor refusing to sign the bill.
(2) The Parliament passing a central law to override it.
(3) The High Court striking down the law as unconstitutional.
(4) The President declaring President's Rule in the State.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following sequences represents the correct hierarchy of appellate courts in India for civil cases (from lowest to highest)?
(1) District Court → High Court → Supreme Court
(2) High Court → District Court → Supreme Court
(3) Supreme Court → High Court → District Court
(4) Subordinate Court → Supreme Court → High Court
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

63. "Justice delayed is justice denied." In the context of the Indian Judiciary, which of the following is an oft-cited reason for judicial delays leading to judicial activism?
(1) Huge pendency of cases and judicial vacancies
(2) Speedy trials in lower courts
(3) Over-reliance on alternative dispute resolution
(4) Strict adherence to locus standi
(5) Question not attempted

64. Match List I with List II:
List I: Article of the Constitution
A. Article 132
B. Article 133
C. Article 134

ANSWERS

1. (2) Part V
Part V of the Indian Constitution contains provisions concerning the Union, covering the executive, legislature, and judiciary. Specifically, Chapter IV of Part V deals with the Union Judiciary, encompassing Articles 124 to 147. These articles outline the establishment, powers, and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, ensuring a structured legal framework for the country's highest judicial body.

2. (2) 28 January 1950
The Supreme Court of India was officially inaugurated on January 28, 1950, two days after India became a sovereign democratic republic. It replaced both the Federal Court of India and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This transition marked a significant milestone in India's legal history, establishing an independent and supreme judicial authority for the nation.

3. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
A person must have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years or an advocate for ten years to be appointed to the Supreme Court. However, the Constitution does not prescribe a minimum age for such an appointment. Only a maximum age of sixty-five years is specified for retirement from the judicial service.

4. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Article 124 provides for the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court. Article 129 designates it as a court of record with power to punish for contempt. Article 131 outlines its original jurisdiction over federal disputes. Article 143 empowers the President to consult the Supreme Court on questions of law or fact of public importance for advice.

5. (3) Violation of the Constitution
The Constitution specifies only two grounds for the removal of a Supreme Court judge: proven misbehaviour or incapacity. While "Violation of the Constitution" is the specific ground for the impeachment of the President of India, it is not explicitly listed as a ground for judicial removal. The removal process involves a rigorous parliamentary procedure and Presidential order.

6. (3) 34
The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019, increased the sanctioned judicial strength. Currently, the Supreme Court of India consists of a maximum of thirty-four judges, which includes the Chief Justice of India. This expansion was necessary to address the increasing caseload and ensure the efficient administration of justice across the vast Indian legal landscape.

7. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Constitution ensures judicial independence by charging the administrative expenses and salaries of the Supreme Court on the Consolidated Fund of India. This means these expenditures are non-votable in Parliament, preventing legislative interference with judicial operations. This financial autonomy is crucial for maintaining an impartial judiciary that can function without political pressure or concerns regarding its funding.

8. (1) Article 126
Article 126 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to appoint a judge of the Supreme Court as the acting Chief Justice of India. This appointment occurs when the office is vacant or when the Chief Justice is unable to perform duties due to absence or any other reason. It ensures the continuity of the court's leadership.

9. (3) A High Court judge temporarily appointed to the Supreme Court due to lack of quorum.
Article 127 allows the Chief Justice of India, with the President's previous consent and after consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, to appoint a High Court judge as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court. This occurs when there is a lack of quorum of permanent judges to hold or continue court sessions.

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71. The "NJAC Act" was struck down by the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judges Case (2015). What was the primary ground for striking it down?
(1) It was found to have violated the federal character of the Indian Constitution.
(2) It was passed without achieving a requisite special majority in the Parliament.
(3) It was deemed to have violated the fundamental rights of the Indian citizens.
(4) It violated the principle of separation of powers and judicial independence.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following writs would be most appropriate for a person who claims they have been illegally detained by the state police?
(1) Habeas Corpus
(2) Mandamus
(3) Certiorari
(4) Prohibition
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a 'curative petition'?
(1) A petition filed immediately after a High Court judgment to prevent its final execution by the state.
(2) A petition filed directly to the President for pardoning or commuting a severe criminal sentence.
(3) The last judicial resort for redressal of grievances after the exhaustion of a review petition.
(4) A special petition filed by the central government to validate a law previously struck down by courts.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Match List I with List II:
List I: Term related to Judiciary
A. Obiter dicta
B. Ratio decidendi
C. Suo motu
D. Res sub judice
List II: Meaning
i. The rationale for the decision
ii. Remarks of a judge which are not necessary to reaching a decision
iii. Under judicial consideration
iv. On its own motion
Choose the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

75. A Supreme Court judge submits their resignation addressed to:
(1) The Chief Justice of India
(2) The Prime Minister
(3) The Parliament
(4) The President of India
(5) Question not attempted

76. What is the quorum required in the Supreme Court to hear any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution (a Constitution Bench)?
(1) Minimum 3 Judges
(2) Minimum 5 Judges
(3) Minimum 7 Judges
(4) Minimum 9 Judges
(5) Question not attempted

77. Consider the following statements about the power of the Supreme Court to review its own judgments:
I. It is provided under Article 137 of the Constitution.
II. The power is absolute and is not subject to any law made by Parliament.
III. It can review its judgments to rectify an error apparent on the face of the record.
IV. It is not bound by its own previous decisions.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

78. In the event of a dispute over the election of the President or the Vice-President of India, which court has the exclusive original jurisdiction?
(1) The High Court of Delhi
(2) A special tribunal formed by Parliament
(3) The Election Commission of India
(4) The Supreme Court of India
(5) Question not attempted

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(2) The Parliament
(3) The Chief Justice of India
(4) The Union Cabinet
(5) Question not attempted

49. The rule of 'exhaustion of alternative remedies' is a self-imposed restriction primarily associated with which jurisdiction of the courts?
(1) Original Jurisdiction
(2) Writ Jurisdiction
(3) Advisory Jurisdiction
(4) Appellate Jurisdiction
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following statements regarding the writ of Quo Warranto:
I. It is issued to prevent illegal usurpation of a public office by a person.
II. It cannot be issued in cases of a ministerial office or private office.
III. Unlike other writs, it can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

51. The "Basic Structure Doctrine" limits the power of:
(1) The President to declare emergency
(2) The Judiciary to review laws
(3) The Parliament to amend the Constitution
(4) The States to enact legislation
(5) Question not attempted

52. Which Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted to nullify the effect of the Golaknath case judgement and assert Parliament's power to amend any part of the Constitution?
(1) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(2) 25th Amendment Act, 1971
(3) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(4) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(5) Question not attempted

53. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court explicitly establish that the power of judicial review over legislative actions is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution?
(1) I.R. Coelho Case
(2) L. Chandra Kumar Case
(3) Minerva Mills Case
(4) S.R. Bommai Case
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

54. Match List I with List II:
List I: Case Law
A. Indira Nehru Gandhi vs Raj Narain (1975)
B. S.R. Bommai vs Union of India (1994)
C. Waman Rao vs Union of India (1981)
D. Kihoto Hollohan vs Zachillhu (1992)
List II: Core Subject
i. Federalism and Article 356
ii. Validation of Basic Structure applicability post-1973
iii. Free and fair elections as Basic Structure
iv. Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection) and Judicial Review
Choose the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

55. What is the effect of Article 141 of the Constitution on the courts in India?
(1) The judgments and orders of the Supreme Court are merely advisory for the High Courts of the various states.
(2) The High Courts are empowered to overrule the Supreme Court if certain state laws are in direct conflict.
(3) The Supreme Court is authorized to directly administer the day-to-day operations of subordinate courts.
(4) The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.
(5) Question not attempted

56. The phrase 'Due Process of Law' is a feature of the American Constitution. Which corresponding phrase is explicitly mentioned in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, framing the scope of judicial review over executive and legislative actions affecting life and liberty?
(1) Procedure established by Law

can be initiated against a judge of a High Court or the Supreme Court.
Statement II: The Contempt of Courts Act does not exempt judges, magistrates, or persons acting judicially from being punished for contempt of their own court.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution.
Reason (R): It has the power of judicial review to strike down any law that violates the fundamental rights or the basic structure of the Constitution.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

88. Which of the following is considered an effect of judicial activism in India?
(1) The expansion of the scope of Article 21 (Right to Life).
(2) Complete separation of powers without any overlap.
(3) The reduction of the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction.
(4) The elimination of the original jurisdiction of High Courts.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Under the advisory jurisdiction (Article 143), if the President refers a dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty to the Supreme Court, what is the Supreme Court's obligation?
(1) It may decline to give its opinion.
(2) It must form a Constitution Bench of 9 judges.
(3) It must tender its opinion to the President.
(4) It must refer the matter to the International Court of Justice.
(5) Question not attempted

90. Consider the following statements regarding the independence of the Supreme Court:
I. The administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are subject to a vote in Parliament.
II. Parliament cannot curtail the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court but can extend it.
III. The salaries of the judges are determined by Parliament and cannot be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) III only
(5) Question not attempted

91. Which article provides the Supreme Court the authority to review its rules regarding the practice and procedure of the court with the approval of the President?
(1) Article 142
(2) Article 143
(3) Article 145
(4) Article 147
(5) Question not attempted

92. Arrange the sequence of the following "Judges Cases" chronologically which established and refined the Collegium System:
I. Special Reference Case (Advisory opinion on consultation)
II. S.P. Gupta v. Union of India
III. Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India
Select the correct order:
(1) II, III, I
(2) I, II, III
(3) III, II, I
(4) II, I, III

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(5) Question not attempted

93. What does "Judicial Restraint" demand from the judiciary?
(1) To actively monitor executive actions and issue mandatory guidelines for policy implementation.
(2) To take suo motu cognizance of news reports indicating potential administrative or legal wrongs.
(3) To respect the roles of the legislative and executive branches and limit judicial intervention.
(4) To expand the interpretation of statutes far beyond the original intent of the legislative body.
(5) Question not attempted

94. Match List I with List II:
List I: Writ
A. Mandamus
B. Certiorari
C. Quo Warranto
D. Habeas Corpus
List II: Target/Objective
i. Directing a person to produce a detainee in court
ii. Questioning the legal right to hold a public office
iii. Commanding a public official to perform their duty
iv. Quashing an order passed by a lower tribunal without jurisdiction
Choose the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

95. In which case did the Supreme Court issue guidelines to prevent sexual harassment at the workplace, exercising judicial activism in the absence of enacted law?
(1) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
(2) MC Mehta Case
(3) Olga Tellis Case
(4) Menaka Gandhi Case
(5) Question not attempted

96. Which of the following scenarios best demonstrates the concept of a 'Court of Record' (Article 129)?
(1) The court uses sophisticated electronic recording devices to record and store oral arguments.
(2) The court's judgments are preserved for perpetual memory and it can punish for its contempt.
(3) The court maintains all physical case files for a period of more than fifty consecutive years.
(4) The court records the daily attendance and performance of all its sitting and ad hoc judges.
(5) Question not attempted

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97. Consider the following statements regarding the writ of Prohibition:
I. It is issued to a lower court to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction.
II. It can be issued against administrative authorities.
III. It is a preventive remedy rather than a curative one.
IV. It cannot be issued against legislative bodies.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

98. The basic salary of the Chief Justice of India is charged on:
(1) The Consolidated Fund of India
(2) The Public Account of India
(3) The Contingency Fund of India
(4) The Consolidated Fund of the State where the SC is located
(5) Question not attempted

99. The rule of 'locus standi' was relaxed primarily to promote which of the following?
(1) Quick disposal of commercial disputes
(2) Criminal appeals
(3) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
(4) Advisory jurisdiction requests
(5) Question not attempted

100. Consider the following statements about the functioning of the Supreme Court:

I. The Supreme Court normally sits in Delhi.
II. The Chief Justice of India can appoint other places as the seat of the Supreme Court with the approval of the President.
III. A bench of two judges is known as a Division Bench.
IV. The judgment of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
V. Dissenting judgments are not allowed in the Supreme Court; all decisions must be unanimous.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, III and IV only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

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D. Article 136

List II: Specific subject

i. Appellate jurisdiction in civil matters
ii. Special leave to appeal
iii. Appellate jurisdiction in criminal matters
iv. Appellate jurisdiction in constitutional cases

Choose the correct code:

(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

65. The power of the Supreme Court to transfer cases from one High Court to another is vested under which Article?

(1) Article 139A
(2) Article 141
(3) Article 142
(4) Article 144
(5) Question not attempted

66. Under Article 142, the Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing:

(1) Complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it
(2) Effective administrative convenience for the Union of India
(3) Speedy and efficient disposal of all pending judicial cases
(4) Necessary legal restraint on various executive branch powers
(5) Question not attempted

67. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of appeal in the country.

Reason (R): The Constitution of India abolishes the jurisdiction of the Privy Council.

In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the relationship between the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

(1) A law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all High Courts.
(2) High Court judges are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
(3) The Supreme Court can issue a writ of certiorari against a High Court's administrative decision.
(4) The Supreme Court can issue a writ of mandamus to a High Court acting in its judicial capacity.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following is a cause of the debate between judicial activism and judicial restraint in India?

(1) The legislature consistently passing laws flawlessly without any ambiguity or need for court clarification.
(2) The executive branch and public authorities completely ignoring all issued judicial orders or decrees.
(3) The judiciary interfering in policy matters traditionally reserved for the executive or legislative arms.
(4) The general public's total lack of trust in available constitutional remedies for grievance redressal.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Basic Structure Doctrine:

I. It does not prevent Parliament from amending fundamental rights.
II. It requires that an amendment must not destroy the core philosophy of the Constitution.
III. It has retrospective application to all constitutional amendments since 1950.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

(1) I only
(2) III only
(3) I and II only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

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10. (2) II and III only
Original jurisdiction excludes disputes arising from pre-Constitution treaties or agreements and instruments that explicitly bar such jurisdiction. Furthermore, inter-state water disputes are handled under specific legislative acts and are excluded from the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction under Article 131. Only disputes between the Union and States or between different States fall within this exclusive constitutional category of original jurisdiction.

11. (4) The power of the judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
Judicial review is the power of the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and State governments. If such laws or orders are found to be violative of the Constitution, the courts can declare them illegal, unconstitutional, and invalid. This ensures that the government acts within its constitutional limits.

12. (2) United States of America
Although the Indian Constitution does not explicitly use the term "Judicial Review," the concept is deeply embedded in various articles. It is primarily inspired by the judicial system of the United States of America. In India, this power allows the higher judiciary to safeguard the Constitution and protect the fundamental rights of citizens against any arbitrary state actions.

13. (1) Article 13
Article 13 is a key provision that enables judicial review by declaring that all laws inconsistent with or in derogation of fundamental rights shall be void. It empowers the judiciary to strike down any pre-constitutional or post-constitutional laws that infringe upon these basic rights. This article acts as a vital shield, ensuring the supremacy of fundamental rights.

14. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Habeas Corpus literally means "to have the body of," used against illegal detention. Mandamus means "we command," directing public officials to perform duties. Quo Warranto means "by what authority," questioning the legality of holding a public office. Certiorari means "to be certified," used by higher courts to quash orders of lower courts or various quasi-judicial bodies.

15. (1) The principle of res judicata applies strictly to the writ of Habeas Corpus.
The principle of res judicata, which prevents the same case from being litigated twice, does not apply strictly to petitions for Habeas Corpus. This means an individual can file a new petition if the previous one was dismissed, provided new grounds exist. This exception exists because the writ protects the fundamental right to personal liberty against unlawful or arbitrary detention.

16. (2) Prohibition
The writ of prohibition is issued by a higher court to a lower court or a quasi-judicial tribunal to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction with which it is not legally vested. Unlike certiorari, which is issued after an order is passed, prohibition is a preventive remedy issued while the proceedings are still pending.

17. (2) II, III and IV only
The Collegium system is not mentioned in the original Constitution but evolved through judicial decisions in the Three Judges Cases. It currently comprises the Chief Justice of India and four senior-most Supreme Court judges. The 99th Amendment tried to replace it with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, but the Supreme Court struck down that amendment as being unconstitutional.

18. (3) Third Judges Case, 1998
In the Third Judges Case of 1998, the Supreme Court, upon a Presidential reference, clarified that the consultation process requires a plurality of judges. It expanded the Collegium to include the Chief Justice of India and four senior-most associate judges. The court ruled that the Chief Justice's opinion must reflect the collective view of this expanded judicial body.

19. (3) Any court or before any authority within the territory of India.
Article 124(7) of the Constitution prohibits a retired judge of the Supreme Court from pleading or acting in any court or before any authority within the territory of India. This restriction is designed to maintain the dignity of the high office

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94. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
Mandamus is used to command a public official to perform a legal duty. Certiorari is issued to quash an order from a lower tribunal passed without proper jurisdiction. Quo Warranto questions the legal authority of a person holding a public office. Habeas Corpus is the primary remedy for directing an authority to produce an illegally detained person before the court.

95. (1) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
In the 1997 Vishaka case, the Supreme Court exercised judicial activism to fill a legislative vacuum regarding sexual harassment at workplaces. Since no law existed at the time, the court laid down detailed guidelines and norms to protect women. These guidelines, known as the Vishaka Guidelines, remained in force until the Parliament enacted the specific legislation on the subject in 2013.

96. (2) The court's judgments are preserved for perpetual memory and it can punish for its contempt.
As a Court of Record under Article 129, the Supreme Court's proceedings and judgments are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are admitted as evidence of high authority in other courts. Furthermore, this status grants the court the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself, ensuring its dignity and the effective enforcement of its various judicial orders.

97. (2) I, III and IV only
The writ of prohibition is a preventive remedy issued to lower courts to stop them from exceeding their jurisdiction. It is strictly available only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities and cannot be issued against administrative bodies, legislative bodies, or private individuals. Unlike certiorari, which quashes an existing order, prohibition is used while proceedings are still ongoing to prevent a jurisdictional error.

98. (1) The Consolidated Fund of India
The salaries and allowances of the Chief Justice and other Supreme Court judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. This means they are non-votable by the Parliament, although they can be discussed. This financial arrangement is a critical constitutional safeguard designed to ensure that the judiciary remains independent of the legislature and is not subject to political pressures.

99. (3) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
The relaxation of the traditional rule of locus standi was the primary catalyst for the development of Public Interest Litigation in India. By allowing any concerned citizen to approach the court on behalf of others, the judiciary made justice accessible to the marginalized and poor. This shift enabled the courts to address collective grievances and protect broad public and constitutional interests.

100. (2) I, II, III and IV only
The Supreme Court normally sits in Delhi, but the Chief Justice can appoint other seats with the President's approval. A bench of two judges is called a Division Bench. Supreme Court judgments are binding nationwide. However, the final statement is incorrect because judges are allowed to write dissenting opinions; decisions are based on a majority and do not require unanimity.

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matched with its specific constitutional appellate role.

29. (3) The President of India
The writ of mandamus is a command to perform a public duty. It cannot be issued against the President of India or the Governors of States. Additionally, it cannot be issued against private individuals, acting Chief Justices, or to enforce departmental instructions that lack statutory force. These immunities and limitations are essential to maintain the balance of power between different branches.

30. (3) I and III only
Certiorari is issued by a higher court to quash an order already passed by a lower court or tribunal. While it was traditionally used only against judicial and quasi-judicial bodies, its scope has expanded to include administrative authorities affecting individual rights. However, it still cannot be issued against legislative bodies or private individuals, making the second statement in the question incorrect.

31. (1) Judicial Activism
Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a significant outcome of judicial activism in India. It represents a departure from traditional legal procedures, allowing the court to take up cases concerning the rights of the public or underprivileged sections. This mechanism has enabled the judiciary to play a proactive role in addressing social grievances and ensuring that the rule of law is maintained.

32. (2) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
Justice P.N. Bhagwati, along with Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, is widely regarded as the pioneer of Public Interest Litigation in India. During his tenure, he introduced various legal innovations that relaxed the traditional rule of locus standi. This allowed any public-spirited individual to approach the court for the enforcement of the rights of those unable to do so themselves.

33. (2) United States of America
The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in the United States of America in the 1960s. It was designed to provide legal representation to unrepresented groups, such as the poor, environmentalists, and consumers. India adopted this concept in the late 1970s and early 1980s, adapting it to the specific socio-economic challenges and constitutional requirements of the Indian legal landscape.

34. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Locus standi refers to the right to bring an action to court. Amicus curiae is a friend of the court who assists by providing information. Epistolary jurisdiction allows the court to treat letters or telegrams as writ petitions. Res judicata is the principle that a matter already adjudicated by a competent court cannot be relitigated by the same parties.

35. (3) Activism involves interpreting the Constitution to address social injustices, whereas restraint defers to elected branches.
Judicial activism encourages judges to interpret the law creatively to protect individual rights and address societal issues, often filling legislative gaps. In contrast, judicial restraint advises judges to limit their power, showing deference to the laws enacted by elected representatives in the legislature. Restraint emphasizes that courts should only strike down laws if they clearly and directly violate the Constitution's text.

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36. (4) Filing a petition by a political rival purely for political gain or a personal private vendetta.
While Public Interest Litigation is a tool for social justice, its misuse for personal or political purposes is considered an abuse. The Supreme Court has repeatedly warned against Publicity Interest Litigation or Politics Interest Litigation. Genuine PILs should focus on the grievances of the public at large, particularly the marginalized, rather than serving the private interests or vendettas of individuals.

37. (1) II and IV only
The Basic Structure Doctrine was propounded in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), not Golaknath. It prevents Parliament from altering the Constitution's core features. While the court has identified several features, like judicial review, as part of this structure, it has not provided an exhaustive or final list. This allows the doctrine to evolve through various judicial interpretations over different periods.

38. (2) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
Traditionally, the rule of locus standi requires that only a person whose rights are violated can move the court. Public Interest Litigation serves as a major exception to this rule. It allows any public-spirited citizen or organization to file a petition on behalf of those who, due to poverty or disability, cannot approach the court for legal redressal themselves.

39. (2) 1971
The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, is the current legislation governing contempt proceedings in India. It was enacted to define and limit the powers of certain courts in punishing for contempt and to regulate their procedure. The Act categorizes contempt into civil and criminal types, providing a legal framework to balance judicial authority with the right to free and fair criticism.

40. (1) I, II, III and IV only
Contempt is divided into civil and criminal categories. Civil contempt involves willful disobedience of court orders, while criminal contempt includes acts that scandalize the court. Defenses include innocent publication or accurate reporting. However, a fair and accurate report of a judicial proceeding is specifically protected and does not constitute contempt, making the final statement in the question incorrect and false.

41. (1) Article 129
Article 129 of the Constitution declares the Supreme Court to be a court of record. As a consequence of this status, it possesses all the powers of such a court, including the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself. This authority is essential for maintaining the dignity, majesty, and authority of the highest court in the Indian judicial system.

42. (1) I, II, V, III, IV
The removal process begins with a motion signed by 100 Lok Sabha or 50 Rajya Sabha members. The Speaker or Chairman then appoints a three-member investigation committee. If the committee finds the judge guilty, the motion is debated and must be passed by a special majority in both Houses. Finally, the President issues an order for the judge's official removal.

43. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
Previously, truth was not an accepted defense in contempt proceedings. However, following the 2006 amendment to the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, the law explicitly allows truth as a valid defense. This is applicable only if the statement is made in the public interest and is bona fide. This change ensures that honest and justified criticism is not unfairly penalized.

44. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Civil contempt involves willful disobedience of a court's judgment or a breach of an undertaking. Criminal contempt includes acts that scandalize the court, lower its authority, or interfere with the due course of judicial proceedings. By matching these definitions, wilful breach and disobedience fall under civil contempt, while prejudicing proceedings or lowering judicial authority are categorized as criminal contempt.

45. (3) The Supreme Court can transfer a case pending in one High Court to another High Court.
Under Article 139A, the Supreme Court has the power to transfer cases pending before one High Court to another High Court. It can also withdraw cases pending in High Courts to itself if they involve substantially the same questions of law. High Courts are not administratively subordinate to the Supreme Court but are part of an integrated, yet independent, judicial hierarchy.

46. (4) The Supreme Court can issue writs only for fundamental rights, whereas High Courts can issue for other rights.
The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 is narrower in scope as it is limited to the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. In contrast, High Courts under Article 226 have a broader jurisdiction; they can issue writs not only for Fundamental Rights but also for any other purpose, which includes the enforcement of ordinary legal or constitutional rights.

47. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 32 is considered the heart and soul of the Constitution because it provides a guaranteed remedy for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Since it is itself a Fundamental Right, it

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cannot be taken away even by a constitutional amendment. The Supreme Court has affirmed that this right to move the court for constitutional remedies is an essential basic feature.

48. (2) The Parliament
Under Article 138, the Parliament has the power to enlarge the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court with respect to any of the matters in the Union List. Furthermore, its jurisdiction can be extended to other matters through special agreements between the Government of India and the government of any State. This ensures that the court's reach can evolve legislatively.

49. (2) Writ Jurisdiction
The rule of exhaustion of alternative remedies is a self-imposed restriction by courts in exercising their writ jurisdiction. It suggests that a petitioner should normally exhaust all other available legal remedies before approaching the High Court or Supreme Court via a writ. This principle helps manage the court's workload and ensures that specialized statutory mechanisms are utilized first for dispute resolution.

50. (4) I, II and III
The writ of quo warranto is issued to inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office, preventing illegal usurpations. It is applicable only to substantive public offices created by statute or the Constitution, not to ministerial or private offices. Uniquely, any interested person can seek this writ, regardless of whether their personal rights were specifically aggrieved.

51. (3) The Parliament to amend the Constitution
The Basic Structure Doctrine, established in the Kesavananda Bharati case, limits the constituent power of the Parliament under Article 368. It stipulates that while Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution, it cannot alter or destroy its basic structure or essential features. This doctrine serves as a check to ensure that the fundamental identity of the Constitution remains intact.

52. (1) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 was enacted by Parliament to nullify the Supreme Court's ruling in the Golaknath case. The amendment asserted that Parliament has the power to amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights, under Article 368. It also made it mandatory for the President to give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill once passed.

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53. (3) Minerva Mills Case
In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court struck down clauses of the 42nd Amendment that sought to limit judicial review and give Parliament unlimited amending power. The court ruled that judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution that cannot be abolished. This judgment restored the balance of power between the Parliament and the judiciary in India.

54. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain established free and fair elections as part of the basic structure. S.R. Bommai dealt with federalism and the misuse of Article 356. Waman Rao validated the application of the basic structure doctrine to amendments made after April 24, 1973. Kihoto Hollohan upheld the Tenth Schedule while affirming the power of judicial review over speakers.

55. (4) The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.
Article 141 of the Constitution mandates that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India. This ensures uniformity and certainty in the Indian legal system. All subordinate courts and High Courts are legally required to follow the legal principles and precedents established by the Supreme Court in its various judicial pronouncements.

56. (1) Procedure established by Law
Article 21 of the Indian Constitution states that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. While this was initially interpreted narrowly, the Supreme Court in the Maneka Gandhi case expanded its scope to include the American concept of due process, requiring the procedure to be fair, just, and non-arbitrary.

57. (1) I, II and III only
Judicial activism involves the judiciary taking a proactive role to ensure justice, often by stepping into legislative or executive domains when they fail to act. It relies significantly on Public Interest Litigation to address broad social issues. However, it was never officially incorporated into the Constitution via the 42nd Amendment or any other amendment; it evolved through judicial practice and interpretation.

58. (1) Injunction
Mandamus, Prohibition, and Certiorari are constitutional writs specifically mentioned in Articles 32 and 226 for the enforcement of rights. An injunction, however, is a general equitable remedy or a civil court order requiring a party to do or refrain from doing specific acts. It is not categorized as one of the five prerogative writs derived from the English common law tradition.

59. (4) Doctrine of Mootness
The Doctrine of Mootness is a principle of judicial restraint where a court declines to decide a case because the issues involved are no longer live or have already been resolved. Courts avoid ruling on abstract or hypothetical questions where a judgment would have no practical effect on the parties involved. This ensures that judicial resources are focused on actual, ongoing disputes.

60. (1) I, II, III and IV only
Judicial independence is maintained through various constitutional safeguards. These include restrictions on discussing judicial conduct in Parliament and providing a secure tenure. While salaries are generally protected, they can be varied during a financial emergency. Furthermore, the court has the power to punish for contempt and its jurisdiction over fundamental rights cannot be curtailed by ordinary legislative actions. However, it does not advise the Governor of a state; constitutional advice to the Governor is typically provided by the state's Advocate General.

61. (3) The High Court striking down the law as unconstitutional.
Judicial review is best illustrated when a court examines a law's constitutionality and strikes it down if it violates fundamental rights. If a State Legislature enacts a law that infringes upon these rights, the High Court or Supreme Court can declare it void. This judicial act ensures that legislative powers are exercised within the boundaries defined by the Constitution of India.

62. (1) District Court → High Court → Supreme Court
In the Indian judicial hierarchy for civil cases, the legal journey typically begins at the subordinate or District Court level. If a party is dissatisfied with the District Court's verdict, they can appeal to the High Court of the respective state. Finally, the Supreme Court of India serves as the ultimate and highest court of appeal for any further legal challenges.

63. (1) Huge pendency of cases and judicial vacancies
A major challenge facing the Indian judiciary is the massive backlog of cases and numerous vacancies in judicial positions across all levels. These factors contribute significantly to delays in the delivery of justice. Such systemic inefficiencies often prompt the judiciary to adopt an activist role to address urgent social issues that might otherwise remain unresolved for many years in the regular system.

64. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
Article 132 covers appellate jurisdiction in constitutional cases. Article 133 deals with appeals in civil matters from High Courts. Article 134 specifies the appellate jurisdiction in criminal matters, including cases where a death sentence is awarded. Article 136 provides the Supreme Court with the discretionary power to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment or order in any matter.

65. (1) Article 139A
Article 139A was inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act to empower the Supreme Court to transfer cases. It allows the court to withdraw cases from High Courts if they involve similar questions of law and are of general importance. Furthermore, it enables the Supreme Court to transfer any case, appeal, or other proceeding from one High Court to another for justice.

66. (1) Complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it
Article 142 of the Constitution provides the Supreme Court with unique and wide-ranging

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powers to pass any decree or order necessary for doing complete justice in any case. This allows the court to go beyond statutory limitations if required to achieve an equitable result. This inherent power is a vital tool for the judiciary to address complex or unprecedented legal situations.

67. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in India, replacing the system where certain appeals were heard by the Privy Council in London. With the commencement of the Constitution and the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, the Supreme Court became the ultimate authority. This transition established a fully independent and indigenous judicial system with the Supreme Court at its apex.

68. (4) The Supreme Court can issue a writ of mandamus to a High Court acting in its judicial capacity.
While the Supreme Court is the superior court, it does not issue a writ of mandamus to a High Court acting in its judicial capacity. Mandamus is generally directed at administrative or statutory authorities to perform their duties. However, the Supreme Court can issue other writs, like certiorari, to quash administrative decisions of a High Court or hear appeals against its judicial orders.

69. (3) The judiciary interfering in policy matters traditionally reserved for the executive or legislative arms.
The debate between judicial activism and restraint often arises when the judiciary involves itself in policy-making or administrative functions. While activists argue this is necessary when other branches fail, proponents of restraint believe such interference violates the separation of powers. This tension highlights the ongoing struggle to define the appropriate boundaries and limits of judicial intervention within a democratic and constitutional framework.

70. (2) III only
The Basic Structure Doctrine, established in 1973, prevents amendments that destroy the Constitution's core philosophy. However, it does not have retrospective application to all amendments since 1950. In the Waman Rao case, the Supreme Court clarified that the doctrine applies only to constitutional amendments enacted after the date of the Kesavananda Bharati judgment, which was April 24, 1973.

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71. (4) It violated the principle of separation of powers and judicial independence.
In the Fourth Judges Case (2015), the Supreme Court struck down the NJAC Act and the 99th Amendment. The court held that judicial independence is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. It concluded that the proposed commission, which included executive members, would compromise the independence of the judiciary and violate the fundamental principle of the separation of powers.

72. (1) Habeas Corpus
Habeas Corpus is the most appropriate writ for a person claiming illegal detention. It serves as a powerful tool to protect individual liberty against arbitrary state action. When issued, the court commands the detaining authority to produce the person in court and explain the legal justification for their detention. If the detention is found to be unlawful, the person is released.

73. (3) The last judicial resort for redressal of grievances after the exhaustion of a review petition.
A curative petition is a unique judicial innovation by the Supreme Court to prevent abuse of its process and cure gross miscarriage of justice. It can be filed only after a review petition against a final judgment has been dismissed. It is heard in chambers and is the absolute final legal remedy available within the Indian judicial system for an aggrieved party.

74. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Ratio decidendi is the legal principle or rationale upon which a court's decision is based. Obiter dicta refers to incidental remarks made by a judge that are not essential to the decision. Suo motu means the court takes action on its own motion without a formal petition. Res sub judice refers to a matter that is currently under judicial consideration.

and ensure that former judges do not influence judicial proceedings or administrative decisions in their post-retirement life.

20. (2) I, II, III, IV and V
Judicial independence is maintained through various constitutional safeguards. These include restrictions on discussing judicial conduct in Parliament and providing a secure tenure. While salaries are generally protected, they can be varied during a financial emergency. Furthermore, the court has the power to punish for contempt and its jurisdiction over fundamental rights cannot be curtailed by ordinary legislative actions.

21. (3) Dispute between a citizen and a State Government regarding a commercial contract.
The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 131 is limited to federal disputes. These involve conflicts between the Union and states or between states themselves. It does not extend to disputes between a private citizen and the government. Such private legal matters must be initiated in the appropriate lower courts or High Courts before reaching the Supreme Court.

22. (2) Shankari Prasad case - Golaknath case - Kesavananda Bharati case - Minerva Mills case
The legal timeline began with the Shankari Prasad case in 1951, followed by the Golaknath case in 1967, which restricted amendment powers. The landmark Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973 then introduced the basic structure doctrine. Finally, the Minerva Mills case in 1980 further clarified and solidified this doctrine, ensuring that the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution remains limited.

23. (4) The case involves a substantial question of law of general importance.
Under Article 133, an appeal in civil matters lies to the Supreme Court if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance. Additionally, the High Court must be of the opinion that the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court. This ensures that only significant legal issues are entertained.

24. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
The Kesavananda Bharati case established the Basic Structure Doctrine. S.P. Gupta, the First Judges Case, relaxed locus standi. The Advocates-on-Record Association case, known as the Second Judges Case, led to the Collegium System's emergence. Lastly, L. Chandra Kumar's judgment affirmed that the power of judicial review is an integral part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution.

25. (3) Any court or tribunal in the territory of India, except military tribunals and court martials.
Article 136 grants the Supreme Court wide discretionary power to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment or order passed by any court or tribunal in India. However, this power explicitly excludes any judgment or order passed by a court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces, such as various military court martials.

26. (1) The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court under Article 143 is binding on the President.
Under Article 143, the President can seek the Supreme Court's opinion on questions of law or public importance. However, the opinion tendered by the court is purely advisory and is not binding on the President. Similarly, the Supreme Court is generally not bound to give an opinion on every reference, except those involving disputes from pre-Constitution treaties and agreements.

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 131 is explicitly restricted. It does not extend to disputes arising out of any treaty, agreement, or covenant which was executed before the commencement of the Constitution and continues to be in operation. This constitutional bar ensures that such historical legal obligations are handled through alternative mechanisms rather than direct original litigation.

28. (1) Article 132 - Appellate jurisdiction in constitutional cases.
Article 132 provides for the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in cases involving the interpretation of the Constitution. Article 133 covers civil matters, while Article 134 deals with criminal matters. Article 134A was inserted later to provide for a certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court. Thus, Article 132 is correctly

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highest judicial officer within a specific district, handling both civil and criminal matters.

85. (3) The Chief Justice of India in consultation with the collegium.
Article 222 provides for the transfer of a High Court judge. The President makes the transfer after consulting the Chief Justice of India. According to the Second and Third Judges Cases, the CJI's recommendation must be made in consultation with a collegium consisting of the four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the relevant High Courts.

86. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
Under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, judges, magistrates, and other judicial officers are not immune from contempt proceedings. A judge can be held liable for contempt of their own court or any other court if they act in a manner that scandalizes the judiciary or obstructs justice. This ensures that the high standards of judicial conduct are maintained consistently.

87. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution as it ensures that all government actions comply with constitutional mandates. Through the power of judicial review, it can invalidate laws or orders that contravene fundamental rights or the basic structure. This role is crucial for protecting the supremacy of the Constitution and safeguarding the democratic rights of all Indian citizens.

88. (1) The expansion of the scope of Article 21 (Right to Life).
A major effect of judicial activism in India is the broad interpretation of Article 21. The Supreme Court has expanded the Right to Life to include various rights like the right to a clean environment, education, livelihood, and speedy trial. This creative interpretation has transformed Article 21 into a multi-dimensional right, significantly enhancing the protection of individual liberties and human dignity.

89. (3) It must tender its opinion to the President.
Article 143 provides for two types of presidential references. For general questions of law or fact, the Supreme Court may give an opinion. However, for disputes arising out of pre-Constitution treaties or agreements mentioned in the proviso to Article 131, the Supreme Court shall tender its opinion. In the latter case, providing a judicial opinion to the President is mandatory.

90. (1) I only
To ensure judicial independence, the administrative expenses and salaries of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, meaning they are not subject to a parliamentary vote. While Parliament can extend the court's jurisdiction, it cannot curtail it. Salaries are determined by Parliament but cannot be varied to a judge's disadvantage during their tenure, except during financial emergencies.

91. (3) Article 145
Article 145 empowers the Supreme Court to make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the court. These rules are subject to any law made by Parliament and require the approval of the President. This power allows the Supreme Court to manage its internal functioning, including the constitution of benches and the regulation of legal practitioners appearing before it.

92. (1) II, III, I
The sequence began with the First Judges Case (S.P. Gupta) in 1982, which gave the executive primacy. The Second Judges Case in 1993 introduced the Collegium system. Finally, the Special Reference Case (Third Judges Case) in 1998, which was an advisory opinion, expanded and formalized the Collegium to include the Chief Justice and four senior-most judges of the court.

93. (3) To respect the roles of the legislative and executive branches and limit judicial intervention.
Judicial restraint is a philosophy where judges limit their own power. It demands that the judiciary respect the roles of the elected branches and avoid interfering in policy matters unless a law clearly violates the Constitution. It encourages judges to interpret the law according to the original intent and avoid creating new policies through expansive or creative interpretations.

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75. (4) The President of India
A judge of the Supreme Court of India is appointed by the President and can also resign their office at any time. To do so, the judge must submit a written resignation letter addressed specifically to the President of India. This procedure ensures a formal and constitutional method for vacating the high judicial office before the completion of the standard retirement age.

76. (2) Minimum 5 Judges
Article 145(3) of the Constitution mandates that cases involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution must be heard by a bench of at least five judges. This is commonly known as a Constitution Bench. Larger benches may be constituted for more complex matters or to reconsider and potentially overrule previous landmark decisions of the court.

77. (2) I, III and IV only
Article 137 empowers the Supreme Court to review its own judgments. This power is not absolute; it is subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or rules made under Article 145. Reviews are generally conducted to correct patent errors or miscarriages of justice. Importantly, the Supreme Court is not strictly bound by its own previous decisions and can depart.

78. (4) The Supreme Court of India
Under Article 71 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of India has the exclusive and original jurisdiction to inquire into and decide all doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of the President or the Vice-President. The decision of the Supreme Court in such matters is final and cannot be challenged in any other forum.

79. (1) Injunction
Article 32 empowers the Supreme Court to issue five specific types of writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto. These are prerogative writs intended for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. An injunction is a different type of court order, usually issued in civil litigation to maintain the status quo or prevent a specific action, and is not a writ.

80. (2) II, III and V only
Appeals lie to the Supreme Court if a High Court reverses an acquittal to a death sentence. High Courts can strike down central laws, and Supreme Court rulings are binding on them. However, Article 227 gives High Courts supervision over subordinate courts, not the Supreme Court over High Courts. Also, transferring a High Court judge requires the President's order after specific consultations.

81. (2) I.R. Coelho Case
In the I.R. Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court ruled that all laws included in the 9th Schedule after April 24, 1973, are open to judicial review. The court held that if a law violates the basic structure of the Constitution, it can be struck down, even if it is placed within the protective umbrella of the 9th Schedule.

82. (1) I, IV, II, III
The evolution of PIL began with Hussainara Khatoon (1979) concerning undertrial prisoners, followed by Sunil Batra (1980) regarding prison reforms. The M.C. Mehta Oleum Gas Leak case in 1986 introduced the principle of absolute liability. Finally, the Vishaka case in 1997 provided guidelines against sexual harassment at workplaces. This sequence reflects the progressive expansion of judicial protection for various social rights.

83. (3) It lacks transparency and accountability as judges appoint judges.
A primary criticism of the Collegium system is its lack of transparency and public accountability. Critics argue that the process of judicial appointments happens behind closed doors without clearly defined criteria or public scrutiny. This judges appointing judges mechanism is often seen as being opaque and susceptible to favoritism, leading to calls for a more balanced and representative appointment process in India.

84. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
The Chief Justice of India acts as the Master of the Roster, assigning cases to benches. The Attorney General is the highest law officer for the Union Government. The Advocate General holds the equivalent highest law office for a State Government. A District Judge serves as the

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CHAPTER 07
Union–State Relations

1. Which of the following features is not considered a traditional federal feature of the Indian Constitution?
(1) Dual Polity
(2) Single Citizenship
(3) Division of Powers
(4) Supremacy of the Constitution
(5) Question not attempted

2. Read the following statements regarding the federal features of the Indian Constitution and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Indian Constitution is considered rigid because the provisions concerning federal structure can be amended only by a special majority of Parliament and ratification by half of the state legislatures.
Statement II: The establishment of an independent judiciary is essential to resolve disputes between the Centre and the States.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements correctly defines the concept of 'Dual Polity' in the Indian context?
(1) A parliamentary structure featuring two distinct legislative houses to ensure representation and review.
(2) The administrative division of the executive branch into a ceremonial nominal head and an active real head.
(3) Two levels of government—Union and State—exercising sovereign powers within their assigned fields.
(4) An integrated judicial framework consisting of the Supreme Court at the top and various State High Courts.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match the features of the Indian federal system in List-I with their primary source or inspiration in List-II:
List I: (Features of the Indian Federal System)
A. Federation with a strong Centre
B. Concurrent List
C. Method of election of the President
D. Procedure established by Law
List II: (Primary Source or Inspiration)
i. Australian Constitution
ii. Canadian Constitution
iii. Japanese Constitution
iv. Irish Constitution
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which of the following represents an exception to the strict federal principle in the Indian Constitution?
(1) Adoption of a formal written document clearly defining powers of central and regional tiers.
(2) Systematic distribution of legislative subjects into three separate and distinct lists.
(3) Parliament's authority to unilaterally alter state boundaries without state consent.
(4) Maintaining an independent Supreme Court tasked with being the final interpreter of the law.
(5) Question not attempted

6. The principle of 'Supremacy of the Constitution' in a federal framework primarily implies that:
(1) Exercise of absolute power by the Parliament to amend every part of the Constitution.

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19. Through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, which of the following subjects was transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List?
(1) Public health and sanitation.
(2) General agricultural matters.
(3) Wildlife and bird protection.
(4) Regional fisheries management.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following represents the correct descending sequence of the three legislative lists based on the original number of subjects specified in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?
(1) State List, Union List, Concurrent List
(2) Union List, Concurrent List, State List
(3) State List, Concurrent List, Union List
(4) Union List, State List, Concurrent List
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following statements regarding the Concurrent List is incorrect?
(1) Joint legislative authority over all list subjects.
(2) General prevalence of Union law over conflicting State acts.
(3) The concept was inspired by the Irish Constitution.
(4) Inclusion of criminal law and associated legal procedures.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Under which Article of the Constitution of India are the 'Residuary Powers of Legislation' vested in the Parliament?
(1) Article 246
(2) Article 248
(3) Article 250
(4) Article 254
(5) Question not attempted

23. The residuary power of legislation vested in the Union Parliament explicitly includes the power to make laws imposing:
(1) Levying taxes solely on various forms of agricultural income.
(2) Imposing toll taxes on vehicles using interstate highways.
(3) Excise duties on alcoholic liquors for human consumption.
(4) Any tax omitted from the State or Concurrent Lists.
(5) Question not attempted

24. Match the federal countries in List-I with the location of their residuary powers in List-II:
List I: (Federal Countries)
A. India
B. United States of America
C. Canada
D. Australia
List II: (Location of Residuary Powers)
i. Vested in the Centre
ii. Vested in the States
iii. Vested in the Provinces
iv. Vested in the States
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

25. Before the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), the power of the Central Government to levy Service Tax on computer software was primarily drawn from:
(1) The State List
(2) The Concurrent List
(3) The Residuary Powers
(4) The Preamble of the Constitution
(5) Question not attempted

26. Read the following statements regarding legislative authority and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Parliament of India enacted the Information Technology Act, 2000, drawing its authority from the residuary powers of legislation.
Statement II: Cyber laws were not explicitly enumerated in any of the three lists when the Constitution was framed.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

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(3) I, II and IV only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

13. Read the following statements regarding Article 253 of the Constitution and select the correct option:
Statement I: Parliament has the power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any international treaty.
Statement II: For enacting laws to implement international agreements that affect subjects in the State List, Parliament requires the consent of the majority of the states.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

14. Match the Articles in List-I with their respective subjects in List-II:
List I: (Articles of the Constitution)
A. Article 249
B. Article 250
C. Article 252
D. Article 253
List II: (Subjects)
i. Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List if a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.
ii. Legislation for giving effect to international agreements.
iii. Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest.
iv. Power of Parliament to legislate for two or more States by consent.
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

15. Which of the following represents the most appropriate rationale for maintaining a 'Concurrent List' in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
(1) Enabling nationwide legislative uniformity while permitting essential regional adaptations.
(2) Granting regional governments total and exclusive control over all local-interest matters.
(3) Ensuring the permanent transfer of unspecified residual powers to various State entities.
(4) Restricting the scope of the Union Parliament to negotiate and enforce foreign treaties.
(5) Question not attempted

16. Consider the following subjects:
I. Public Health and Sanitation
II. Trade Unions
III. Banking
IV. Agriculture
V. Forests
Which of the above subject(s) is/are placed strictly in the State List according to the Seventh Schedule?
(1) II, III and V only
(2) I and IV only
(3) I, IV and V only
(4) I, II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

17. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the distribution of subjects in the Seventh Schedule:
(1) Police - State List
(2) Public Order - Concurrent List
(3) Education - Concurrent Subject
(4) Defence - Union List
(5) Question not attempted

18. Find the odd one out among the following subjects in the context of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution:
(1) Bankruptcy and insolvency laws.
(2) Local self-government systems.
(3) Public betting and gambling.
(4) State prison administration.
(5) Question not attempted

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(2) Requirement that all Union and State laws strictly conform to constitutional provisions.
(3) Judicial authority granted to the Supreme Court to update the text of the Constitution.
(4) Legislative capacity of individual States to provide final interpretations of the document.
(5) Question not attempted

7. India is often described as a 'quasi-federal' state. What is the primary cause for this classification?
(1) Historic fact that the original Constituent Assembly was not chosen by direct election.
(2) Hypothetical right of State governments to withdraw from the Union in specific cases.
(3) Indirect method of electing the President involving the participation of State Assemblies.
(4) Unitary bias allowing the Union to exercise centralizing powers during emergencies.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding the legislative relations between the Union and the States:
I. Article 245 defines the territorial extent of laws made by Parliament and State Legislatures.
II. Article 246 completely debars Parliament from making laws on items enumerated in the State List under any circumstance.
III. Article 254 deals with the inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by the Legislatures of States.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

9. According to the Constitution of India, who possesses the power to make laws with 'extra-territorial operation'?
(1) Both Parliament and State Legislatures
(2) State Legislatures only
(3) Parliament only
(4) The President of India exclusively
(5) Question not attempted

10. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): A law made by a State Legislature on a subject in the Concurrent List that is repugnant to an earlier law made by Parliament can still prevail in that State.
Reason (R): If the State law has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, it prevails over the Parliamentary law in that State.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

11. The 'Doctrine of Colourable Legislation' in the context of Union-State legislative relations implies that:
(1) The validity of a law depends on the motives of the legislature.
(2) Parliament can temporarily assume powers of the State legislature.
(3) State laws must always be aligned with the political colour of the ruling party at the Centre.
(4) A legislature cannot do indirectly what it cannot do directly.
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Doctrine of Territorial Nexus':
I. It applies only to laws made by the Parliament.
II. A State legislature can make laws that have extra-territorial operation if there is a sufficient nexus between the State and the object.
III. The object to be taxed must be physically located within the territorial limits of the State at all times.
IV. The Supreme Court has applied this doctrine in cases relating to state taxation on lotteries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only

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27. The term 'Residuary Powers' in the context of the Indian Constitution refers to:
(1) Executive powers of the President to grant legal pardons.
(2) Authority of the Governor to reserve bills for the Centre.
(3) Extraordinary emergency powers held by the Union executive.
(4) Legislative authority over subjects not in the three lists.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following circumstances:
I. When the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
II. When a National Emergency is in operation.
III. When the Legislative Assembly of a single State requests the Parliament to do so.
Under which of the above circumstances can the Parliament legislate on a matter in the State List?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

29. A resolution passed by the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) under Article 249 empowering Parliament to legislate on a State subject remains in force initially for a period not exceeding:
(1) Six months
(2) One year
(3) Two years
(4) Three years
(5) Question not attempted

30. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): Any law passed by Parliament under Article 249 ceases to have effect on the expiration of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force.
Reason (R): Laws made under Article 249 are temporary in nature and their validity depends strictly on the continuation of the Rajya Sabha resolution.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Under Article 252, if two or more States pass resolutions requesting Parliament to enact laws on a State subject, the resulting law enacted by Parliament:
(1) Affects only participating States and those adopting it subsequently.
(2) Automatically applies to every State throughout the Indian federation.
(3) Remains subject to independent amendment by individual State assemblies.
(4) Retains legislative validity for a maximum duration of twelve months.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following legislative tools allowing Parliament to intervene in the State List:
I. Article 249 (National Interest)
II. Article 250 (National Emergency)
III. Article 252 (Consent of States)
IV. Article 356 (President's Rule)
Under which of the above provisions does the State Legislature NOT lose its concurrent power to legislate on the same subject (though subject to repugnancy rules)?
(1) I and II only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

33. In which of the following scenarios does the Parliament NOT have the authority to make laws on subjects enumerated in the State List?
(1) When implementing international agreements under Article 253.
(2) During a Financial Emergency under Article 360.
(3) When President's Rule is imposed in a State under Article 356.
(4) When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution in national interest under Article 249.
(5) Question not attempted

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60. Arrange the following Articles related to Centre-State financial relations in ascending numerical order:
I. Statutory Grants
II. Finance Commission
III. Taxes levied by Union but collected and appropriated by States
IV. Borrowing by States
(1) III, I, II, IV
(2) I, III, II, IV
(3) III, II, I, IV
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

61. Which of the following taxes is NOT levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States (Article 268)?
(1) Stamp duties on bills of exchange
(2) Excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol
(3) Taxes on agricultural income
(4) Stamp duties on policies of insurance
(5) Question not attempted

62. Under Article 280 of the Constitution, the Finance Commission consists of:
(1) A Chairman and three other members appointed by the President.
(2) A Chairman and five other members appointed by the Prime Minister.
(3) A Chairman and two other members appointed by the Parliament.
(4) A Chairman and four other members appointed by the President.
(5) Question not attempted

63. In the context of the Finance Commission's recommendations, 'Horizontal Devolution' refers to:
(1) The distribution of the states' share of taxes among the individual states.
(2) The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States.
(3) The allocation of funds among the various central ministries.
(4) The transfer of funds from the State governments to the local bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities).
(5) Question not attempted

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64. Match the Finance Commissions in List-I with their respective Chairmen in List-II:
List I: (Finance Commissions)
A. 13th Finance Commission
B. 14th Finance Commission
C. 15th Finance Commission
D. 16th Finance Commission
List II: (Chairmen)
i. Arvind Panagariya
ii. N. K. Singh
iii. Y. V. Reddy
iv. Vijay Kelkar
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

65. The Constitution mandates the constitution of a Finance Commission every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary. What is the fundamental cause for this periodic reconstitution?
(1) Aligning fiscal relations with the Lok Sabha electoral timeline.
(2) Addressing fiscal imbalances based on shifting economic realities.
(3) Preventing State governments from accumulating excessive wealth.
(4) Auditing Union and State accounts for Parliamentary review.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Consider the following functions:
I. To recommend the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States.
II. To formulate the Five-Year Plans for national economic development.
III. To determine the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the primary functions of the Finance Commission of India?
(1) I and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

40. Arrange the following constitutional steps in the correct chronological sequence for when a State fails to comply with a legitimate direction given by the Union under Article 256:
I. The President considers the breakdown of constitutional machinery in the State.
II. The Union issues a formal executive direction to the State.
III. The President imposes President's Rule under Article 356.
IV. Article 365 is invoked establishing that a situation has arisen where the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) I, II, IV, III
(4) IV, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following statements regarding the adjudication of inter-state water disputes under Article 262 is correct?
(1) Supreme Court holds original jurisdiction over river disputes.
(2) Inter-State Council acts as the final adjudicatory mechanism.
(3) Parliament may legally exclude all courts from such disputes.
(4) President creates tribunals that provide only advisory rulings.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Under which Article of the Constitution of India can the Parliament create a new All-India Service?
(1) Article 310
(2) Article 312
(3) Article 315
(4) Article 320
(5) Question not attempted

43. The creation of a new All-India Service requires a resolution to be passed by the:
(1) Lok Sabha approval through a simple majority of present members.
(2) Unanimous consensus reached by the constitutional Inter-State Council.
(3) Parliamentary special majority combined with State ratification.
(4) Rajya Sabha resolution by a two-thirds majority of members voting.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Match the Committees/Commissions in List-I with their corresponding recommendations/ views regarding All-India Services (AIS) in List-II:
List I: (Committees/Commissions)
A. Rajamannar Committee
B. Sarkaria Commission
C. Anandpur Sahib Resolution
D. First Administrative Reforms Commission
List II: (Recommendations or Views on AIS)
i. Supported strengthening of AIS and creation of new ones
ii. Recommended abolition of IAS and IPS
iii. Called for decentralization, effectively diminishing central services' role in states
iv. Emphasized retaining AIS but urged better personnel management and state consultation
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

45. In the context of All-India Services (IAS and IPS), how is the disciplinary control managed between the Union and the States?
(1) Immediate and ultimate control both held by the State Government.
(2) Immediate and ultimate control both held by the Central Government.
(3) Immediate control by the State and ultimate control by the Union.
(4) Immediate control by the Union and ultimate control by the State.
(5) Question not attempted

46. Find the odd one out among the following services in the context of Article 312 of the Constitution:
(1) Indian Administrative Service
(2) Indian Police Service
(3) Indian Forest Service
(4) Indian Foreign Service

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34. Match the circumstances under which Parliament legislates on State subjects in List-I with their corresponding examples or features in List-II:

List I: (Legislative Circumstances)

A. Rajya Sabha Resolution
B. National Emergency
C. States' Consent
D. International Agreement

List II: (Examples or Features)

i. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
ii. TRIPS agreement compliance
iii. Valid for maximum 1 year unless renewed
iv. Laws become inoperative 6 months after emergency ends

(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

35. According to Article 256 of the Constitution, the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with:

(1) Strict adherence to administrative orders issued by the State Governor.
(2) Policy directions formulated by the constitutional Inter-State Council.
(3) Compliance with Parliamentary laws and applicable existing statutes.
(4) Regional resolutions formally passed by the various Zonal Councils.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Consider the following matters:

I. Construction and maintenance of means of communication of national or military importance.
II. Measures to be taken for the protection of railways within the State.
III. Provision of adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to linguistic minority groups.
IV. Drawing up and execution of specified schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State.
V. The day-to-day deployment of local police forces.

Regarding which of the above matters can the Union executive give directions to the State executive?

(1) I, III, IV and V only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, II, and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following statements regarding the mutual delegation of executive functions between the Union and the States is incorrect?

(1) President entrusting Union duties to States with their consent.
(2) Governor entrusting State duties to the Union with its consent.
(3) Unilateral entrustment of functions to the Union by the State.
(4) Parliament entrusting Union duties to States without their consent.
(5) Question not attempted

38. Regarding the application of Article 256 (obligation of States and the Union), which of the following views represents the most appropriate legal interpretation?

(1) Directions issued exclusively during a formal state of emergency.
(2) Coercive tool used only as a last resort after legal dialogue.
(3) Union inability to enforce compliance against a refusing State.
(4) State right to obtain judicial stays before implementing orders.
(5) Question not attempted

39. Read the following statements regarding the entrustment of executive functions and select the correct option:

Statement I: The Union Government can conditionally or unconditionally entrust to a State government functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.

Statement II: Extra costs incurred by the State in connection with the exercise of such entrusted powers are to be paid by the Union to the State.

(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

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(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

54. Match the bodies in List-I with their characteristic features in List-II:
List I: (Bodies/Councils)
A. Inter-State Council
B. Zonal Councils
C. NITI Aayog
D. National Development Council
List II: (Characteristic Features)
i. Extraconstitutional body formed by an executive resolution replacing the Planning Commission.
ii. Statutory bodies established under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
iii. Constitutional body established under Article 263.
iv. Extraconstitutional body traditionally associated with approving Five Year Plans.
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

55. Article 275 of the Constitution provides for 'Statutory Grants'. These grants are given by the Union to:
(1) All State governments equally for general developmental purpose.
(2) States tasked with implementing large urban infrastructure plans.
(3) Local administrative bodies directly without involving States.
(4) States specifically identified as requiring financial assistance.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Consider the following components of central taxation:
I. Corporation Tax
II. Customs Duties
III. Surcharges on certain taxes
IV. Cesses levied for specific purposes
V. Income Tax
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding items that form part of the divisible pool of taxes shared between the Centre and the States according to current constitutional provisions?
(1) I, II and V only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) III and IV only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following statements regarding the borrowing powers of the States under Article 293 is incorrect?
(1) State borrowing limited to within the territorial bounds of India.
(2) Raising loans secured against the State Consolidated Fund balance.
(3) Unilateral borrowing by States despite outstanding Central loans.
(4) Provision of Central Government guarantees for various State loans.
(5) Question not attempted

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58. The 'Discretionary Grants' provided by the Union Government to the States under Article 282 of the Constitution are primarily meant for:
(1) Any public purpose regardless of Union legislative competence.
(2) Mandatory tax devolution as defined by the Finance Commission.
(3) Repayment of outstanding debts owed to international banks.
(4) Financial aid provided exclusively during national emergencies.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Read the following statements regarding the levy of surcharge and select the correct option:
Statement I: Article 271 allows Parliament to at any time increase any of the duties or taxes referred to in Articles 269 and 270 by a surcharge for purposes of the Union.
Statement II: The proceeds of any such surcharge form a part of the divisible pool and must be shared with the States.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

(5) Question not attempted

47. Identify the correct pair regarding the cadre controlling authority for the respective All-India Services:
(1) Indian Forest Service - Ministry of Environment.
(2) Indian Administrative Service - Home Ministry.
(3) Indian Police Service - Ministry of Personnel.
(4) Indian Police Service - Ministry of Defence.
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following members:
I. Prime Minister as the Chairman
II. Chief Ministers of all States
III. Six Central Cabinet Ministers nominated by the Prime Minister
IV. Chief Justice of India
Which of the above are part of the Inter-State Council as constituted under Article 263?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, II and III only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

49. Who is empowered by the Constitution of India to establish an Inter-State Council if it appears that the public interests would be served by its establishment?
(1) The Parliament by law
(2) The President of India
(3) The Chief Justice of India
(4) The Prime Minister
(5) Question not attempted

50. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): The recommendations made by the Inter-State Council are strictly advisory in nature and not binding on the Union or State governments.
Reason (R): Article 263 states that the Council's function is to inquire into and advise upon disputes and to make recommendations for better coordination of policy.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

51. In which year was the Inter-State Council formally established for the first time on the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission?
(1) 1983
(2) 1988
(3) 1990
(4) 1992
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following duties:
I. Inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States.
II. Investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest.
III. Making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action.
IV. Adjudicating legal disputes over inter-state river waters.
Which of the above are explicitly mentioned under Article 263 for the Inter-State Council?
(1) II, III and IV only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) I, II, III and IV
(4) I, II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

53. Read the following statements regarding the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council and select the correct option:
Statement I: It was set up in 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Council.
Statement II: The Prime Minister serves as the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

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67. Which of the following statements correctly describes the legal nature of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission?
(1) Legally binding on the Union for immediate implementation.
(2) Requiring formal ratification by half of all State legislatures.
(3) Purely advisory with acceptance left to the Union's discretion.
(4) Binding regarding horizontal but not vertical tax devolution.
(5) Question not attempted

68. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in the Indian Constitution through which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(1) 99th Amendment Act, 2014
(2) 100th Amendment Act, 2015
(3) 101st Amendment Act, 2016
(4) 102nd Amendment Act, 2018
(5) Question not attempted

69. Read the following statements regarding the GST Council and select the correct option:
Statement I: Article 279A empowers the President to constitute a joint forum of the Centre and the States called the GST Council.
Statement II: The GST Council is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

70. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): The introduction of GST in India is often cited as a prime example of 'cooperative federalism'.
Reason (R): The GST Council requires both the Union and the States to participate in decision-making regarding tax rates, exemptions, and thresholds through a consensus-building mechanism.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Which of the following statements regarding the voting structure in the GST Council is incorrect?
(1) Every decision of the GST Council is taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting.
(2) The vote of the Central Government has a weightage of one-third of the total votes cast.
(3) The votes of all the State Governments combined have a weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast.
(4) A state's voting weightage is directly proportional to its population and GST revenue collection.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following taxes:
I. Central Excise Duty
II. State Value Added Tax (VAT)
III. Entry Tax
IV. Basic Customs Duty
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding taxes that were subsumed under the Goods and Services Tax (GST)?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

73. Find the odd one out among the following items in the context of items currently kept outside the purview of the GST framework in India:
(1) Alcohol for human consumption
(2) Petroleum crude
(3) Electronic goods
(4) Aviation turbine fuel
(5) Question not attempted

74. Match the GST components in List-I with their characteristic features in List-II:

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List I: (GST Components)
A. CGST
B. SGST
C. IGST
D. UTGST
List II: (Characteristic Features)
i. Levied on inter-state supply of goods and services
ii. Levied by the Centre on intra-state supply
iii. Levied by Union Territories without legislature on intra-state supply
iv. Levied by the States on intra-state supply
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

75. The Governor of a State acts as a 'constitutional link' between the Centre and the State. Which of the following most appropriately describes this dual role?
(1) Central employee tasked with superseding the Chief Minister.
(2) State representative in Rajya Sabha on behalf of the Union.
(3) Federal law enforcer acting regardless of legislative mandate.
(4) Constitutional head of State and representative of the Union.
(5) Question not attempted

76. Consider the following matters:
I. Reserving a bill passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President.
II. Recommending the imposition of President's Rule in the State.
III. Seeking information from the Chief Minister regarding administrative and legislative matters.
IV. Determining the amount payable by the Government of Assam to the autonomous Tribal District Councils as royalty from minerals.
V. Appointing the State Cabinet Ministers based on the advice of the Prime Minister.
In which of the above matters does the Governor exercise discretionary powers that have direct implications for Centre-State relations?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

77. Under Article 200 of the Constitution, the Governor is constitutionally obligated to reserve a bill for the consideration of the President if the bill:
(1) Deals with the alteration of the name of the state.
(2) Imposes taxes on agricultural income.
(3) Endangers the position of the State High Court.
(4) Relates to the salaries of the Members of the Legislative Assembly.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of actions when a State Legislature passes a Bill that the Governor decides to reserve for the President under Article 200?
(1) Governor reserves Bill → President gives or withholds assent or directs Governor to return it → State Legislature reconsiders within 6 months → President is bound to give assent.
(2) Governor reserves Bill → President directs Governor to return it → State Legislature reconsiders within 6 months → President is not bound to give assent upon representing.
(3) Governor returns Bill → State Legislature passes it again → Governor reserves it for President → President is bound to give assent.
(4) State Legislature passes Bill → President issues ordinance → Governor implements it.
(5) Question not attempted

79. When a Governor sends a report to the President recommending the invocation of Article 356, the Governor is expected to base this report on:
(1) Satisfaction that State governance violates the Constitution.
(2) Specific instructions received from the ruling central party.
(3) Defeat of a significant bill within the State Legislature.
(4) Formal recommendations provided by the State Cabinet.

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(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following is NOT an action typically performed by the Governor acting as an agent of the Centre?
(1) Reserving regional bills for central Presidential review.
(2) Presiding over joint sessions to facilitate State budgets.
(3) Sending regular reports on State affairs to the Union.
(4) Ensuring State compliance with constitutional directions.
(5) Question not attempted

81. Read the following statements regarding the appointment of the Governor and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Sarkaria Commission recommended that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the state to ensure impartiality.
Statement II: The Constitution mandates that the Chief Minister of the concerned state must be legally consulted before the appointment of a Governor.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

82. The landmark Supreme Court judgement in the S. R. Bommai case (1994) primarily dealt with preventing the misuse of which constitutional provision?
(1) Article 356 (President's Rule)
(2) Article 352 (National Emergency)
(3) Article 360 (Financial Emergency)
(4) Article 365 (Effect of failure to comply with Union directions)
(5) Question not attempted

83. According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly, the use of Article 356 was expected to be a 'dead letter'. What is the constitutional justification for invoking it only as a last resort?
(1) Imposes excessive financial burdens on the central treasury.
(2) Requires the prior approval of international legal bodies.
(3) Disrupts federalism and the democratic mandate of States.
(4) Triggers an automatic National Emergency under Article 352.
(5) Question not attempted

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84. Match the landmark Supreme Court cases in List-I with their primary subject matter regarding Centre-State relations in List-II:
List I: (Supreme Court Cases)
A. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)
B. State of Rajasthan v. Union of India (1977)
C. Rameshwar Prasad v. Union of India (2006)
D. Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India (2006)
List II: (Primary Subject Matter)
i. Challenge to dissolution of state assemblies when the ruling party at the Centre changed.
ii. Dissolution of Bihar legislative assembly kept in suspended animation was held unconstitutional.
iii. Established comprehensive guidelines for invoking Article 356 and made it subject to judicial review.
iv. Upheld the amendment doing away with the domicile requirement for Rajya Sabha elections.
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

85. Consider the following statements regarding the parliamentary approval of President's Rule under Article 356:
I. A proclamation imposing President's Rule must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months.
II. The approval of the proclamation requires a special majority in both the Houses.
III. If approved by Parliament, the President's Rule continues for six months at a time.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only

27. (4) Legislative authority over subjects not in the three lists.
Residuary powers refer to the legislative authority over subjects that were not anticipated or listed in the Union, State, or Concurrent Lists of the Seventh Schedule. In the Indian federal system, these powers are specifically assigned to the Parliament under Article 248. This differs from executive or emergency powers and acts as a safety valve for handling new and emerging legal issues.

28. (2) I and II only
Parliament can legislate on state subjects if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution in the national interest or during a National Emergency. While Article 252 allows Parliament to legislate upon request, it requires resolutions from at least two states, not just one. These provisions ensure the Union can act decisively in critical situations while respecting the state's legislative domain in ordinary circumstances.

29. (2) One year
A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha under Article 249 allows Parliament to legislate on a state subject for a period not exceeding one year. This resolution can be renewed multiple times for one-year intervals if the national interest continues to require it. This temporary delegation of power ensures that the Union's intervention into state matters remains controlled and periodically reviewed.

30. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Laws enacted by Parliament under Article 249 are temporary and intended to address national priorities. Once the supporting resolution from the Rajya Sabha expires, these laws cease to have effect after six months. This time frame allows for a smooth transition back to state authority. The validity of such laws is strictly tied to the existence of the resolution passed by the council.

31. (1) Affects only participating States and those adopting it subsequently.
When Parliament legislates under Article 252 following a request from two or more states, the resulting law applies only to those specific states. Other states may choose to adopt the law later by passing their own resolutions. Importantly, once such a law is enacted, the participating states lose their power to amend or repeal it, as that authority shifts exclusively to Parliament.

32. (1) I and II only
Under Article 249 and Article 250, Parliament exercises power over the State List, but the State Legislature retains its concurrent authority to legislate on the same subjects. However, in cases of inconsistency, the parliamentary law prevails. In contrast, under Article 252, states surrender their legislative power to Parliament, and under Article 356, the state legislature is typically suspended or dissolved entirely.

33. (2) During a Financial Emergency under Article 360.
During a Financial Emergency, the Union can issue directions to states regarding financial propriety and salaries, but this does not grant Parliament the authority to make general laws on State List subjects. Conversely, under Articles 249, 253, and 356, Parliament acquires explicit power to legislate on state subjects to address national interest, international obligations, or the breakdown of constitutional machinery within a specific state.

34. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Different constitutional provisions allow Parliament to enter the state legislative domain. Rajya Sabha resolutions under Article 249 are valid for one year. Laws made during an emergency under Article 250 expire six months after the emergency ends. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, resulted from state consent under Article 252, while Article 253 enables legislation to fulfill international commitments like the TRIPS agreement.

35. (3) Compliance with Parliamentary laws and applicable existing statutes.
Article 256 imposes a constitutional obligation on state governments to exercise their executive power in a manner that ensures compliance with laws made by Parliament. This provision serves as a foundational link in Centre-State relations, ensuring that the national legal framework is consistently applied and respected across all states. It prevents administrative friction and maintains the legal unity of the Indian federation.

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(2) The Sarkaria Commission
(3) The Punchhi Commission
(4) The Venkatachaliah Commission
(5) Question not attempted

93. Which of the following was NOT a recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission?
(1) The Centre should consult the states before making a law on a subject of the Concurrent List.
(2) The Governor should be a person who has not taken too great a part in politics generally, and particularly in the recent past.
(3) The office of the Governor should be abolished to grant complete autonomy to states.
(4) Zonal Councils should be constituted afresh to promote federalism.
(5) Question not attempted

94. Match the Commissions/Committees in List-I with their distinct recommendations on Centre-State relations in List-II:
List I: (Commissions/Committees)
A. Rajamannar Committee
B. Sarkaria Commission
C. Punchhi Commission
D. National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC)
List II: (Recommendations)
i. Recommended 'localized emergency' under Article 355
ii. Recommended setting up an Inter-State Trade and Commerce Commission
iii. Recommended abolition of Article 356 and the IAS/IPS
iv. Suggested firmly institutionalizing the process of consultation for treaty-making
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

95. The Punchhi Commission on Centre-State relations was set up by the Government of India in the year:
(1) 2000
(2) 2004
(3) 2007
(4) 2011
(5) Question not attempted

96. Consider the following recommendations:
I. Provision for a 'localized emergency' under Article 355 rather than declaring President's Rule in the entire state.
II. Giving a fixed tenure of five years to the Governor.
III. Creation of a National Integration Council endowed with constitutional status.
IV. The procedure for the impeachment of the Governor should be same as that of the President.
V. Amending Article 263 to make the Inter-State Council's advice binding on the Centre.
Which of the above were among the key recommendations of the Punchhi Commission?
(1) I, III, IV and V only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following statements about the Punchhi Commission's view on the removal of the Governor is incorrect?
(1) Criticism of arbitrary dismissals upon Central changes.
(2) Recommended that the Governor should continue to serve at the 'pleasure of the President' to ensure central control.
(3) Deletion of "pleasure of the President" from the constitutional text.
(4) Impeachment process similar to the Presidential model by the State Legislature.
(5) Question not attempted

98. Find the odd one out among the following subjects that was NOT a major area of focus for the Punchhi Commission on Centre-State relations:
(1) Abolition of the fundamental right to property
(2) Communal violence and the role of central forces
(3) Mega-city policing and internal security
(4) Role of the Governor and Article 356
(5) Question not attempted

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(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following statements regarding the maximum duration of President's Rule under Article 356 is incorrect?
(1) Three-year limit through repeated Parliamentary approvals.
(2) Indefinite extension up to ten years by simple resolution.
(3) Extension beyond one year only during National Emergency.
(4) Extension based on Election Commission certification status.
(5) Question not attempted

87. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): The Proclamation of President's Rule under Article 356 is subject to judicial review.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court in the Bommai case ruled that if the presidential proclamation is based on mala fide or irrelevant grounds, the court can strike it down and restore the dismissed state government.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

88. Consider the following instances:
I. Where a state government is deliberately acting against the Constitution and the law.
II. Where a hung assembly is formed and no party is able to form a government after elections.
III. Where a state ministry resigns and no other party is able to form a government.
IV. Where the ruling party in the state suffers a massive defeat in the Lok Sabha elections.
According to the guidelines laid down in the S.R. Bommai case, which of the above instance(s) constitute a 'proper' use of Article 356?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

89. The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations was appointed by the Government of India in the year:
(1) 1969
(2) 1977
(3) 1983
(4) 1990
(5) Question not attempted

90. Read the following statements regarding the Sarkaria Commission and select the correct option:
Statement I: It categorically rejected the demand for the abolition of the All-India Services (IAS, IPS).
Statement II: It recommended that the residuary powers of taxation should continue to remain with the Parliament, while other residuary powers should be placed in the Concurrent List.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

91. Which of the following was a key recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission regarding Article 356?
(1) Complete deletion of the Article from the Constitution.
(2) Use during minor deteriorations of local law and order.
(3) Invocation without requiring a formal Governor's report.
(4) Used sparingly as a last resort in extreme circumstances.
(5) Question not attempted

92. The establishment of the Inter-State Council in 1990 was a direct implementation of the recommendation made by:
(1) The Rajamannar Committee

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Single Citizenship
Single citizenship is a unitary feature, while dual polity, division of powers, and supremacy of the constitution are traditional federal features. In a federation, citizens usually owe allegiance to both national and state governments. The Indian Constitution deviates from this by providing only one citizenship to foster national unity and prevent regionalism throughout the country's diverse and vast territory.

2. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Indian Constitution is characterized as rigid because amendments affecting its federal structure require a special majority in Parliament and ratification by half of the states. Furthermore, an independent judiciary is vital in a federal system to act as an impartial arbiter. It ensures that neither the Centre nor the States overstep their constitutional boundaries during administrative or legislative actions.

3. (3) Two levels of government—Union and State—exercising sovereign powers within their assigned fields.
Dual polity refers to the existence of two distinct levels of government within a federal framework. In India, both the Union and the States derive their authority directly from the Constitution. Each level exercises sovereign powers within the specific fields assigned to it by the Seventh Schedule, ensuring a clear distribution of legislative, executive, and financial responsibilities across the country.

4. (4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The Indian federal system draws inspiration from various international constitutions. The model of a federation with a strong Centre is based on the Canadian Constitution. The Concurrent List is inspired by Australia, while the method of electing the President comes from Ireland. Finally, the phrase procedure established by law is a feature adopted from the Japanese Constitution for legal protections.

5. (3) Parliament's authority to unilaterally alter state boundaries without state consent.
Article 3 of the Indian Constitution grants Parliament the power to alter the boundaries or names of states without their formal consent. This represents a significant departure from strict federalism, where the territorial integrity of constituent units is usually guaranteed. In India, states are not indestructible, allowing the Union to reorganize regional territories for administrative convenience or to address political demands.

6. (2) Requirement that all Union and State laws strictly conform to constitutional provisions.
The supremacy of the Constitution ensures that the written document remains the highest legal authority in the land. In a federal system, this principle dictates that every law passed by the Union or State legislatures must align with constitutional mandates. Any statute found to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution can be declared void by the judiciary through judicial review.

7. (4) Unitary bias allowing the Union to exercise centralizing powers during emergencies.
India is termed quasi-federal because its constitutional structure is federal in form but unitary in spirit. While it maintains two levels of government, the Union possesses overriding powers, especially during emergencies. This unitary bias allows the central government to assume control over state subjects, ensuring national stability and security, which distinguishes India from more decentralized and traditional federal systems like America.

8. (1) I and III only
Article 245 defines the territorial extent of legislative powers, and Article 254 addresses inconsistencies between Union and State laws on concurrent subjects. While Article 246 distributes legislative powers across three lists, it does not completely debar Parliament from making laws on state subjects. Under specific conditions like national interest or emergencies, Parliament is

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99. Identify the correct pair regarding the comparative stance of the Sarkaria and Punchhi Commissions on the tenure of the Governor:
(1) Sarkaria urged fixed tenure; Punchhi opposed fixed tenure.
(2) Sarkaria urged State removal; Punchhi urged Union removal.
(3) Sarkaria supported stable tenure; Punchhi urged impeachment.
(4) Sarkaria urged impeachment; Punchhi urged Chief Minister.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Arrange the following Commissions/ Committees related to Union-State relations in chronological order of their appointment:
I. Punchhi Commission
II. Rajamannar Committee
III. Sarkaria Commission
IV. National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC)
(1) II, III, IV, I
(2) III, II, I, IV
(3) II, IV, III, I
(4) IV, II, III, I
(5) Question not attempted

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incorrect because it is fundamental to the state's administrative autonomy.

18. (1) Bankruptcy and insolvency laws.
Bankruptcy and insolvency are subjects found in the Concurrent List, allowing both the Union and the States to legislate on them. In contrast, local self-government, public betting and gambling, and state prison administration are exclusively listed under the State List. Therefore, bankruptcy and insolvency laws differ from the others because they do not fall under the exclusive legislative domain of states.

19. (3) Wildlife and bird protection.
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List to ensure better national coordination. These subjects included education, forests, weights and measures, protection of wild animals and birds, and administration of justice. This shift allows the Union to formulate national policies on environmental conservation while states retain the power to implement local regulations.

20. (4) Union List, State List, Concurrent List
Originally, the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution contained 97 subjects in the Union List, 66 subjects in the State List, and 47 subjects in the Concurrent List. This descending sequence reflects the prioritisation of national authority and the broad range of administrative responsibilities given to the states. Over time, amendments have modified these numbers, but the relative hierarchy of the lists remains.

21. (3) The concept was inspired by the Irish Constitution.
The concept of the Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Australian Constitution, not the Irish one. This list allows for joint legislative authority, where central laws generally prevail over state laws in case of conflict. It covers essential areas like criminal law and civil procedure, ensuring that a unified legal standard is maintained across the entire Indian federation.

22. (2) Article 248
Article 248 of the Indian Constitution vests the residuary powers of legislation exclusively in the Parliament. This means that if a subject is not mentioned in any of the three lists of the Seventh Schedule, the power to make laws on that subject belongs to the Union. This provision strengthens the central government, ensuring it can address new and unforeseen legislative requirements.

23. (4) Any tax omitted from the State or Concurrent Lists.
Residuary powers granted to Parliament under Article 248 include the authority to impose any tax that is not specifically mentioned in either the State List or the Concurrent List. While taxes on agricultural income or alcoholic liquors are clearly assigned to states, the Union retains the right to create and levy new forms of taxation to meet evolving economic needs and challenges.

24. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-i, D-ii
The allocation of residuary powers varies among federal systems. In India and Canada, these powers are vested in the central government to ensure national strength. Conversely, in the United States and Australia, residuary powers are reserved for the states. This difference highlights the varying degrees of centralization intended by the framers of these constitutions to balance national and regional interests differently.

25. (3) The Residuary Powers
Before the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax, the Central Government's authority to levy Service Tax was derived from the residuary powers of legislation. Since service tax was not specifically enumerated in the three lists of the Seventh Schedule when the Constitution was enacted, the Union utilized its powers under Article 248 to introduce and manage this significant revenue source.

26. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Information Technology Act, 2000, was enacted using the Parliament's residuary powers because cyber laws did not exist as a concept when the Constitution was originally drafted. Subjects not found in the Union, State, or Concurrent Lists automatically fall under the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament. This ensures the Constitution remains dynamic and capable of addressing modern technological advancements and legal challenges.

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constitutionally authorized to legislate on items in the State List.

9. (3) Parliament only
Under Article 245 of the Indian Constitution, only the Parliament possesses the authority to make laws with extra-territorial operation. This means parliamentary laws can apply to Indian citizens and their property located anywhere in the world. Conversely, laws enacted by State Legislatures are strictly confined to the territorial limits of the respective state and cannot have legal effects outside those regional boundaries.

10. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Generally, a central law prevails over a conflicting state law on a concurrent subject. However, Article 254 provides an exception where a state law can prevail if it was reserved for the President's consideration and received his assent. This mechanism allows for regional variations in law while maintaining the overall supremacy of Parliament, provided the Union executive approves the deviation.

11. (4) A legislature cannot do indirectly what it cannot do directly.
The doctrine of colourable legislation tests the competence of a legislature to enact a specific law. It posits that a legislature cannot use its power to achieve a prohibited objective by disguising it as an authorized one. If the primary purpose of a law falls outside the legislature's jurisdiction, the law is considered invalid, regardless of its outward appearance or stated motives.

12. (2) II and IV only
The doctrine of territorial nexus allows state laws to have extra-territorial effects if there is a sufficient connection between the state and the object of the law. This doctrine is not limited to Parliament; it frequently applies to state taxation. For instance, the Supreme Court has utilized this principle to uphold state taxes on lotteries conducted elsewhere but sold within the state.

13. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Article 253 grants Parliament exclusive power to legislate for the implementation of any international treaty or agreement. This authority extends to subjects otherwise reserved for the State List. Crucially, Parliament does not require the consent of the states to enact such laws. This ensures that the Union government can effectively fulfill its international obligations without being hindered by regional legislative constraints.

14. (4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The Constitution provides specific articles for Parliament to legislate on state subjects. Article 249 covers national interest, while Article 250 applies during emergencies. Article 252 allows legislation when two or more states provide consent. Article 253 empowers Parliament to implement international agreements. These provisions ensure that the federal structure remains flexible enough to address national priorities and global commitments when necessary.

15. (1) Enabling nationwide legislative uniformity while permitting essential regional adaptations.
The Concurrent List serves as a bridge between central and state legislative powers. It includes subjects where a common national approach is desirable, such as criminal law or education, but allows states to make specific modifications to suit local conditions. This dual authority prevents rigid centralization while ensuring that the legal framework across the country remains relatively consistent for all citizens.

16. (2) I and IV only
Public health and agriculture are subjects strictly placed within the State List of the Seventh Schedule. While banking is a Union subject, trade unions and forests are included in the Concurrent List. Legislative authority over public health and sanitation allows states to manage local medical services and hygiene, whereas control over agriculture enables states to address regional farming needs and land reforms.

17. (2) Public Order - Concurrent List
Public order is a subject enumerated in the State List, granting state governments exclusive power to maintain peace and security within their territories. Police services also fall under state jurisdiction. In contrast, education is a concurrent subject, and defence is strictly a Union matter. Identifying public order as a concurrent subject is

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36. (4) I, II, III and IV only
The Union can issue executive directions to states regarding the maintenance of national communications, protection of railways, and schemes for Scheduled Tribes and linguistic minorities. These directions ensure that national interests and constitutional protections for vulnerable groups are upheld. However, the day-to-day deployment of local police is a state subject and typically falls under the exclusive administrative control of the state government.

37. (3) Unilateral entrustment of functions to the Union by the State.
The Constitution allows for the mutual delegation of executive functions between the Union and the States, generally requiring the consent of the other party. While the President or Governor can entrust duties with consent, and Parliament can do so via law without state consent, a State Government cannot unilaterally entrust its functions to the Union. This ensures that the Union's administrative burden is managed.

38. (2) Coercive tool used only as a last resort after legal dialogue.
Article 256 is intended as a safeguard to ensure states comply with parliamentary laws. Legally, it is viewed as a coercive tool that the Union should use sparingly and only after other administrative and legal dialogues have failed. Invoking such directions is a serious matter, as continued non-compliance by a state can lead to the imposition of President's Rule under Article 365.

39. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Union Government may entrust its executive functions to a state government, either conditionally or unconditionally. To ensure fairness, Article 258 mandates that any extra costs incurred by the state in performing these entrusted duties must be reimbursed by the Union. This financial arrangement prevents the states from being overburdened by the administrative requirements of the central government during shared governance.

40. (1) II, IV, I, III
The process begins when the Union issues a formal direction to a state under Article 256. If the state fails to comply, Article 365 is invoked, establishing that the state cannot be governed constitutionally. The President then considers this a breakdown of constitutional machinery. Finally, after this assessment, President's Rule is formally imposed under Article 356 to restore lawful administration.

41. (3) Parliament may legally exclude all courts from such disputes.
Article 262 empowers Parliament to provide for the adjudication of disputes relating to inter-state river waters. Crucially, Parliament can by law exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and all other courts in these matters. Instead, specific tribunals are created to resolve these complex issues, ensuring that technical and regional considerations are prioritized over standard judicial proceedings in water-sharing conflicts.

42. (2) Article 312
Article 312 of the Indian Constitution grants Parliament the authority to create new All-India Services. These services are common to both the Union and the States. The inclusion of this article underscores the federal nature of the Indian administration, as these officers serve both levels of government, ensuring a high standard of administrative efficiency and national integration across the various states.

43. (4) Rajya Sabha resolution by a two-thirds majority of members voting.
The creation of a new All-India Service must be initiated in the Rajya Sabha. Under Article 312, the Council of States must pass a resolution supported by at least two-thirds of the members present and voting, declaring it necessary in the national interest. This gives the states, represented in the Rajya Sabha, a decisive voice in expanding the administrative framework shared with the Union.

44. (2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
The Rajamannar Committee recommended abolishing IAS and IPS to increase state autonomy, while the Sarkaria Commission favored strengthening these services for national unity. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution advocated for decentralization to reduce central control. The first Administrative Reforms Commission emphasized maintaining these services but suggested improving personnel management

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A. National Emergency
B. President's Rule
C. Financial Emergency
D. Suspension of enforcement of Fundamental Rights

List II: Articles
i. Article 359
ii. Article 360
iii. Article 352
iv. Article 356

(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

9. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the internal emergency of 1975.
(1) It was officially proclaimed on the specific grounds of internal disturbance.
(2) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed served as the President of India during the proclamation.
(3) The proclamation was made solely on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet.
(4) It constituted the third occurrence of a National Emergency proclaimed in India.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Which fundamental right is protected from suspension if a National Emergency is declared purely on the ground of armed rebellion?
(1) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19)
(2) Right to Equality before the law and equal protection (Article 14)
(3) Right to move Supreme Court for Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
(4) Right to Freedom of Religion and conscience for all (Article 25)
(5) Question not attempted

11. Consider the following statements regarding the 44th Amendment safeguards against the misuse of Article 352:
I. The President can issue a proclamation only after receiving a written recommendation from the Cabinet.
II. A special majority in Parliament is required for the approval of the emergency.
III. The periodic approval of Parliament is required every six months to continue the emergency.

Which of the combinations given below is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

12. During a National Emergency, the life of the Lok Sabha may be extended beyond its normal term by a law of Parliament for a period not exceeding:
(1) Six months at a time
(2) One year at a time
(3) Two years at a time
(4) Three years in total
(5) Question not attempted

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13. Which of the following is not an effect of a National Emergency on the balance of federalism?
(1) The Parliament gets the power to make laws on subjects enumerated in the State List.
(2) The President can modify the normal distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States.
(3) The State Legislative Assemblies are immediately dissolved.
(4) The Centre gets the power to give executive directions to states on any matter.
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements about the revocation of a National Emergency:
I. The President can revoke a proclamation of emergency at any time by a subsequent proclamation.
II. Such a revocation proclamation does not require parliamentary approval.
III. The President must revoke it if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving its continuation.
IV. A resolution for disapproval requires a special majority in the Lok Sabha.

Which of the combinations given below represents the incorrect statements?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) II and IV only

Minister chairs the main Council, the Standing Committee is chaired by the Union Home Minister. This committee includes several Union Cabinet ministers and Chief Ministers, providing a smaller, more focused forum for resolving urgent inter-governmental issues.

54. (2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
The Inter-State Council is a constitutional body established under Article 263. Zonal Councils are statutory bodies created by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. NITI Aayog is an extra-constitutional body formed via an executive resolution to replace the Planning Commission. The National Development Council is another extra-constitutional body that was traditionally responsible for approving the nation's Five Year Plans and developmental strategies.

55. (4) States specifically identified as requiring financial assistance.
Statutory grants under Article 275 are provided by the Union to specific states that the Parliament determines to be in need of financial assistance. These grants are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and are not distributed equally to all states. They often target specific regional needs, such as the welfare of Scheduled Tribes or improving administration in tribal areas within those states.

56. (1) I, II and V only
The divisible pool of taxes includes major sources like Corporation Tax, Customs Duties, and Income Tax, which are shared between the Union and States. However, surcharges and cesses levied for specific purposes are typically excluded from this sharing arrangement and belong solely to the Union. This distinction ensures that while general tax revenues are distributed, the Union retains specific-purpose funds for national projects.

57. (3) Unilateral borrowing by States despite outstanding Central loans.
Under Article 293, states can borrow only within India and against their own Consolidated Funds. A critical restriction is that a state cannot raise any new loan without the consent of the Union Government if there is any part of a previous central loan still outstanding. This ensures fiscal discipline and prevents states from accumulating unsustainable debt that could impact the national economy.

58. (1) Any public purpose regardless of Union legislative competence.
Article 282 allows both the Union and the States to make grants for any public purpose, even if the subject matter falls outside their respective legislative competences. These discretionary grants were historically used for financing various developmental plans. This provision offers financial flexibility, enabling the Union to support diverse social and economic projects in the states that are not covered by mandatory tax devolutions.

59. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Article 271 empowers Parliament to increase certain taxes and duties by a surcharge for Union purposes. Unlike general tax proceeds, the revenue generated from such a surcharge goes entirely to the Union and is not shared with the states. This provides the central government with a mechanism to raise additional resources for national needs without expanding the pool of divisible tax revenues.

60. (1) III, I, II, IV
The constitutional articles for financial relations follow a specific numerical sequence. Article 268 deals with taxes levied by the Union but collected by states. Article 275 provides for statutory grants to states in need. Article 280 establishes the Finance Commission to recommend tax distribution. Finally, Article 293 outlines the borrowing powers and limitations of the states, completing the fiscal framework of the federation.

61. (3) Taxes on agricultural income
Article 268 specifies certain taxes, like stamp duties on bills of exchange and excise duties on medicinal preparations, that the Union levies but the States collect and keep. Taxes on agricultural income, however, are entirely within the jurisdiction of the State List. States possess the exclusive power to both levy and collect taxes on agricultural income, making it a direct revenue source for regional governments.

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62. (4) A Chairman and four other members appointed by the President.
According to Article 280, the Finance Commission is a quasi-judicial body consisting of a Chairman and four other members. All members are appointed by the President of India. The Constitution empowers Parliament to determine the qualifications and the manner of selection for these members, ensuring the commission possesses the necessary expertise in economics, public affairs, and government finance to fulfill its duties.

63. (1) The distribution of the states' share of taxes among the individual states.
Horizontal devolution refers to the criteria and formula used by the Finance Commission to divide the total divisible pool of taxes among the various states. This differs from vertical devolution, which is the split between the Union and the States collectively. Horizontal devolution considers factors like population, income distance, and fiscal performance to ensure an equitable distribution of resources based on each state's specific needs.

64. (2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
The leadership of the Finance Commission has evolved through various chairmen. The 13th Commission was headed by Vijay Kelkar, followed by Y. V. Reddy for the 14th. N. K. Singh chaired the 15th Commission, and Arvind Panagariya was appointed for the 16th. These commissions play a vital role in determining fiscal transfers and ensuring the financial stability of both the Union and States.

65. (2) Addressing fiscal imbalances based on shifting economic realities.
The Finance Commission is reconstituted every five years to address evolving fiscal imbalances between the Union and the States. Economic conditions, state requirements, and national priorities change over time, necessitating a periodic review of tax sharing and grants-in-aid principles. This constitutional mechanism ensures that the distribution of financial resources remains fair, efficient, and responsive to the current financial health of the entire country.

66. (1) I and III only
The primary functions of the Finance Commission include recommending the distribution of tax proceeds between the Union and States and determining the principles for grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India. While the commission focuses on fiscal transfers, the formulation of Five-Year Plans was historically the responsibility of the Planning Commission, an extra-constitutional body, rather than the constitutionally mandated Finance Commission.

67. (3) Purely advisory with acceptance left to the Union's discretion.
The recommendations of the Finance Commission are purely advisory in nature. While the Union Government typically respects and implements these suggestions regarding tax devolution and grants, it is not legally bound to do so. The Constitution provides a flexible framework where the central government maintains the ultimate authority to decide on the final allocation of resources after considering the commission's expert report.

68. (3) 101st Amendment Act, 2016
The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced through the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act in 2016. This landmark amendment replaced several indirect taxes levied by both the Union and the States with a unified tax structure. It fundamentally altered the fiscal landscape of India, promoting a common national market and requiring unprecedented cooperation between the central and regional governments in tax administration.

69. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Article 279A empowers the President to constitute the GST Council, which serves as a joint forum for the Centre and the States. However, the council is chaired by the Union Finance Minister, not the Prime Minister. This structure ensures that fiscal policies regarding GST are decided through a deliberative process involving representatives from all states and the central finance ministry for collective governance.

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70. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The GST framework is a significant achievement in cooperative federalism because it mandates collective decision-making. The GST Council brings together the Union and all States to decide on tax rates, exemptions, and administrative rules. This consensus-building approach ensures that both levels of government have a stake in the indirect tax system, fostering a collaborative environment for national economic growth and stability.

71. (4) A state's voting weightage is directly proportional to its population and GST revenue collection.
Voting in the GST Council is not based on a state's population or revenue contribution. Instead, the Central Government holds one-third of the total weighted votes, and all State Governments combined hold the remaining two-thirds. This structure ensures that no decision can be taken without the support of both the Centre and a significant majority of the states, regardless of their individual size.

72. (1) I, II and III only
Several indirect taxes were subsumed into GST to simplify the tax regime. These include Central Excise Duty, State Value Added Tax (VAT), and Entry Tax. However, Basic Customs Duty remains outside the GST framework and continues to be levied separately on imports. Subsuming these various taxes helped eliminate the cascading effect of taxation and created a more streamlined process for businesses nationwide.

73. (3) Electronic goods
While most goods and services are covered by GST, certain items like alcohol for human consumption, petroleum crude, and aviation turbine fuel are currently kept outside its purview. Electronic goods, however, are fully integrated into the GST framework. The exclusion of petroleum and alcohol allows states and the Union to maintain their traditional tax revenues from these high-value products until the GST Council decides otherwise.

74. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
GST is categorized based on the nature of the transaction. CGST is levied by the Centre and SGST by the States on intra-state supplies. IGST applies to inter-state trade and is collected by the Centre before being shared. UTGST is used in Union Territories without their own legislatures. This multi-layered structure ensures that tax revenue is appropriately distributed between the central and regional authorities.

75. (4) Constitutional head of State and representative of the Union.
The Governor occupies a dual position in the Indian federal structure. As the constitutional head of the state, the Governor performs formal executive functions. Simultaneously, as a representative of the Union, the Governor acts as a crucial link between the two levels of government. This role ensures that the state administration remains consistent with the Constitution and the national interests of the federation.

76. (1) I, II, III and IV only
The Governor exercises significant discretionary powers, such as reserving bills for the President, recommending President's Rule, and seeking administrative information from the Chief Minister. In states like Assam, the Governor also determines mineral royalties for tribal councils. While the Governor appoints state ministers, this is done on the advice of the Chief Minister, not the Prime Minister, making the fifth point irrelevant to gubernatorial discretion.

77. (3) Endangers the position of the State High Court.
Under Article 200, the Governor is constitutionally mandated to reserve a bill for the President if it would, in the Governor's opinion, endanger the position and powers of the State High Court. This safeguard ensures the independence of the judiciary is not compromised by state legislation. For other matters, the Governor has the discretion but not a strict obligation to reserve the bill for central review.

78. (2) Governor reserves Bill → President directs Governor to return it → State Legislature reconsiders within 6 months → President is not bound to give assent upon representing.
When a Governor reserves a bill, the President can either give assent, withhold it, or direct the bill to be returned for reconsideration. If the state

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with re-examining Union-State relations in light of the changes in India's polity and economy. The commission's extensive report provided modern recommendations on various issues, including internal security, the Governor's role, and fiscal transfers.

96. (2) I, II and IV only
The Punchhi Commission recommended providing for localized emergencies under Article 355 and giving Governors a fixed five-year tenure. It also suggested that the state legislature should have the power to impeach the Governor, similar to the President's model. These recommendations were intended to increase the stability of the Governor's office and provide more nuanced tools for the Union to manage internal security without overreaching.

97. (2) Recommended that the Governor should continue to serve at the 'pleasure of the President' to ensure central control.
The Punchhi Commission actually criticized the arbitrary removal of Governors and recommended deleting the phrase pleasure of the President from the Constitution. It argued for a fixed tenure and a formal impeachment process by the state legislature to protect the Governor from political interference by the Union. This view directly contradicts the idea of maintaining central control through the pleasure doctrine, aiming instead for gubernatorial independence.

98. (1) Abolition of the fundamental right to property
The Punchhi Commission focused on subjects relevant to modern federal relations, such as the role of the Governor, internal security, and mega-city policing. It examined communal violence and the deployment of central forces within states. However, the abolition of the fundamental right to property was not a major area of its focus, as that issue had been settled by the 44th Amendment Act decades earlier.

99. (3) Sarkaria supported stable tenure; Punchhi urged impeachment.
Both commissions recognized the need for a stable tenure for Governors to ensure impartial functioning. The Sarkaria Commission emphasized that Governors should not be removed before their five-year term except for extremely compelling reasons. The Punchhi Commission went further by recommending a fixed tenure and proposing that Governors should only be removed through a formal impeachment process by the state legislature, providing even greater protection against arbitrary central dismissals.

100. (1) II, III, IV, I
The chronological timeline of these committees begins with the Rajamannar Committee in 1969, appointed by the Tamil Nadu government. This was followed by the Union-appointed Sarkaria Commission in 1983. Later, the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution was set up in 2000. Finally, the Punchhi Commission was established in 2007 to re-evaluate federal relations in the new millennium, reflecting the ongoing evolution of Indian federalism.

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87. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The imposition of President's Rule is not beyond the reach of the courts. In the Bommai case, the Supreme Court established that the proclamation is subject to judicial review to prevent mala fide use of power. If the court finds the grounds for dismissal irrelevant or based on political whim, it has the authority to strike down the proclamation and restore the ousted state government.

88. (1) I, II and III only
According to the Bommai guidelines, proper reasons for invoking Article 356 include a deliberate violation of the Constitution, a hung assembly, or a situation where no party can form a ministry. However, the defeat of a state's ruling party in Lok Sabha elections is considered an improper ground for dismissal. Such political shifts do not automatically imply a breakdown of constitutional machinery within the state itself.

89. (3) 1983
The Sarkaria Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1983 to examine the relationship and balance of power between the Union and the States. Led by Justice R. S. Sarkaria, the commission conducted an extensive review of the constitutional framework. Its report, submitted years later, became a foundational document for promoting cooperative federalism and suggesting reforms to improve administrative and legislative coordination.

90. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Sarkaria Commission supported retaining All-India Services like the IAS and IPS, viewing them as essential for national integration. It also recommended that while residuary powers of taxation should remain with Parliament, other residuary subjects should be moved to the Concurrent List. These recommendations aimed to balance the need for a strong central framework with the states' desire for more legislative flexibility and autonomy.

91. (4) Used sparingly as a last resort in extreme circumstances.
The Sarkaria Commission emphasized that Article 356 should be used very sparingly and only as a last resort when all other alternatives to resolve a constitutional crisis in a state have failed. It recommended that a warning should generally be issued to the state before invoking the article. This stance aimed to protect state autonomy and prevent the frequent political misuse of emergency provisions.

92. (2) The Sarkaria Commission
The formal establishment of the Inter-State Council in 1990 was a direct result of the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission. The commission argued that such a body was necessary under Article 263 to facilitate regular consultation and coordination between the Union and the States. This initiative marked a significant step toward institutionalizing cooperative federalism and resolving inter-governmental disputes through dialogue rather than confrontation.

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93. (3) The office of the Governor should be abolished to grant complete autonomy to states.
The Sarkaria Commission did not recommend the abolition of the Governor's office. Instead, it suggested reforms to make the office more impartial, such as appointing persons from outside the state who are not active in politics. The commission believed that the Governor plays a vital role in the federal structure, and its recommendations focused on strengthening the office's constitutional integrity rather than its removal.

94. (4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Each commission offered unique perspectives on federalism. The Rajamannar Committee sought to abolish Article 356 and central services. The Sarkaria Commission proposed an Inter-State Trade and Commerce Commission. The Punchhi Commission introduced the idea of localized emergency under Article 355 to handle specific disturbances without dismissing an entire state government. The NCRWC recommended institutionalizing consultation with states during the international treaty-making process to ensure regional interests are considered.

95. (3) 2007
The Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations was established by the Government of India in 2007, nearly two decades after the Sarkaria Commission. Chaired by former Chief Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi, it was tasked

and consulting more with states to ensure better administrative cooperation and professional standards.

45. (3) Immediate control by the State and ultimate control by the Union.
All-India Service officers are recruited and trained by the Central Government but assigned to state cadres. Consequently, the state government exercises immediate disciplinary and administrative control over them during their posting. However, the ultimate power to take major disciplinary actions, such as dismissal or removal from service, rests solely with the Union Government, ensuring the independence and security of tenure for these officers.

46. (4) Indian Foreign Service
The Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, and Indian Forest Service are the three designated All-India Services under Article 312. Members of these services serve both the Union and the States. In contrast, the Indian Foreign Service is a Central Service; its officers work exclusively under the Union Government, primarily in diplomatic missions abroad or within the Ministry of External Affairs.

47. (1) Indian Forest Service - Ministry of Environment.
Each All-India Service is managed by a specific cadre controlling authority at the central level. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change manages the Indian Forest Service. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions controls the Indian Administrative Service, while the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the Indian Police Service. This structure ensures specialized oversight for each administrative branch.

48. (2) I, II and III only
The Inter-State Council consists of the Prime Minister as Chairman, the Chief Ministers of all states and union territories with legislatures, and six Union Cabinet ministers nominated by the Prime Minister. Administrators of union territories without legislatures also participate. The Chief Justice of India is not a member of this council, which is designed as a political and administrative forum for inter-governmental coordination.

49. (2) The President of India
Article 263 of the Constitution empowers the President to establish an Inter-State Council if it is deemed that such a body would serve the public interest. The President also defines the nature of the duties to be performed by the council and its organization. This constitutional provision aims to facilitate coordination between the Union and the States through investigation and discussion of common interests.

50. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Inter-State Council is primarily an advisory body. According to Article 263, its purpose is to inquire into disputes, discuss common interests, and recommend policies for better coordination. Because its role is to facilitate dialogue and voluntary cooperation between different levels of government, its recommendations are not legally binding, leaving the final decision-making power to the respective Union or State governments.

51. (3) 1990
Although Article 263 existed since the Constitution's inception, the Inter-State Council was formally established only in 1990. This followed a key recommendation from the Sarkaria Commission, which emphasized the need for a permanent forum for consultation between the Union and States. The council was created through a Presidential Order to promote cooperative federalism and resolve inter-state and centre-state conflicts effectively.

52. (4) I, II and III only
Article 263 specifies that the Inter-State Council's duties include inquiring into disputes between states and investigating subjects of common interest to the Union and States. It is also tasked with making recommendations for better policy coordination. However, the adjudication of inter-state river water disputes is excluded from its mandate, as that function is specifically governed by Article 262 through specialized tribunals.

53. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council was established in 1996 to ensure continuous consultation and process matters for the Council's consideration. While the Prime

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CHAPTER 08
Emergency Provisions

1. Which part of the Constitution of India contains the Emergency Provisions?
(1) Part XV
(2) Part XVIII
(3) Part XVI
(4) Part XX
(5) Question not attempted

2. Under Article 352, a National Emergency can be declared on the basis of which of the following grounds?
(1) War, External aggression, and Armed rebellion
(2) Internal disturbance, War, and External aggression
(3) Armed rebellion, Financial instability, and War
(4) Failure of constitutional machinery and External aggression
(5) Question not attempted

3. Identify the correct statement regarding the proclamation of National Emergency.
(1) It must be proclaimed exclusively for the total sovereign territory of India only.
(2) It necessitates obtaining mandatory prior approval from the Supreme Court.
(3) It can be proclaimed for the entire country or any part of it.
(4) It must be proclaimed directly by the Prime Minister of the Republic of India.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which Constitutional Amendment replaced the term internal disturbance with armed rebellion under Article 352?
(1) 38th Amendment
(2) 42nd Amendment
(3) 52nd Amendment
(4) 44th Amendment
(5) Question not attempted

5. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): During a National Emergency, the federal structure of India transforms into a unitary one.
Reason (R): The executive power of the Centre extends to directing any State regarding the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

6. What is the fundamental difference between Article 358 and Article 359 regarding the suspension of Fundamental Rights?
(1) Article 358 affects all Fundamental Rights, whereas Article 359 only affects Article 19.
(2) Article 358 suspends Article 19, whereas 359 requires an order for other rights.
(3) Article 358 needs parliamentary approval, while 359 is exempt from such review.
(4) Both articles function to automatically suspend every right during a crisis.
(5) Question not attempted

7. According to the 44th Constitutional Amendment, which of the following Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency?
(1) Articles 14 and 15
(2) Articles 19 and 20
(3) Articles 21 and 22
(4) Articles 20 and 21
(5) Question not attempted

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Emergency Provisions

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legislature passes the bill again, it is sent back to the President. Unlike with central bills, the President is not constitutionally bound to give assent to a reconsidered state bill, maintaining central oversight over regional legislative actions.

79. (1) Satisfaction that State governance violates the Constitution.
A Governor's recommendation for President's Rule under Article 356 must be based on a sincere assessment that the state government cannot be carried out in accordance with the Constitution. This report should reflect a breakdown of constitutional machinery rather than political disagreements. The Governor acts as a guardian of the Constitution in this capacity, ensuring that federal interventions are justified by objective administrative failures.

80. (2) Presiding over joint sessions to facilitate State budgets.
While the Governor addresses the first session of the year and the session after elections, they do not preside over joint sessions to facilitate budgets. That role belongs to legislative officers like the Speaker. The Governor's role as a central agent primarily involves reporting on state affairs, reserving bills for the President, and ensuring that the state complies with constitutional and administrative directions from the Union.

81. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The Sarkaria Commission recommended that Governors should be eminent persons from outside the state to maintain impartiality. While it is a healthy convention to consult the Chief Minister before appointing a Governor, this is not a legal or constitutional mandate. The President appoints the Governor based on the advice of the Union Cabinet, which sometimes leads to political friction in centre-state relations.

82. (1) Article 356 (President's Rule)
The S. R. Bommai case (1994) is a landmark judgement that significantly limited the arbitrary use of Article 356. The Supreme Court ruled that the power to dismiss a state government is subject to judicial review. It established that the secular nature of politics and the requirement of a floor test are essential before a proclamation can be considered constitutionally valid and legally justified.

83. (3) Disrupts federalism and the democratic mandate of States.
Article 356 is considered a drastic measure because it suspends the democratic mandate of a state government and disrupts the federal balance. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar hoped it would remain a dead letter, to be used only in extreme cases of constitutional failure. Its sparing use is essential to protect the autonomy of states and ensure that the central government does not arbitrarily override regional voters.

84. (4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Several Supreme Court cases have shaped federal relations. The Bommai case provided guidelines for Article 356. The Rajasthan case involved the dissolution of state assemblies during central political shifts. Rameshwar Prasad addressed the unconstitutional dissolution of the Bihar assembly. Kuldip Nayar upheld changes to Rajya Sabha eligibility, confirming that the domicile requirement was not a fundamental feature of the federal representative structure.

85. (3) I and III only
A proclamation of President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months of its issuance. This approval requires only a simple majority, not a special one. Once approved, President's Rule lasts for six months and can be extended periodically. This parliamentary oversight ensures that the Union executive's decision to take over state administration is reviewed by representatives of the people.

86. (2) Indefinite extension up to ten years by simple resolution.
President's Rule cannot be extended indefinitely. There is a general limit of three years, provided it is approved by Parliament every six months. Extensions beyond one year are restricted by strict conditions, such as the operation of a National Emergency or a certification from the Election Commission that holding state elections is difficult. A simple resolution cannot bypass these specific constitutional safeguards and time limits.

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(4) IV only
(5) Question not attempted

15. The first National Emergency in India was proclaimed in which year and on what ground?
(1) 1962, External aggression
(2) 1965, War
(3) 1971, External aggression
(4) 1975, Internal disturbance
(5) Question not attempted

16. What was the immediate judicial trigger that preceded the declaration of the 1975 internal emergency?
(1) The landmark Kesavananda Bharati case judgment on the basic structure.
(2) The Allahabad High Court judgment invalidating Indira Gandhi's election.
(3) The Golaknath case judgment concerning the amendment of various rights.
(4) The S.R. Bommai case judgment regarding the dismissal of state governments.
(5) Question not attempted

17. Arrange the following events leading to and concluding the 1975 Emergency in chronological order:
A. The Allahabad High Court verdict against Indira Gandhi
B. Proclamation of the internal emergency
C. The Nav Nirman movement in Gujarat
D. Enactment of the 44th Constitutional Amendment
Select the correct sequence:
(1) A, C, B, D
(2) C, A, B, D
(3) C, B, A, D
(4) A, B, C, D
(5) Question not attempted

18. Under Article 356, President's Rule can be imposed in a state if the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor or otherwise, is satisfied that:
(1) The state government cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
(2) A severe financial crisis or credit instability has significantly impacted the entire state.
(3) The Chief Minister has lost the general support of the public or the legislative assembly.
(4) Armed rebellion or violent insurgent activity has broken out within the territory of the state.
(5) Question not attempted

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19. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Years of Emergency
A. 1962
B. 1971
C. 1975
D. 1994
List II: Context/Reason
i. Indo-Pak War
ii. Internal Disturbance
iii. S.R. Bommai ruling on Article 356
iv. Chinese Aggression
(1) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

20. Article 365 of the Indian Constitution provides that President's Rule can be imposed in a State if:
(1) The State legislature fails to pass the annual budget within the stipulated period.
(2) The Governor recommends dissolution due to a total collapse of the ruling coalition.
(3) A motion of no-confidence is passed against the state government in the assembly.
(4) The State fails to comply with or give effect to any directions from the Centre.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Consider the following statements regarding different types of emergencies:
I. National Emergency impacts Fundamental Rights.
II. State Emergency (President's Rule) suspends Fundamental Rights in the state concerned.
III. Financial Emergency has never been imposed in India.
IV. State Emergency requires parliamentary approval within two months.
V. National Emergency requires parliamentary approval within one month.
Which of the combinations given below is

I. It was the basis for the 1975 National Emergency.
II. It is currently a valid ground for proclaiming a National Emergency.
III. The Sarkaria Commission recommended its removal.
IV. It was replaced by the term "armed rebellion" by the 44th Amendment Act.

Which of the combinations given below is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) III and IV only
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

76. What is the fundamental rationale behind providing emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution?
(1) To allow the President to establish a dictatorship during crises
(2) To safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity, and security of the country
(3) To ensure the financial superiority of the Centre over the States
(4) To permanently centralize power in the hands of the Parliament
(5) Question not attempted

77. Arrange the following stages of imposing and extending a State Emergency under Article 356 in sequential order:
A. Proclamation of President's Rule
B. Approval by both Houses of Parliament within two months
C. Expiry of the initial six-month period
D. Certification by the Election Commission for extension beyond one year
E. Parliamentary approval for extension for another six months

Select the correct sequence:
(1) A, C, B, D, E
(2) B, A, C, E, D
(3) A, B, C, E, D
(4) A, B, E, C, D
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following is NOT an effect of the proclamation of a Financial Emergency?
(1) The executive authority of the Union extends to giving directions to states on financial propriety.
(2) All money bills passed by the state legislature must be reserved for the President.
(3) Salaries and allowances of judges of the Supreme Court may be reduced.
(4) The fundamental rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended.
(5) Question not attempted

79. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Emergency Event
A. 1962 Emergency
B. 1971 Emergency
C. 1975 Emergency
D. 1991 Economic Crisis

List II: Consequence/Outcome
i. 44th Amendment Act
ii. No Financial Emergency imposed
iii. Continued during the 1965 war
iv. Resulted in the creation of Bangladesh

(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the revocation of President's Rule.
(1) It can be revoked by the President at any time.
(2) It must be revoked if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution demanding it.
(3) The revocation proclamation does not require parliamentary approval.
(4) It naturally expires if Parliament fails to approve it within two months.
(5) Question not attempted

81. Consider the following statements evaluating the emergency provisions:
I. They empower the central government to deal effectively with abnormal situations.
II. They transform the federal structure into a unitary one during crises.
III. They have been criticized for potentially turning the President into a dictator.
IV. State autonomy is fully preserved during a National Emergency.
V. The financial autonomy of states remains intact during a Financial Emergency.

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29. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Article
A. Article 352
B. Article 356
C. Article 359
D. Article 360
List II: Provision
i. Suspension of enforcement of Fundamental Rights
ii. Financial Emergency
iii. President's Rule
iv. National Emergency
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

30. During a Financial Emergency, the President can issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of which of the following?
(1) Only employees currently serving in various State government departments.
(2) Only personnel serving in connection with the affairs of the Central government.
(3) Members of Parliament and members of State Legislatures exclusively and specifically.
(4) Any class of persons serving the Union, including Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which of the following emergencies does not prescribe a maximum time limit for its continuous operation once approved by the Parliament?
(1) Both National Emergency and Financial Emergency
(2) The National Emergency under Article 352 only
(3) The President's Rule under Article 356 only
(4) The Financial Emergency under Article 360 only
(5) Question not attempted

32. Select the correct sequence of the types of emergencies proclaimed in India based on the number of times they have been invoked, from highest to lowest frequency.
(1) National Emergency, President's Rule, Financial Emergency
(2) President's Rule, National Emergency, Financial Emergency
(3) President's Rule, Financial Emergency, National Emergency
(4) National Emergency, Financial Emergency, President's Rule
(5) Question not attempted

33. Under which circumstance is it mandatory to reserve all money bills passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President?
(1) During a National Emergency
(2) During a Financial Emergency
(3) During President's Rule
(4) During a state of armed rebellion
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following statements about the effects of the imposition of Article 356:
I. The President assumes to himself all or any of the functions of the State Government.
II. The President can assume the powers vested in the High Court of the State.
III. The Parliament is empowered to make laws on subjects in the State List for that State.
IV. The President can suspend any provision of the Constitution relating to any body or authority in the State.
Which of the combinations given below correctly identifies the TRUE statements?
(1) I, III and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

35. Read the following two statements carefully:
Statement I: The declaration of a National Emergency alters the federal character of the Indian system into a unitary one without any formal amendment to the Constitution.
Statement II: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described the emergency provisions as the most unique feature of the Indian Constitution because they allow for flexibility between federalism and unitarism based on time and circumstances.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are

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D. State Subject Legislation

List II: Related Feature

i. Every six months for Article 352

ii. Added by the 44th Amendment Act

iii. Allowed under Article 250 during emergency

iv. S.R. Bommai Case

(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

(5) Question not attempted

50. What is the effect of Article 352 on the legislative powers of a State?

(1) The State Legislature continues to function, but Parliament acquires concurrent power to legislate on state subjects.

(2) The State Legislature is immediately suspended from all its legislative and administrative duties.

(3) The State Legislature is formally dissolved by the order of the President of India.

(4) The State Legislature loses all its law-making powers for the entire duration of the emergency.

(5) Question not attempted

51. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The Bommai case judgment limited the arbitrary use of Article 356 by the Central Government.

Reason (R): The Supreme Court held that the subjective satisfaction of the President in invoking Article 356 is entirely beyond judicial review.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(3) A is true but R is false.

(4) A is false but R is true.

(5) Question not attempted

52. Select the correct sequence of parliamentary steps required for the continuation of a National Emergency under Article 352.

(1) Introduction in Parliament → Approval by Simple Majority within 1 month → Renewal every 6 months

(2) Introduction in Parliament → Approval by Special Majority within 2 months → Renewal every 1 year

(3) Introduction in Parliament → Approval by Simple Majority within 2 months → Renewal every 6 months

(4) Introduction in Parliament → Approval by Special Majority within 1 month → Renewal every 6 months

(5) Question not attempted

53. Which of the following is a direct consequence of a Financial Emergency on federalism?

(1) States lose their representation in the Rajya Sabha for the duration.

(2) State financial corporations are automatically dissolved by the Union.

(3) Financial autonomy of states is nullified as the Centre directs their matters.

(4) All state taxes are collected directly by the central government authorities.

(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following constitutional bodies/ offices:

I. Judges of the Supreme Court

II. Judges of the High Courts

III. Persons serving in connection with the affairs of a State

IV. Persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union

Which among the above can have their salaries reduced during a Financial Emergency?

(1) I and II only

(2) III and IV only

(3) I, II and IV only

(4) I, II, III and IV

(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following safeguards introduced by the 44th Amendment against the misuse of Article 352:

I. Armed rebellion replaced internal disturbance.

II. Written recommendation of the Cabinet made mandatory.

III. Parliamentary approval period reduced from two months to one month.

IV. Introduction of a special majority for

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(1) 1962
(2) 1965
(3) 1971
(4) 1975
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following features regarding Financial Emergency:
I. It requires approval by both houses of Parliament within two months.
II. Once approved, it continues indefinitely till it is revoked.
III. It must be re-approved by Parliament every six months.
Which of the combinations given below is correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I, II and III
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

44. The most appropriate reason why a Financial Emergency has never been imposed in India, even during the severe 1991 economic crisis, is:
(1) The Constitution specifically prohibits imposing Financial Emergency when Parliament is out of session.
(2) Alternative macroeconomic stabilization and structural reforms were implemented to avert the crisis.
(3) The President categorically refused the Union Cabinet's recommendation to impose the emergency.
(4) The Supreme Court issued a formal injunction against its imposition during the economic downturn.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The President of India cannot suspend the right to move a court for the enforcement of the right to life and personal liberty during a National Emergency.
Reason (R): The 44th Amendment Act made the rights under Articles 20 and 21 immune from suspension during an emergency.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

46. What happens to laws made by the Parliament on state subjects during a National Emergency once the emergency ceases to operate?
(1) They continue to remain in force permanently.
(2) They are immediately repealed.
(3) They become inoperative one year after the emergency ceases to operate.
(4) They become inoperative six months after the emergency ceases to operate.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Consider the following statements regarding the majority required for passing emergency resolutions in Parliament:
I. Proclamation of National Emergency requires a simple majority.
II. Proclamation of President's Rule requires a simple majority.
III. Proclamation of Financial Emergency requires a special majority.
Which of the combinations given below correctly identifies the INCORRECT statements?
(1) I and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

48. During the 1975 internal emergency, a mass political movement was led by which prominent leader, demanding "Total Revolution"?
(1) Morarji Desai
(2) Jayaprakash Narayan
(3) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(4) Charan Singh
(5) Question not attempted

49. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Concept/Term
A. Armed Rebellion
B. Periodic Approval
C. Judicial Review

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IV. If the proclamation is held unconstitutional, the Court can restore the dismissed State Government.
V. The floor test is the ultimate test of the majority enjoyed by the executive.

Which of the combinations given below correctly identifies the principles established in the case?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, II, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

62. According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Article 356 was expected to remain a:
(1) Primary tool for federal governance
(2) Mechanism for frequent political realignment
(3) Check against financial mismanagement
(4) Dead letter
(5) Question not attempted

63. Identify the exception. Which of the following is NOT considered a valid ground for the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 as per the Bommai case?
(1) A massive defeat of the ruling state party in the Lok Sabha elections.
(2) Hung assembly after general elections
(3) A constitutional breakdown where a ministry resigns and no other party can form a government
(4) A state government deliberately acting against the secular fabric of the Constitution
(5) Question not attempted

64. A law made by the Parliament or the President during President's Rule in a state remains operative:
(1) Only until the President's Rule is revoked.
(2) Permanently, unless repealed or altered by the State Legislature.
(3) For a maximum of six months after the revocation.
(4) Until it is struck down by the High Court.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The President can proclaim a National Emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression.
Reason (R): Article 352 allows the proclamation if the President is satisfied that there is an imminent danger thereof.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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66. Consider the following statements regarding the 1975 internal emergency:
I. It was the only emergency in India declared on the grounds of internal disturbance.
II. It resulted in the immediate suspension of all Fundamental Rights without exception.
III. It led to the centralization of power and subsequent enactment of the 42nd Amendment.

Which of the combinations given below is correct?
(1) I and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

67. Under Article 359, if the right to move courts for enforcement of Fundamental Rights is suspended, what happens to the Fundamental Rights themselves?
(1) They are automatically and immediately suspended by the order.
(2) They are permanently and irrevocably deleted from the Constitution.
(3) They remain alive in theory, but the remedy to enforce them is suspended.
(4) They are transferred to the non-justiciable Directive Principles of State Policy.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Which state in India was the first to have President's Rule imposed under Article 356?
(1) Kerala
(2) Uttar Pradesh
(3) Bihar

approval.
Which of the combinations given below represents the correct safeguards introduced?
(1) I and II only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

56. What happens if the Lok Sabha is dissolved at the time of the proclamation of a National Emergency?
(1) Proclamation survives if Rajya Sabha approves within one month, and Lok Sabha within 30 days of first sitting.
(2) The emergency is automatically revoked due to the absence of the lower house.
(3) The President exercises sole discretion without any form of parliamentary approval or oversight.
(4) The Supreme Court must grant a temporary extension until the Lok Sabha is reconstituted.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Arrange the following steps regarding the revocation of a National Emergency via the Lok Sabha in the correct procedural order:
A. The President revokes the emergency proclamation.
B. Notice is given in writing to the Speaker or the President.
C. A special sitting of the House is held within 14 days.
D. One-tenth of the total members of the Lok Sabha issue a notice.
E. A resolution disapproving the continuation of the emergency is passed by a simple majority.
Select the correct sequence:
(1) B, D, C, E, A
(2) D, C, B, E, A
(3) D, B, C, E, A
(4) C, D, B, E, A
(5) Question not attempted

58. Identify the incorrect statement concerning Article 20 of the Indian Constitution during an emergency.
(1) The immunity of Article 20 was established by the 42nd Amendment Act.
(2) It guarantees protection in respect of conviction for offences.
(3) It cannot be suspended during a National Emergency.
(4) It remains enforceable even if martial law is in force under Article 34.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Emergency Declaration
A. First National Emergency
B. Second National Emergency
C. Third National Emergency
D. Any Financial Emergency
List II: Underlying Cause
i. Threat to credit or financial stability
ii. War in Bangladesh (East Pakistan)
iii. JP Movement and political crisis
iv. Sino-Indian conflict
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

60. Read the following two statements carefully:
Statement I: Article 358 suspends Article 19 for the entire duration of the National Emergency.
Statement II: Article 359 suspends the Fundamental Rights themselves.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following principles laid down in the S.R. Bommai Case (1994):
I. Secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution.
II. The validity of the proclamation under Article 356 is subject to judicial review.
III. The President can dissolve the State Assembly immediately upon issuing the proclamation.

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correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which Constitutional Amendment made it mandatory for the President to declare a National Emergency only on the written advice of the Cabinet?
(1) 38th Amendment
(2) 42nd Amendment
(3) 50th Amendment
(4) 44th Amendment
(5) Question not attempted

37. Arrange the following steps regarding the imposition of Article 356 in a state in the correct sequential order according to the Bommai guidelines:
A. Floor test in the State Legislative Assembly
B. Governor sends a report to the President
C. Proclamation of President's Rule
D. Approval of the proclamation by both Houses of Parliament
E. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
Select the correct sequence:
(1) B, C, A, D, E
(2) B, A, C, D, E
(3) A, B, C, D, E
(4) A, C, B, E, D
(5) Question not attempted

38. Identify the correct pair:
(1) Article 352 - Failure of constitutional machinery in specific states
(2) Article 365 - Effect of failure to comply with directions given by the Union
(3) Article 356 - Threat to the financial stability of the Republic of India
(4) Article 360 - National Emergency due to external aggression or war
(5) Question not attempted

39. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Emergency
A. National Emergency
B. President's Rule
C. Financial Emergency
D. Revocation of National Emergency
List II: Time given for Parliamentary Approval
i. 2 months
ii. 1 month
iii. 2 months
iv. No approval required
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which factor acts as a primary cause driving the balance of federalism towards a unitary structure during emergency provisions?
(1) Centralization of executive and legislative powers for national security
(2) Significantly increased levels of judicial activism in governance
(3) Formal demands from state legislatures for central intervention
(4) Binding mandates received from various international organizations
(5) Question not attempted

41. Consider the following statements about the effects of Article 352 on Fundamental Rights:
I. Article 358 automatically suspends the six fundamental rights under Article 19.
II. Article 358 operates only in the case of external emergency, not internal emergency.
III. Article 359 empowers the President to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
IV. The suspension under Article 359 can apply to the entire country or a part of it.
V. The President can suspend the right to enforcement of Article 21 under Article 359.
Which of the combinations given below correctly identifies the TRUE statements?
(1) I, III, IV and V
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, II, III and IV
(4) I, II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

42. In which year was the second National Emergency proclaimed in India?

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(4) Punjab
(5) Question not attempted

69. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Article of Emergency
A. Article 352
B. Article 356
C. Article 360
D. Article 365
List II: Grounds of Declaration
i. Threat to financial stability
ii. War or external aggression
iii. Failure of constitutional machinery
iv. Failure to comply with Union directions
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following situations regarding the imposition of Article 356:
I. Maladministration in the state.
II. Serious allegations of corruption against the Chief Minister.
III. No party securing a majority in the state assembly elections.
Which of the combinations above provides a constitutional ground for imposing President's Rule?
(1) I and II only
(2) III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

71. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The State Legislative Assembly cannot be dissolved merely upon the issuance of a proclamation of President's Rule.
Reason (R): The S.R. Bommai judgment requires that dissolution can only occur after the proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Select the correct order of the Presidents who signed the proclamations for the National Emergencies of 1962, 1971, and 1975 respectively.
(1) S. Radhakrishnan, V.V. Giri, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
(2) Rajendra Prasad, Zakir Husain, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
(3) S. Radhakrishnan, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, V.V. Giri
(4) V.V. Giri, S. Radhakrishnan, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
(5) Question not attempted

73. During a National Emergency, what is the maximum duration for which the state executive can be directed by the Union?
(1) For a maximum of 6 months
(2) For a maximum of 1 year
(3) As long as the emergency is in operation
(4) State executive powers are immediately dissolved
(5) Question not attempted

74. Consider the following statements about the financial implications of a National Emergency:
I. The President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the Centre and the states.
II. Such modification can only continue till the end of the financial year in which the emergency ceases to operate.
III. The modification order must be laid before both Houses of Parliament.
IV. The States are completely deprived of their share in central taxes permanently.
Which of the combinations given below correctly identifies the TRUE statements?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

75. Identify the correct combination of statements regarding the phrase "internal disturbance" in the context of Article 352.

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correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

22. What is the maximum period for which President's Rule under Article 356 can be extended continuously in a state (subject to specific conditions being met)?
(1) One year
(2) Two years
(3) Three years
(4) Indefinitely
(5) Question not attempted

23. To extend President's Rule beyond one year, which of the following conditions must be satisfied as per the 44th Amendment?
I. A National Emergency must be in operation in the whole of India or in the whole or any part of the State.
II. The Election Commission must certify that general elections to the State Legislative Assembly cannot be held on account of difficulties.
III. The Supreme Court must give prior permission for the extension.
Which of the combinations given below is correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I, II and III
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

24. Find the odd one out with respect to the grounds for imposing a National Emergency under Article 352.
(1) Failure of constitutional machinery
(2) War
(3) External aggression
(4) Armed rebellion
(5) Question not attempted

25. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Financial Emergency has never been declared in India.
Reason (R): The Indian economy is inherently immune to global financial crises and deficits.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following principles was NOT laid down by the Supreme Court in the S.R. Bommai case (1994)?
(1) The State Legislative Assembly can be dissolved by the President immediately upon the proclamation of Article 356.
(2) The Presidential proclamation under Article 356 is subject to judicial review.
(3) The burden lies on the Centre to prove that relevant material existed to justify the imposition of President's Rule.
(4) Secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution, and its violation is a valid ground for invoking Article 356.
(5) Question not attempted

27. According to the S.R. Bommai case guidelines, what happens if the Parliament fails to approve the Presidential proclamation under Article 356?
(1) The President must order fresh elections to the assembly immediately.
(2) The Governor takes over absolute executive control of the state territory.
(3) The state comes directly under the administrative control of the Supreme Court.
(4) The dismissed state government gets revived and the suspended assembly gets reactivated.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency?
(1) Article 352
(2) Article 360
(3) Article 356
(4) Article 358
(5) Question not attempted

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Which of the combinations given below represents the TRUE statements?
(1) I, III and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, IV and V
(4) I, II and V
(5) Question not attempted

82. Select the correct chronological sequence of the amendments that impacted the Emergency Provisions.
(1) 38th Amendment → 42nd Amendment → 44th Amendment
(2) 42nd Amendment → 38th Amendment → 44th Amendment
(3) 44th Amendment → 38th Amendment → 42nd Amendment
(4) 38th Amendment → 44th Amendment → 42nd Amendment
(5) Question not attempted

83. The expression "failure of constitutional machinery" is associated with which Article?
(1) Article 352
(2) Article 355
(3) Article 356
(4) Article 360
(5) Question not attempted

84. Consider the following consequences of the 1975 internal emergency:
I. Imprisonment of key opposition leaders.
II. Enactment of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
III. Establishment of the Shah Commission to inquire into the abuses of the emergency.
Which of the combinations given below correctly highlights the historical consequences?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

85. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 44th Amendment Act made it mandatory for the President to act only on the written advice of the Cabinet to impose Article 352.
Reason (R): This was done to prevent the Prime Minister from taking a unilateral decision in declaring an emergency, as happened in 1975.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of "Armed Rebellion" in the context of Article 352?
(1) Any protest against the government that involves a large crowd.
(2) A violent uprising against the state authority by organized armed groups.
(3) A non-violent civil disobedience movement conducted by the citizens.
(4) Disagreement between the Centre and a State leading to a legislative deadlock.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Under Article 355, it is the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. This duty forms the basis for invoking:
(1) Article 352
(2) Article 356
(3) Article 360
(4) Article 370
(5) Question not attempted

88. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Constitutional Body/Official
A. President
B. Cabinet
C. Parliament
D. Supreme Court
List II: Role in Emergency
i. Judicial review of the proclamation
ii. Gives written recommendation for National Emergency
iii. Proclaims the Emergency
iv. Approves the Emergency proclamation

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Part XVIII
Part XVIII of the Indian Constitution (Articles 352-360) deals with Emergency Provisions. These provisions allow the central government to handle abnormal situations. Part XV covers elections, Part XVI relates to special provisions for certain classes, and Part XX outlines the amendment process. Understanding these parts is crucial for candidates preparing for Indian polity and government exams.

2. (1) War, External aggression, and Armed rebellion
Article 352 permits a National Emergency proclamation on grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Originally, internal disturbance was a ground, but the Forty-fourth Amendment substituted it with armed rebellion to prevent misuse. This ensures that only severe threats to national security or stability justify such a significant centralisation of executive and legislative powers across India.

3. (3) It can be proclaimed for the entire country or any part of it.
A National Emergency under Article 352 can be declared for the whole of India or any specific territory. This flexibility was introduced by the Forty-second Amendment Act. It allows the government to focus resources and special powers where they are most needed, rather than affecting the entire nation if the crisis is localized to one region.

4. (4) 44th Amendment
The Forty-fourth Amendment Act of 1978 changed internal disturbance to armed rebellion. This modification aimed to restrict the government's power to declare a National Emergency, ensuring it happens only during violent uprisings. It was a reaction to the 1975 emergency, which many felt was declared on vague political grounds rather than actual security threats to the nation.

5. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During a National Emergency, the federal system becomes unitary without formal constitutional amendments. The Centre gains the power to direct any state on how to exercise its executive authority. This shift ensures a unified response to national crises. The executive power extension serves as the primary mechanism through which this structural transformation is achieved effectively across India.

6. (2) Article 358 suspends Article 19, whereas 359 requires an order for other rights.
Article 358 deals with the automatic suspension of Article 19 once an external emergency is declared. Conversely, Article 359 does not automatically suspend any fundamental rights but empowers the President to suspend the right to move courts for their enforcement. This distinction is vital, as Article 359 requires a specific presidential order detailing which specific rights are affected.

7. (4) Articles 20 and 21
The Forty-fourth Amendment Act established that the enforcement of rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency. Article 20 provides protection regarding convictions for offences, while Article 21 ensures the right to life and personal liberty. These safeguards prevent the arbitrary deprivation of essential human rights during times of national crisis.

8. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The Indian Constitution provides three types of emergencies across different articles. Article 352 governs National Emergency based on security threats. Article 356 relates to President's Rule when state machinery fails. Article 360 covers Financial Emergency due to economic instability. Article 359 specifically allows for the suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights during these critical periods of governance.

9. (3) The proclamation was made solely on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet.
The 1975 internal emergency was proclaimed based on internal disturbance, not on a written recommendation from the Cabinet. At that time, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi advised the

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II. The Parliament refuses to approve it within two months.
III. A new government is formed in the state demonstrating a clear majority.
IV. The Supreme Court strikes down the proclamation as unconstitutional.

Which of the combinations given below represents valid ways President's Rule comes to an end?
(1) I and II only
(2) I, II and III only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

96. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Term
A. Special Majority
B. Simple Majority
C. Floor Test
D. Written Advice
List II: Context
i. Requirement to prove majority in the assembly
ii. Cabinet's requirement for Article 352
iii. Approval of President's Rule
iv. Approval of National Emergency
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

97. If a State Legislature is dissolved during President's Rule, who authorizes the expenditure from the State Consolidated Fund pending sanction by the Parliament?
(1) The Governor
(2) The President
(3) The Chief Minister
(4) The Comptroller and Auditor General
(5) Question not attempted

98. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Amendments
A. 38th Amendment
B. 42nd Amendment
C. 44th Amendment
D. 44th Amendment (Fundamental Rights)
List II: Provisions added/modified
i. Replaced 'internal disturbance' with 'armed rebellion'
ii. Enabled emergency to be restricted to a specific part of India
iii. Made declaration of emergency immune from judicial review
iv. Made Article 20 and 21 immune from suspension
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

99. Consider the following comprehensive statements regarding the emergency provisions:
I. Financial Emergency has never been imposed in India.
II. National Emergency under Article 352 has been imposed three times.
III. Article 356 has been invoked over 100 times in independent India.
IV. The 44th Amendment introduced robust safeguards against the misuse of all types of emergencies.
V. Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during an emergency due to war.

Which of the combinations given below correctly represents factual truths about the Indian emergency provisions?
(1) I, II, III, IV and V
(2) I, II, III and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II and V only
(5) Question not attempted

100. The ultimate objective of the emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution is to:
(1) Convert the democratic republic into a totalitarian and centralized regime.
(2) Permanently dismantle the administrative framework of the state governments.
(3) Provide unilateral and unchecked financial powers to the Prime Minister.
(4) Protect the Constitution and the democratic machinery from all threats.
(5) Question not attempted

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constitutional provisions. This satisfaction can be based on a report from the State Governor or other information. It effectively allows the Centre to take over the state administration to restore constitutional order after a breakdown in governance.

19. (3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
India has seen multiple emergencies and landmark rulings. The 1962 emergency followed Chinese aggression. The 1971 emergency was declared due to the Indo-Pak war. The 1975 emergency was based on internal disturbance. In 1994, the S.R. Bommai case provided critical guidelines on Article 356, limiting the arbitrary dismissal of state governments by the Centre for political reasons.

20. (4) The State fails to comply with or give effect to any directions from the Centre.
Article 365 states that if a State fails to follow or implement directions given by the Union, the President can deem it a failure of constitutional machinery. This allows the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356. It serves as a mechanism to ensure that the states remain compliant with the lawful administrative and executive mandates of the government.

21. (3) I, III, IV and V
Different emergencies have varied rules and histories. National Emergency impacts fundamental rights and requires approval within one month. President's Rule requires approval within two months and does not suspend fundamental rights. Financial Emergency has never been declared in India and also needs approval within two months. These distinctions are essential for understanding the balance of power within the Indian Constitution.

22. (3) Three years
President's Rule under Article 356 can be extended for a maximum of three years. Initially, it is approved for six months and can be renewed. However, extensions beyond one year are subject to specific conditions: a National Emergency must be in force, or the Election Commission must certify that holding state elections is difficult due to certain prevailing circumstances in the state.

23. (4) I and II only
The Forty-fourth Amendment introduced restrictions on extending President's Rule beyond one year. It can only be extended if a National Emergency is in operation or if the Election Commission certifies that assembly elections cannot be held. These conditions ensure that Article 356 is not used to indefinitely delay democratic processes in a state without a valid, verifiable reason for doing so.

24. (1) Failure of constitutional machinery
War, external aggression, and armed rebellion are the three specific grounds for declaring a National Emergency under Article 352. Failure of constitutional machinery is the ground for imposing President's Rule in a state under Article 356. Distinguishing between these grounds is fundamental to understanding the different legal frameworks and powers invoked by the President during various types of national crises.

25. (3) A is true but R is false.
Although India faced severe financial difficulties, especially during the 1991 balance of payments crisis, a Financial Emergency under Article 360 has never been declared. The economy is not immune to global shocks, but successive governments have used other policy measures to stabilize the situation. This shows that the provision is considered a last resort for extreme economic instability.

26. (1) The State Legislative Assembly can be dissolved by the President immediately upon the proclamation of Article 356.
In the S.R. Bommai case, the Supreme Court ruled that the State Legislative Assembly should not be dissolved until Parliament approves the proclamation under Article 356. The assembly can only be suspended initially. This ensures that the executive does not take irreversible actions before legislative oversight. The court also emphasized that the proclamation is subject to judicial review for mala fides.

27. (4) The dismissed state government gets revived and the suspended assembly gets reactivated.
According to the S.R. Bommai case, if Parliament does not approve the proclamation of President's Rule, the dismissed state government is revived. The suspended State Legislative Assembly also

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President alone. The requirement for a written Cabinet recommendation was added later by the Forty-fourth Amendment Act to prevent such unilateral decisions by future Prime Ministers during severe national crises.

10. (1) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19)
Article 19 is automatically suspended only when an emergency is declared due to war or external aggression. If the ground is armed rebellion, Article 19 remains operative. This distinction, introduced by the Forty-fourth Amendment, ensures that democratic freedoms like speech and expression are not unnecessarily curtailed during internal conflicts that do not involve foreign military threats or invasions.

11. (4) I, II and III
The Forty-fourth Amendment introduced several safeguards to prevent the misuse of Article 352. These include requiring a written recommendation from the Cabinet, necessitating a special majority in Parliament for approval, and mandating periodic parliamentary review every six months. Together, these measures ensure that a National Emergency is subject to rigorous democratic oversight and is not maintained indefinitely by the executive.

12. (2) One year at a time
During a National Emergency, Parliament can extend the normal five-year term of the Lok Sabha by law for one year at a time. This extension can be repeated for any length of time during the emergency. However, once the emergency ceases to operate, the extension cannot continue for more than six months, requiring fresh elections to be held.

13. (3) The State Legislative Assemblies are immediately dissolved.
A National Emergency drastically alters federal relations, but it does not lead to the immediate dissolution of State Legislative Assemblies. While Parliament gains the power to legislate on state subjects and the Centre can issue executive directions, the state assemblies continue to exist. Dissolution usually occurs under Article 356, which deals specifically with the failure of state constitutional machinery.

14. (4) IV only
A National Emergency can be revoked by the President through a subsequent proclamation without needing parliamentary approval. However, the President is obligated to revoke it if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving its continuation. Such a resolution only requires a simple majority in the Lok Sabha, which is a safeguard against the executive's prolonged use of emergency powers.

15. (1) 1962, External aggression
The first National Emergency in India was proclaimed in October 1962. It was issued on the grounds of external aggression following Chinese aggression in the North-East Frontier Agency, now known as Arunachal Pradesh. This emergency remained in force during the 1965 war with Pakistan and was eventually revoked in January 1968, marking a significant period in history.

16. (2) The Allahabad High Court judgment invalidating Indira Gandhi's election.
The immediate judicial trigger for the 1975 emergency was the Allahabad High Court judgment. Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha declared Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election void on grounds of electoral malpractices. This created a political crisis, leading the government to proclaim an internal emergency to maintain power and manage the widespread unrest and opposition movements that followed across the country.

17. (2) C, A, B, D
The Nav Nirman movement in Gujarat occurred first in 1974, followed by the Allahabad High Court verdict against Indira Gandhi in June 1975. The internal emergency was then proclaimed later that month. Finally, the Forty-fourth Amendment was enacted in 1978 by the Janata Government to reform the emergency provisions and prevent future repetitions of such authoritarian measures.

18. (1) The state government cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
President's Rule is imposed under Article 356 when the President is satisfied that a state government cannot function according to

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(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

89. Consider the following statements regarding the suspension of Article 19:
I. It is suspended only when the emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression.
II. It is automatically suspended the moment the proclamation is made.
III. Laws made during the emergency that violate Article 19 cannot be challenged in a court of law even after the emergency expires.
Which of the combinations given below correctly identifies the TRUE statements?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I and II only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

90. The concept of Emergency Provisions in the Indian Constitution was heavily influenced by the constitution of which country (specifically regarding the suspension of fundamental rights)?
(1) Weimar Republic of Germany
(2) USA
(3) UK
(4) Canada
(5) Question not attempted

91. Read the following two statements carefully:
Statement I: The Parliament can pass laws on state subjects during President's Rule.
Statement II: The President can issue ordinances on state subjects when the Parliament is not in session during President's Rule.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

92. Arrange the following steps regarding the suspension of enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 359 in the correct procedural order:
A. Proclamation of National Emergency
B. President issues a specific order under Article 359
C. The order specifies the fundamental rights whose enforcement is suspended
D. The order is laid before each House of Parliament for approval
Select the correct sequence:
(1) B, A, C, D
(2) A, B, C, D
(3) A, C, B, D
(4) C, B, A, D
(5) Question not attempted

93. A resolution for the revocation of a National Emergency must be passed by the Lok Sabha by:
(1) Special majority
(2) Absolute majority
(3) Simple majority
(4) Effective majority
(5) Question not attempted

94. Consider the following statements about the critical evaluation of emergency provisions:
I. They have been viewed as a threat to the federal character of the Constitution.
II. They enable the Centre to assume sweeping powers.
III. They provide a vital safety valve to preserve the integrity of the nation during crises.
IV. Critics argue they could lead to the destruction of democratic principles.
Which of the combinations given below reflects the common critical perspectives discussed in constitutional law?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

95. Consider the following scenarios regarding the revocation of President's Rule:
I. The President issues a subsequent proclamation to revoke it.

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becomes active again. This ruling protects the federal structure by ensuring that the central government's dismissal of a state ministry is validated by the people's representatives in Parliament before becoming final.

28. (2) Article 360
Article 360 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency. This occurs if the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India, or any part of its territory, is threatened. Once proclaimed, the Union can give directions to states regarding financial propriety and the reduction of salaries.

29. (3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
The Indian Constitution details specific articles for different emergency situations. Article 352 relates to National Emergency based on external or internal threats. Article 356 involves President's Rule in states. Article 359 concerns the suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights during emergencies. Article 360 provides for Financial Emergency. Understanding this mapping is essential for grasping the constitutional crisis management framework.

30. (4) Any class of persons serving the Union, including Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
During a Financial Emergency under Article 360, the President can issue directions to reduce the salaries and allowances of all persons serving the Union. This includes judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. Such measures are intended to restore financial stability by curbing public expenditure across all branches and levels of government during a period of severe economic crisis.

31. (1) Both National Emergency and Financial Emergency
Once approved by Parliament, both National Emergency and Financial Emergency can continue indefinitely until the President revokes them. However, a National Emergency requires periodic parliamentary approval every six months to stay in force. In contrast, President's Rule under Article 356 has a maximum time limit of three years, beyond which it cannot be extended under any circumstances in a state.

32. (2) President's Rule, National Emergency, Financial Emergency
In India's political history, President's Rule has been invoked the most frequently, often exceeding a hundred times across various states. National Emergency has been declared three times: in 1962, 1971, and 1975. Financial Emergency has never been proclaimed. This sequence reflects the relative frequency and application of these different emergency provisions within the Indian federal and constitutional system.

33. (2) During a Financial Emergency
During a Financial Emergency, the President can direct a state to reserve all money bills or other financial bills for his consideration after they are passed by the State Legislature. This allows the Centre to exercise control over state finances to ensure stability. This is a significant shift in fiscal federalism, placing the Union in a supervisory role.

34. (1) I, III and IV
When President's Rule is imposed, the President can assume the functions of the state government and the powers of the Governor. Parliament assumes the powers of the state legislature. The President can also suspend constitutional provisions related to any state authority, except those relating to High Courts. This ensures the High Court's independence is maintained even during a state-level constitutional crisis.

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35. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A National Emergency converts India's federal system into a unitary one without a formal amendment. This unique feature was highlighted by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who noted that the Constitution is designed to be both federal and unitary depending on the circumstances. This flexibility allows the nation to respond effectively to threats while maintaining a democratic framework during normal times.

36. (4) 44th Amendment
The Forty-fourth Amendment Act of 1978 made it mandatory for the President to declare a National Emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the Union Cabinet. This was introduced to ensure that the Prime Minister cannot make such a decision alone, providing a check against the arbitrary exercise of power

54. (4) I, II, III and IV
During a Financial Emergency, the President can order the reduction of salaries and allowances for several classes of persons. This includes those serving the Union, those serving a State, and judges of both the Supreme Court and High Courts. These provisions enable the government to manage a fiscal crisis by reducing expenditure across the entire administrative and judicial framework.

55. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Forty-fourth Amendment introduced several key safeguards for Article 352. It replaced internal disturbance with armed rebellion, mandated written Cabinet advice, reduced the approval period to one month, and required a special majority for parliamentary approval. These reforms were designed to prevent the executive from abusing emergency powers and to ensure that such declarations have broad cabinet support.

56. (1) Proclamation survives if Rajya Sabha approves within one month, and Lok Sabha within 30 days of first sitting.
If the Lok Sabha is dissolved when a National Emergency is proclaimed, the proclamation survives if the Rajya Sabha approves it within one month. Once the Lok Sabha is reconstituted, it must also approve the proclamation within thirty days of its first sitting. This ensures that the emergency remains valid even during a transition in the lower house of the Parliament.

57. (3) D, B, C, E, A
To revoke a National Emergency through the Lok Sabha, one-tenth of its members must first give a written notice. This notice is submitted to the Speaker or the President. A special sitting of the House is then held within fourteen days. If the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving the continuation by a simple majority, the President must revoke it.

58. (1) The immunity of Article 20 was established by the 42nd Amendment Act.
The immunity of Articles 20 and 21 was established by the 44th Amendment Act. Article 20 provides protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to any person accused of an offence. The Forty-fourth Amendment Act made Articles 20 and 21 immune from suspension during an emergency. This ensures that even when the country is under stress, individuals retain their fundamental rights to a fair trial and protection of life.

59. (4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
The 1962 emergency was triggered by Chinese aggression. The 1971 emergency occurred during the war that led to Bangladesh's creation. The 1975 emergency followed the JP movement and political instability. While a Financial Emergency is for credit threats, none has been declared. These events represent critical junctures where the Indian state invoked special powers to manage security crises.

60. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Article 358 automatically suspends the rights under Article 19 for the entire duration of an external emergency. However, Article 359 does not suspend the Fundamental Rights themselves. Instead, it only suspends the right to move any court for the enforcement of the rights specified in the Presidential order. The rights remain theoretically alive, but their judicial remedy is unavailable.

61. (3) I, II, IV and V
In the S.R. Bommai case, the Supreme Court established that the proclamation under Article 356 is subject to judicial review and that secularism is a basic feature. It also ruled that the floor test is the proper way to determine a government's majority. Importantly, the court held that it has the power to restore a dismissed state government.

62. (4) Dead letter
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar hoped that Article 356 would remain a dead letter and would be used only as a last resort. He believed that the Union would intervene in state affairs only when it was absolutely necessary to preserve the constitutional order. However, history shows that the provision has been used frequently, often for purely political reasons.

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enforceable. The amendment was a direct response to the suspension of these rights during the 1975 emergency, aiming to protect fundamental liberties always.

46. (4) They become inoperative six months after the emergency ceases to operate.
During a National Emergency, Parliament can make laws on subjects in the State List. These laws do not become permanent. According to Article 250, such laws cease to have effect six months after the emergency proclamation has expired. This provision ensures that the legislative autonomy of the states is restored once the abnormal situation justifying the central intervention has ended.

47. (1) I and III only
A National Emergency proclamation must be approved by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament. In contrast, both President's Rule and Financial Emergency only require a simple majority for their approval. These different thresholds reflect the varying degrees of impact each emergency has on the constitutional structure and the fundamental rights of citizens within the Republic of India.

48. (2) Jayaprakash Narayan
Jayaprakash Narayan, popularly known as JP, led the "Total Revolution" movement against the government of Indira Gandhi. This mass political movement, which gained momentum in the mid-1970s, focused on corruption and democratic values. It was a major factor leading to the declaration of the internal emergency in 1975 and the subsequent political changes in the country after its revocation.

49. (2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The Forty-fourth Amendment replaced internal disturbance with armed rebellion and mandated periodic parliamentary approval every six months for National Emergency. Article 250 allows Parliament to legislate on state subjects during emergencies. The S.R. Bommai case established that the proclamation of President's Rule is subject to judicial review, ensuring that central powers are not used arbitrarily against state governments.

50. (1) The State Legislature continues to function, but Parliament acquires concurrent power to legislate on state subjects.
During a National Emergency, the State Legislature is not suspended or dissolved. It continues to exist and function. However, the Parliament gains concurrent power to make laws on any subject mentioned in the State List. This means that central laws will prevail over state laws if there is any inconsistency, effectively giving the Union overarching legislative authority during the crisis.

51. (3) A is true but R is false.
The S.R. Bommai case was a landmark judgment that brought the President's power under Article 356 within the ambit of judicial review. The Supreme Court held that the satisfaction of the President must be based on relevant material and is not absolute. This decision significantly limited the Centre's ability to dismiss state governments for purely political reasons, strengthening federalism.

52. (4) Introduction in Parliament → Approval by Special Majority within 1 month → Renewal every 6 months
To continue a National Emergency, it must first be approved by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament within one month of its proclamation. Following this initial approval, the emergency must be renewed every six months by another special majority resolution. This process, introduced by the Forty-fourth Amendment, ensures continuous legislative oversight and prevents the indefinite extension of emergency powers.

53. (3) Financial autonomy of states is nullified as the Centre directs their matters.
A Financial Emergency leads to a significant reduction in the financial autonomy of states. The Centre gains the authority to give directions to states regarding financial propriety and can require state money bills to be reserved for the President's consideration. This centralization of financial control is intended to stabilize the national economy during periods of extreme financial distress or instability.

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seen during the proclamation of the 1975 internal emergency.

37. (3) A, B, C, D, E
Following the S.R. Bommai guidelines, the correct sequence for imposing Article 356 involves the Governor sending a report, followed by a floor test to determine the majority. If the machinery fails, the President issues a proclamation. Parliament must then approve it within two months. Only after parliamentary approval can the State Legislative Assembly be formally dissolved by the President.

38. (2) Article 365 - Effect of failure to comply with directions given by the Union
Article 365 is a crucial provision stating that if a State fails to comply with Union directions, the President may hold that the state government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution. This serves as a ground for invoking President's Rule under Article 356. It bridges the gap between administrative non-compliance and the failure of constitutional machinery.

39. (4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Proclamations of emergency require parliamentary approval within specific timeframes. National Emergency needs approval within one month. President's Rule and Financial Emergency both require approval within two months. However, the revocation of a National Emergency by the President does not require any parliamentary approval, although the Lok Sabha can force a revocation through a resolution passed by a simple majority.

40. (1) Centralization of executive and legislative powers for national security
During an emergency, the centralization of executive and legislative powers is the primary factor shifting the federal balance toward a unitary structure. This centralization is intended to ensure national security and a coordinated response to crises. It allows the Union to override state autonomy, ensuring that the country operates as a single unit to overcome the challenges posed.

41. (3) I, II, III and IV
Article 358 automatically suspends Article 19 during external emergencies. Article 359 allows the President to suspend the enforcement of other rights by a specific order, which can apply nationwide or locally. While Article 359 previously allowed the suspension of all rights, the Forty-fourth Amendment barred the suspension of the rights to life and liberty under Articles 20 and 21.

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42. (3) 1971
The second National Emergency in India was proclaimed in December 1971. It was declared on the grounds of external aggression during the war with Pakistan, which eventually led to the independence of Bangladesh. This emergency was still in force when the third emergency was proclaimed in 1975, and both were eventually revoked together in March 1977 by the government.

43. (4) I and II only
A Financial Emergency must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months of its proclamation. Once approved, it continues indefinitely until revoked by the President. Unlike a National Emergency, it does not require periodic parliamentary approval every six months. This makes the Financial Emergency unique in its duration and the process required for its continued operation after approval.

44. (2) Alternative macroeconomic stabilization and structural reforms were implemented to avert the crisis.
During the 1991 economic crisis, India faced a severe foreign exchange shortage. Instead of declaring a Financial Emergency, the government opted for macroeconomic stabilization and structural reforms, including liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation. These alternative measures, supported by international institutions, successfully addressed the crisis without needing to invoke the drastic constitutional powers provided under Article 360 of the Indian Constitution.

45. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Forty-fourth Amendment Act ensures that the right to move a court for enforcing Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during an emergency. This means the right to life and protection against arbitrary conviction remain

63. (1) A massive defeat of the ruling state party in the Lok Sabha elections.
The S.R. Bommai case identified valid grounds for President's Rule, such as a hung assembly or a government acting against secularism. However, a massive defeat of the ruling state party in Lok Sabha elections is not a valid ground. The court emphasized that the state government's mandate is separate from national elections, protecting state governments from political dismissal.

64. (2) Permanently, unless repealed or altered by the State Legislature.
Any law made by Parliament or the President for a state during President's Rule remains in force even after the rule is revoked. It does not automatically expire. The law continues until it is specifically repealed, altered, or amended by the State Legislature. This ensures administrative continuity and allows the state to decide whether to keep the central-made laws.

65. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 352 allows the President to proclaim a National Emergency if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. This means the emergency can be declared before the actual event occurs. This preemptive power is crucial for the government to take necessary defensive measures to protect the country's security effectively.

66. (4) I, II and III
The 1975 emergency was uniquely declared on the grounds of internal disturbance. It led to a significant centralization of power and the enactment of the Forty-second Amendment. While it initially suspended the enforcement of many rights, the subsequent reaction led to the Forty-fourth Amendment, which protected Articles 20 and 21 from ever being suspended again, ensuring essential legal protections remain.

67. (3) They remain alive in theory, but the remedy to enforce them is suspended.
Under Article 359, the Presidential order suspends the right to approach the court for the enforcement of specified Fundamental Rights. This means that while the rights themselves are not deleted or theoretically suspended, they are rendered non-justiciable for the duration of the order. Citizens cannot seek legal remedies for their violation, effectively making the rights unenforceable in a court.

68. (4) Punjab
Punjab was the first state in India to have President's Rule imposed under Article 356, back in 1951. This early use of the provision set a precedent for central intervention in state governance. Since then, Article 356 has been used many times across different states to address various political and constitutional crises, sometimes leading to significant judicial review.

69. (3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
The Indian Constitution specifies distinct grounds for different types of emergency declarations. Article 352 is for war or external aggression. Article 356 is for the failure of constitutional machinery in a state. Article 360 covers threats to financial stability. Article 365 provides that failure to follow Union directions is a ground for deemed constitutional failure, justifying President's Rule.

70. (2) III only
President's Rule can be imposed in a state when there is a hung assembly and no party can form a stable government. However, maladministration or allegations of corruption against a Chief Minister are not considered valid constitutional grounds for invoking Article 356. The provision is strictly intended for situations where the constitutional machinery itself has broken down beyond ordinary repair.

71. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Based on the S.R. Bommai judgment, a State Legislative Assembly cannot be dissolved immediately when President's Rule is proclaimed. The President can only suspend the assembly. Dissolution can only occur after both Houses of Parliament have approved the proclamation. This rule serves as a safeguard, ensuring that the assembly's existence is protected until the central action is legislatively validated.

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CHAPTER 09

Local Government : Panchayati Raj and Urban Bodies

1. The Balwantrai Mehta Committee was constituted in 1957 primarily to examine the working of which of the following?
(1) Integrated Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programme
(2) National Extension Service and Community Development Programme
(3) Minimum Needs and Basic Infrastructure Development Programme
(4) Desert Development and Drought Prone Areas Programme
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match List-I (Committees/Amendments) with List-II (Key Recommendation/Feature):
List-I: (Committees/Amendments)
A. Balwantrai Mehta Committee
B. Ashok Mehta Committee
C. 73rd Constitutional Amendment
D. 74th Constitutional Amendment
List-II: (Key Recommendation/Feature)
i. Constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies
ii. Three-tier Panchayati Raj system
iii. Constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions
iv. Two-tier Panchayati Raj system
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. It added Part IX to the Constitution of India.
II. It provides for a fixed five-year term of office for Panchayats at all levels.
III. It makes the provision of reservation for Backward Classes mandatory at all three levels.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates the recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee from the Balwantrai Mehta Committee?
(1) Balwantrai Mehta proposed a two-tier system, whereas Ashok Mehta prioritized a three-tier model.
(2) Balwantrai Mehta recommended the complete abolition of the executive Gram Panchayat body.
(3) Ashok Mehta strictly opposed the transfer of taxation powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(4) Ashok Mehta recommended official participation of political parties at all levels of Panchayat elections.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Ashok Mehta Committee recommended the replacement of the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj with a two-tier system.
Reason (R): The Committee believed that the Zila Parishad should be the executive body and the hub of planning at the district level.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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81. (2) I, II and III
Emergency provisions are designed to help the Centre handle abnormal situations by transforming the federal structure into a unitary one. While they serve as a safety valve, they have been criticized for potentially allowing a President or Prime Minister to act autocratically. State and financial autonomy are significantly reduced during these periods, which is why these provisions remain debated.

82. (1) 38th Amendment → 42nd Amendment → 44th Amendment
The 38th Amendment made emergency declarations immune from judicial review. The 42nd Amendment allowed emergencies to be limited to specific areas. The 44th Amendment introduced major safeguards, including restoring judicial review and replacing internal disturbance with armed rebellion. This chronological sequence shows the evolution of emergency laws from increasing executive power to restoring democratic checks and balances within the Constitution.

83. (3) Article 356
The expression failure of constitutional machinery is the legal basis for invoking Article 356, also known as President's Rule. It applies when a state government cannot function according to the Constitution's provisions. This allows the central government to take over the state's executive and legislative functions, ensuring that the constitutional order is maintained and eventually restored within that territory.

84. (4) I, II and III
The 1975 emergency had profound consequences, including the mass imprisonment of opposition leaders and the passage of the sweeping 42nd Amendment. After the emergency ended, the Shah Commission was established to investigate the excesses and abuses committed during that period. These events highlighted the dangers of unchecked emergency powers and led to significant legal reforms to protect civil liberties.

85. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Forty-fourth Amendment required the President to act on the written advice of the Cabinet for a National Emergency. This was specifically meant to prevent the Prime Minister from making a unilateral decision, as Indira Gandhi had done in 1975. This safeguard ensures that the entire Cabinet shares responsibility for such a grave decision, adding a layer of collective accountability.

86. (2) A violent uprising against the state authority by organized armed groups.
Armed rebellion refers to a violent uprising against the state carried out by organized groups using weapons. It was introduced to replace the vaguer term internal disturbance in Article 352. This ensures that a National Emergency cannot be declared for mere political protests or non-violent civil unrest, restricting its use to situations where the state faces violent internal threats.

87. (2) Article 356
Article 355 imposes a duty on the Union to protect states and ensure they follow the Constitution. This duty provides the justification for the Centre to intervene in state affairs. If a state government fails to comply, the Union can invoke Article 356 to impose President's Rule. This ensures that the federal government has the power to maintain constitutional order.

88. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
In the emergency framework, the President proclaims the emergency, but only after receiving a written recommendation from the Cabinet. Parliament must then approve the proclamation for it to continue. The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review to ensure that the proclamation was made on valid grounds and not for mala fide reasons, providing a vital system of checks.

89. (4) I, II and III
Article 19 is automatically suspended only during an emergency declared due to war or external aggression. Laws made during this time that violate Article 19 cannot be challenged in court. However, once the emergency expires, any new laws must comply with Article 19. This automatic suspension does not occur if the emergency is proclaimed on the grounds of armed rebellion.

90. (1) Weimar Republic of Germany
The provision for the suspension of fundamental rights during an emergency in the Indian

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28. Which of the following is generally considered an incorrect statement regarding the challenges faced by local self-governments in India?
(1) They frequently suffer from an over-dependence on state government grants.
(2) Devolution of 3Fs is complete and uniform across all Indian states.
(3) State governments sometimes create parallel bodies that undermine local institutions.
(4) There is a lack of adequate capacity building for elected local representatives.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Match List-I (Constitutional Schedule/Part) with List-II (Context):
List-I: (Constitutional Schedule/Part)
A. Eleventh Schedule
B. Twelfth Schedule
C. Part IX
D. Part IXA
List-II: (Context)
i. Panchayats
ii. Municipalities
iii. 29 Subjects
iv. 18 Subjects
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following planning levels in local self-government:
I. District Planning Committee Plan
II. Gram Panchayat Plan
III. Panchayat Samiti Plan
IV. Zila Parishad Plan
Which of the following represents the correct order of the consolidation of these plans from the grassroots to the district level?
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) II, III, IV, I
(3) II, IV, III, I
(4) IV, III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

31. What is the most likely effect of a lack of devolved 'functionaries' to Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(1) Inability to effectively execute transferred subjects and schemes.
(2) Substantial increase in the generation of internal municipal revenues.
(3) Complete cessation of scheduled elections for state legislative bodies.
(4) Immediate constitutional crisis within the state's legislative assembly.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following recommendations:
I. Establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system.
II. Direct elections to the Zila Parishad.
III. The District Collector should be the chairman of the Zila Parishad.
Which of the above statement(s) represents the recommendations made by the Balwantrai Mehta Committee?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

33. All of the following were recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee EXCEPT:
(1) Constitutional recognition to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(2) Establishing a three-tier system for representation.
(3) Open participation of political parties in Panchayat elections.
(4) Establishment of Nyaya Panchayats separate from development Panchayats.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Balwantrai Mehta Committee coined the term 'Democratic Decentralization'.
Reason (R): The committee aimed to create a system where local communities have the administrative and financial autonomy to govern themselves.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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100. (4) Protect the Constitution and the democratic machinery from all threats

The ultimate goal of emergency provisions is to protect the Constitution and the democratic machinery from extraordinary threats. While they allow for a temporary centralization of power, their purpose is not to create a dictatorship but to safeguard the nation's sovereignty and integrity. By managing crises effectively, these provisions aim to restore normalcy and ensure the long-term survival.

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(4) II, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

13. Under the mandatory provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, reservation of seats is NOT compulsory for which of the following categories?
(1) Scheduled Castes
(2) Scheduled Tribes
(3) Backward Classes
(4) Women
(5) Question not attempted

14. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 73rd Amendment Act provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women in Panchayats.
Reason (R): The purpose of this reservation is to ensure the political empowerment of women at the grassroots level.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

15. The Governor of a State constitutes a State Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats every:
(1) Five years
(2) Three years
(3) Four years
(4) Six years
(5) Question not attempted

16. Match List-I (Local Government Functionaries/ Bodies) with List-II (Primary Role):
List-I: (Local Government Functionaries/ Bodies)
A. State Election Commission
B. State Finance Commission
C. District Planning Committee
D. Gram Sabha
List-II: (Primary Role)
i. Recommending devolution of taxes
ii. Conducting Panchayat elections
iii. Foundation of the Panchayati Raj system
iv. Consolidating rural and urban plans
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of Urban Local Bodies from the transitional area to the larger urban area as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment?
(1) Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayat
(2) Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation
(3) Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Corporation
(4) Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council
(5) Question not attempted

18. How many functional items are placed within the purview of Panchayats under the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution?
(1) 29
(2) 18
(3) 22
(4) 32
(5) Question not attempted

19. Consider the following subjects:
I. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
II. Fire services.
III. Minor forest produce.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

20. Find the odd one out among the following functional items in the context of the Eleventh Schedule:
(1) Land improvement and soil conservation
(2) Public health and sanitation
(3) Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry
(4) Slum improvement and upgradation
(5) Question not attempted

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6. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?
(1) It provides for the establishment of a State Election Commission.
(2) It guarantees a minimum of 50 percent reservation for women in all Panchayats.
(3) It mandates the establishment of a State Finance Commission every five years.
(4) It provides a mechanism for the devolution of powers related to 29 subjects.
(5) Question not attempted

7. Consider the following provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. Organization of Gram Sabhas in a village or group of villages.
II. Direct elections to all seats in Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels.
III. Granting financial powers to Panchayats to levy and collect taxes.
IV. Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in proportion to their population.
Which of the above statement(s) represents compulsory (mandatory) provisions?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

8. Identify the correct pair regarding the three-tier Panchayati Raj system established under the 73rd Amendment:
(1) Panchayat Samiti - Intermediate level
(2) Gram Panchayat - District level
(3) Zila Parishad - Village level
(4) Gram Sabha - Block level
(5) Question not attempted

9. Match List-I (Constitutional Article) with List-II (Subject Matter):
List-I: (Constitutional Article)
A. Article 243A
B. Article 243K
C. Article 243I
D. Article 243D
List-II: (Subject Matter)
i. State Election Commission
ii. Gram Sabha
iii. Reservation of Seats
iv. State Finance Commission
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following tiers of the Panchayati Raj system:
I. Panchayat Samiti
II. Zila Parishad
III. Gram Panchayat
Which of the following represents the correct order of these tiers from the lowest (village) level to the highest (district) level?
(1) I, II, III
(2) III, I, II
(3) III, II, I
(4) I, III, II
(5) Question not attempted

11. How is the Gram Sabha defined under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?
(1) A general assembly consisting of all permanent adult residents residing within a village.
(2) An administrative executive committee elected by the villagers for local governance.
(3) A council of village elders appointed by the Block Development Officer for advisory roles.
(4) A body of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village within the Panchayat area.
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following powers and functions associated with the Gram Sabha:
I. Approving the plans, programmes, and projects for social and economic development.
II. Identifying beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programmes.
III. Appointing the State Election Commissioner.
IV. Authorizing the issuance of utilization certificates for funds.
V. Conducting the audit of the State Finance Commission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I, II, and IV
(2) III and V
(3) I, III, and V

NODIA

72. (1) S. Radhakrishnan, V.V. Giri, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
President S. Radhakrishnan signed the first National Emergency proclamation in 1962 during the conflict with China. President V.V. Giri signed the second one in 1971 during the war with Pakistan. President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed signed the third proclamation in 1975 on the grounds of internal disturbance. These three presidents oversaw the only three times Article 352 was invoked.

73. (3) As long as the emergency is in operation
During a National Emergency, the executive power of the Union extends to giving directions to any state as to how its executive power is to be exercised. This authority remains in effect as long as the emergency is in operation. It allows the Centre to take complete control over state administration without dissolving the state governments, ensuring a unified effort.

74. (1) I, II and III
The President can modify the distribution of revenues between the Centre and states during a National Emergency. This order must be laid before Parliament and remains effective only until the end of the financial year in which the emergency is revoked. It does not permanently deprive states of their revenue share but allows for temporary financial realignment to meet needs.

75. (4) I and IV only
Internal disturbance was the original ground for declaring a National Emergency and was used for the 1975 proclamation. However, the Forty-fourth Amendment Act replaced it with armed rebellion to make the grounds more specific and less prone to political misuse. This change was a significant reform aimed at protecting the democratic and federal structure of the Indian Constitution effectively.

76. (2) To safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity, and security of the country
The primary rationale for emergency provisions is to protect the sovereignty, unity, integrity, and security of India. These provisions allow the central government to effectively manage exceptional situations that threaten the nation. By providing a legal framework for the centralization of power, the Constitution ensures that the state can respond decisively to maintain order and safeguard democratic machinery.

77. (3) A, B, C, E, D
The process for Article 356 involves the initial proclamation, followed by parliamentary approval within two months. This approval lasts for six months. To extend it beyond one year, the Election Commission must certify the difficulty of holding elections. Each subsequent extension also requires parliamentary approval. This structured process ensures that President's Rule is subject to regular checks and is not extended.

78. (4) The fundamental rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended.
A Financial Emergency allows the Union to direct states on financial matters, reserve money bills for the President, and reduce the salaries of government employees and judges. However, it does not lead to the automatic suspension of fundamental rights under Article 19. The suspension of Article 19 is specifically tied to the proclamation of a National Emergency based on external threats.

79. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The 1962 emergency lasted through the 1965 war. The 1971 emergency was linked to the war that created Bangladesh. The 1975 emergency led to the corrective 44th Amendment. During the 1991 economic crisis, no Financial Emergency was imposed. These historical outcomes illustrate how different crises were handled within India's constitutional and political framework over several decades since national independence.

80. (2) It must be revoked if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution demanding it.
President's Rule can be revoked by the President at any time through a subsequent proclamation. It also expires if Parliament does not approve it within two months. However, unlike a National Emergency, there is no constitutional provision that requires the President to revoke President's Rule just because the Lok Sabha passes a resolution demanding its revocation. Revocation remains executive discretion.

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21. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, which gave constitutional status to municipalities, came into force on:
(1) 24 April 1993
(2) 2 October 1993
(3) 1 June 1993
(4) 1 January 1994
(5) Question not attempted

22. Match List-I (Type of Urban Area) with List-II (Type of Urban Local Body):
List-I: (Type of Urban Area)
A. Transitional area
B. Smaller urban area
C. Larger urban area
D. Industrial township
List-II: (Type of Urban Local Body)
i. Municipal Corporation
ii. Municipal Council
iii. Nagar Panchayat
iv. Industrial Establishment Authority
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

23. Consider the following statements regarding the 74th Constitutional Amendment:
I. It added Part IXA to the Constitution.
II. It introduced the Twelfth Schedule containing 18 functional items.
III. It completely exempts cantonment boards from any central legislation.
IV. It mandates the constitution of Wards Committees in municipalities with a population of three lakhs or more.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

24. Read the following statements regarding Urban Local Bodies:
Statement I: The Mayor is the political head of a Municipal Corporation.
Statement II: The Municipal Commissioner is the chief executive authority appointed by the state government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 74th Amendment Act provides for a District Planning Committee (DPC) in every state.
Reason (R): The DPC is required to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the District Planning Committee constituted?
(1) Article 243ZD
(2) Article 243ZE
(3) Article 243G
(4) Article 243W
(5) Question not attempted

27. Consider the following functional items:
I. Urban planning including town planning.
II. Planning for economic and social development.
III. Non-conventional energy sources.
IV. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
V. Khadi, village and cottage industries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are included in the Twelfth Schedule?
(1) I, II, and IV
(2) II, III, and V
(3) I, III, and IV
(4) I, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

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Constitution was inspired by the Weimar Constitution of Germany. This feature was debated in the Constituent Assembly, with some members concerned about its impact on democracy. Despite the risks, it was included to ensure the state has the necessary powers to preserve national integrity.

91. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
During President's Rule, Parliament assumes the power to make laws for the state. If Parliament is not in session, the President is empowered to issue ordinances to address urgent matters within that state's jurisdiction. This ensures that the state's legislative needs are met even when the regular state assembly is suspended or dissolved and the central parliament is not meeting.

92. (2) A, B, C, D
Under Article 359, a National Emergency must first be in place. The President then issues a specific order to suspend the enforcement of certain fundamental rights. This order must clearly list the rights affected. Finally, the order must be laid before both Houses of Parliament for their approval, ensuring that the executive's decision to limit legal remedies has oversight.

93. (3) Simple majority
A resolution for the revocation of a National Emergency can be passed by the Lok Sabha using a simple majority. This is a crucial democratic safeguard, as it allows the lower house of Parliament to end the emergency even if the government or the Rajya Sabha wishes to continue it. It ensures that the people's representatives can check the executive's power.

94. (4) I, II, III and IV
Critics argue that emergency provisions can threaten federalism and democratic principles by giving the Centre too much power. However, supporters view them as a necessary safety valve to protect the nation's integrity during crises. This ongoing debate reflects the tension between the need for strong central authority during emergencies and the preservation of state autonomy and individual rights.

95. (4) I, II, III and IV
President's Rule can end if the President revokes it, if Parliament fails to approve it within two months, or if a new government is formed. Additionally, the Supreme Court can strike down the proclamation if it finds it unconstitutional. These multiple pathways for ending President's Rule help prevent the prolonged or arbitrary suspension of democratic governance in a state.

96. (2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Different majorities and procedures apply to emergencies. A special majority is needed for a National Emergency, while a simple majority suffices for President's Rule. The Cabinet must provide written advice for a National Emergency. In the context of Article 356, a floor test in the state assembly is the recognized method to determine if a government has lost support.

97. (2) The President
If the State Legislature is dissolved during President's Rule, the President can authorize expenditure from the State Consolidated Fund. This power is exercised when Parliament is not in session, and the expenditure must later be sanctioned by Parliament. This ensures that the state's financial obligations and administrative costs can be met during the period when normal legislative machinery is absent.

98. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
The 38th Amendment initially sought to make emergency declarations non-justiciable. The 42nd Amendment allowed for localized emergencies. The 44th Amendment introduced major reforms: it replaced internal disturbance with armed rebellion and made Articles 20 and 21 immune from suspension. These changes collectively moved the Constitution toward stronger protection of individual rights and democratic processes, even during times of state-level crisis.

99. (1) I, II, III, IV and V
India's emergency history shows that National Emergency occurred thrice, while Article 356 was used over a hundred times. Financial Emergency remains unused. The 44th Amendment strengthened safeguards across these provisions, notably making the rights to life and liberty under Articles 20 and 21 non-suspendable. These facts highlight the evolution of India's constitutional response to various security and political challenges.

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35. Which of the following is a voluntary (discretionary) provision of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?
(1) Establishing a State Election Commission.
(2) Holding elections to Panchayats every five years.
(3) Providing reservation for Backward Classes in Panchayats.
(4) Setting up a State Finance Commission.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Match List-I (Constitutional Articles on Reservation) with List-II (Institution/Process):
List-I: (Constitutional Articles on Reservation)
A. Article 243D
B. Article 243T
C. Article 243K
D. Article 243ZA
List-II: (Institution/Process)
i. Elections to Municipalities
ii. Reservation in Panchayats
iii. Reservation in Municipalities
iv. Elections to Panchayats
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following represents the correct historical sequence of the establishment of local self-government milestones in independent India?
(1) Community Development Programme, Balwantrai Mehta Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee, 73rd Amendment
(2) Balwantrai Mehta Committee, Community Development Programme, Ashok Mehta Committee, 73rd Amendment
(3) Ashok Mehta Committee, Balwantrai Mehta Committee, Community Development Programme, 73rd Amendment
(4) Community Development Programme, Ashok Mehta Committee, Balwantrai Mehta Committee, 73rd Amendment
(5) Question not attempted

38. The concept of Gram Sabha is best understood as an example of which type of democracy?
(1) Representative democracy
(2) Direct democracy
(3) Delegated democracy
(4) Totalitarian democracy
(5) Question not attempted

39. Consider the following matters regarding the State Finance Commission (SFC):
I. It determines the taxes, duties, and tolls to be assigned to Panchayats.
II. It recommends the grants-in-aid to Panchayats from the State Consolidated Fund.
III. It audits the accounts of the Gram Panchayats.
IV. It recommends measures to improve the financial position of Panchayats.
Which of the above statement(s) reflects the true functions of the SFC?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

40. The State Election Commissioner can be removed from office in the same manner and on the same grounds as a:
(1) Judge of a High Court
(2) Judge of the Supreme Court
(3) Governor of the State
(4) Chief Secretary of the State
(5) Question not attempted

41. Who appoints the Chairman and members of the State Finance Commission?
(1) Chief Minister of the State
(2) President of India
(3) Governor of the State
(4) State Legislative Assembly
(5) Question not attempted

42. Consider the following subjects:
I. Rural housing
II. Drinking water
III. Roads, culverts, and bridges
IV. Rural electrification
V. Fire services
Which of the above statement(s) is/are completely included in the Eleventh Schedule?
(1) I, II, III, and IV
(2) II, III, IV, and V
(3) I, III, IV, and V

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of the city.
(2) The Mayor presides over the meetings of the Municipal Corporation.
(3) The Mayor exercises absolute executive powers over all municipal staff.
(4) The Mayor plays a ceremonial role in receiving foreign dignitaries.
(5) Question not attempted

86. Find the odd one out among the following local bodies, as it is NOT explicitly structured and governed by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act:
(1) Nagar Panchayat
(2) Cantonment Board
(3) Municipal Council
(4) Municipal Corporation
(5) Question not attempted

87. An urban local body is given the responsibility for "Slum improvement and upgradation," while a rural local body handles "Rural housing". These functions are respectively listed in the:
(1) 11th Schedule and 12th Schedule
(2) State List and Union List
(3) Union List and Concurrent List
(4) 12th Schedule and 11th Schedule
(5) Question not attempted

88. Following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act was enacted and implemented in the state in which year?
(1) 1994
(2) 1992
(3) 1993
(4) 1995
(5) Question not attempted

89. The discretionary powers of a Mayor usually exclude which of the following items?
(1) Leading debates in the municipal council meetings.
(2) Representing the city in official civic functions.
(3) Issuing direct transfer orders for the Municipal Commissioner.
(4) Proposing welfare resolutions in the municipal council.
(5) Question not attempted

90. Identify the correct pair matching the Constitutional Part with the institutions it covers:
(1) Part IXA - Municipalities
(2) Part IX - Municipalities
(3) Part IXA - Panchayats
(4) Part IX - Co-operative Societies
(5) Question not attempted

91. The Ashok Mehta Committee (1978) proposed the creation of Nyaya Panchayats. Who was recommended to preside over them?
(1) The Sarpanch of the village
(2) The District Collector
(3) The oldest member of the Gram Sabha
(4) A qualified judge
(5) Question not attempted

92. Read the following statements regarding local financial powers:
Statement I: Gram Panchayats have absolute constitutional authority to levy any tax they deem fit without state intervention.
Statement II: The state legislature authorizes a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate certain taxes, duties, and tolls.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

93. A District Planning Committee is constitutionally mandated to:
(1) Execute large infrastructural projects directly bypassing the local bodies.
(2) Conduct a comprehensive audit of the State Finance Commission's records.
(3) Consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district.
(4) Completely replace the Zila Parishad in rural development execution tasks.
(5) Question not attempted

94. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the rotation of reserved seats for women in Panchayats:

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district.
III. The DPC prepares a draft development plan independently without considering the plans made by Panchayats and Municipalities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

50. In the context of the challenges faced by local self-government, what does the term 'Functionaries' primarily refer to?
(1) The bureaucratic staff and technical personnel placed at the disposal of local bodies.
(2) The group of elected ward members and the village sarpanch.
(3) The total financial resources allocated annually to the bodies.
(4) The various subjects listed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules.
(5) Question not attempted

51. The introduction of the Community Development Programme in 1952 was the primary reason for the subsequent formation of which committee to review its working?
(1) LM Singhvi Committee
(2) Ashok Mehta Committee
(3) Balwantrai Mehta Committee
(4) GVK Rao Committee
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following recommendations regarding political parties in Panchayati Raj:
I. Political parties should be banned from participating in Panchayat elections.
II. Political parties should participate openly in Panchayat elections.
III. Elections should be fought on non-party lines at the village level.
IV. The Ashok Mehta Committee was a strong advocate of open political party participation.
Which of the above statement(s) correctly reflects the Ashok Mehta Committee's stance?
(1) I and III
(2) II and IV
(3) I, III, and IV
(4) II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

53. All of the following are features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act EXCEPT:
(1) Constitution of Gram Sabha at the village level.
(2) Mandatory elections within 6 months if a Panchayat is dissolved.
(3) A separate constitutional provision for a State Planning Board.
(4) Setting the minimum age for contesting elections to Panchayats at 21 years.
(5) Question not attempted

54. Match List-I (Panchayati Raj Tiers) with List-II (Elected Head):
List-I: (Panchayati Raj Tiers)
A. Gram Panchayat
B. Panchayat Samiti
C. Zila Parishad
D. Gram Sabha
List-II: (Elected Head)
i. Pradhan
ii. Zila Pramukh
iii. Sarpanch
iv. No elected head (Body of voters)
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

55. What is the most appropriate description of the primary significance of the Gram Sabha in the Panchayati Raj system?
(1) It acts as the judicial branch of the village.
(2) It replaces the bureaucratic functions of the Block Development Officer.
(3) It is a temporary committee formed for election purposes.
(4) It serves as the foundation of decentralized participatory democracy.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Panchayati Raj Institutions:
(1) The reservation applies only to the Gram Panchayat level and not to the higher tiers.
(2) Seats are reserved in proportion to their

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(5) Question not attempted

70. Match List-I (Key Concept/Term) with List-II (Associated Context):
List-I: (Key Concept/Term)
A. Democratic Decentralization
B. 3Fs Challenge
C. Direct Democracy
D. Transitional Area
List-II: (Associated Context)
i. Balwantrai Mehta Committee
ii. Gram Sabha
iii. Nagar Panchayat
iv. Funds, Functions, Functionaries
(1) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

71. Consider the following systemic features of Panchayati Raj:
I. Constitution of Gram Sabha.
II. Direct elections to all seats at all tiers.
III. 33% reservation for women.
IV. Constitution of State Election Commission.
V. Constitution of State Finance Commission.
Which of the above statement(s) was made mandatory by the 73rd Amendment Act?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

72. In which year did the Balwantrai Mehta Committee submit its report outlining the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation'?
(1) 1957
(2) 1952
(3) 1978
(4) 1992
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following was NOT recommended by the Ashok Mehta Committee?
(1) Nyaya Panchayats should be kept as separate bodies from development Panchayats.
(2) The State government should not supersede Panchayati Raj institutions.
(3) The Gram Sabha should be abolished entirely as an institution.
(4) A minister for Panchayati Raj should be appointed in the state council of ministers.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Identify the correct statement regarding the tenure of Panchayats under the 73rd Amendment:
(1) If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections must be held within six months of its dissolution.
(2) A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution enjoys a full term of five years.
(3) The term of a Panchayat can be extended by the Governor for up to one year during normal times.
(4) Elections for a new Panchayat can be delayed up to one year after the expiration of its term.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Read the following statements regarding the reservation of offices of chairpersons in Panchayats:
Statement I: The offices of the chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the SCs and STs in proportion to their population.
Statement II: The state legislature is not authorized to reserve chairperson offices for backward classes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

76. In the context of a Gram Sabha meeting, if the required quorum is not met, what is the standard procedural application?
(1) The Sarpanch takes unilateral decisions on all agenda items.
(2) The meeting is immediately adjourned to a later time or date.
(3) The Block Development Officer dissolves the Gram Panchayat.
(4) The agenda is transferred to the Zila Parishad for approval.
(5) Question not attempted

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(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

63. Consider the following powers usually vested in a Municipal Commissioner:
I. Execution of all acts required by the municipal laws.
II. Presiding over the meetings of the Municipal Corporation.
III. Disbursing funds as per the approved municipal budget.
Which of the above statement(s) represents the true executive powers of the Municipal Commissioner?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which Constitutional Article specifically lists the 18 functional items that may be devolved to Municipalities (Twelfth Schedule)?
(1) Article 243G
(2) Article 243W
(3) Article 243Q
(4) Article 243ZD
(5) Question not attempted

65. When preparing the draft development plan, the District Planning Committee must explicitly consider all of the following EXCEPT:
(1) Matters of common interest between Panchayats and Municipalities.
(2) The overall geopolitical defense strategy of the state border.
(3) Spatial planning and sharing of water and other physical resources.
(4) The extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the concept of "Devolution of 3Fs" in local self-government:
(1) Amendments automatically executed complete 3Fs transfer in all states.
(2) It stands for Funds, Functions, and Functionaries for local governance.
(3) It implies giving local bodies the resources, duties, and personnel required.
(4) The lack of adequate 3Fs devolution is a major challenge for local institutions.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Consider the following challenges cited in the functioning of local self-government in India:
I. Irregular elections in some states prior to the 73rd/74th amendments.
II. Inadequate mobilization of internal financial resources.
III. Reluctance of state governments to devolve powers.
IV. Interference by local Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs).
Which of the above statement(s) reflects the major enduring challenges of local bodies?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

68. Read the following statements regarding local self-government:
Statement I: The State Legislature may endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government.
Statement II: The 73rd Amendment makes it mandatory for the State Legislature to devolve all 29 subjects in the Eleventh Schedule to the Panchayats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following bodies is the odd one out as it is NOT a constitutional body created under the 73rd or 74th Amendments?
(1) State Finance Commission
(2) State Election Commission
(3) State Planning Board
(4) District Planning Committee

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ANSWERS

1. (2) National Extension Service and Community Development Programme
The Balwantrai Mehta Committee was appointed by the Government of India in January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service. The committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of democratic decentralization, which finally came to be known as Panchayati Raj.

2. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
The Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommended a three-tier Panchayati Raj system, while the Ashok Mehta Committee suggested a two-tier model. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural areas. Similarly, the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act granted constitutional status and a framework for Urban Local Bodies, ensuring structured local governance across India.

3. (1) I and II only
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced Part IX to the Constitution, providing a formal structure for rural local governance. It mandates a fixed five-year term for Panchayats at all levels. While reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is compulsory, the provision for reserving seats for Backward Classes remains a voluntary power exercised by state legislatures.

4. (4) Ashok Mehta recommended official participation of political parties at all levels of Panchayat elections.
The Ashok Mehta Committee, formed in 1977, significantly deviated from previous models by recommending the official participation of political parties at all levels of Panchayat elections. This was intended to bring transparency and organized competition. In contrast, the Balwantrai Mehta Committee focused on a three-tier system of democratic decentralization primarily driven by local community leaders.

5. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Ashok Mehta Committee recommended replacing the existing three-tier Panchayati Raj system with a two-tier model consisting of Zila Parishads at the district level and Mandal Panchayats. The committee believed that the Zila Parishad should be the executive body responsible for planning at the district level, given its administrative capacity and better resource management potential.

6. (2) It guarantees a minimum of 50 percent reservation for women in all Panchayats.
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandates that not less than one-third of the total number of seats in Panchayats must be reserved for women. Although some states have voluntarily increased this quota to fifty percent, the constitutional minimum remains thirty-three percent. Other provisions include establishing State Election and Finance Commissions to ensure regular elections and fiscal devolution.

7. (2) I, II, and IV only
Compulsory provisions of the 73rd Amendment include the organization of Gram Sabhas and direct elections for all seats in Panchayats at various levels. It also mandates seat reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on population. However, granting specific financial powers to levy taxes or collect tolls remains a discretionary provision left to state legislatures.

8. (1) Panchayat Samiti - Intermediate level
The three-tier Panchayati Raj system established under the 73rd Amendment consists of the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti at the intermediate or block level, and the Zila Parishad at the district level. Each tier has specific roles in local governance, ensuring that developmental activities and administration reach every corner of rural India.

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77. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the State Finance Commission (SFC)?
(1) It is established under the mandatory provisions of Article 243-I.
(2) Its primary role is ensuring the fiscal viability of local bodies.
(3) Its recommendations are binding and cannot be rejected by State Governments.
(4) The Governor causes its report to be laid before the State Legislature.
(5) Question not attempted

78. The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the:
(1) Chief Election Commissioner of India
(2) Chief Justice of the State High Court
(3) President of India
(4) Governor of the State
(5) Question not attempted

79. What is the most appropriate description of the primary purpose of adding the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution?
(1) Specifying functional items for Panchayat decision-making and implementation.
(2) To list the specific states where Panchayati Raj is strictly prohibited by law.
(3) To outline the specific taxes that the central government can levy on villages.
(4) To provide a framework for the delimitation of parliamentary constituencies.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Identify the correct pair matching the type of urban area and its defining criteria under the 74th Amendment Act:
(1) Transitional area - High percentage of agricultural employment
(2) Larger urban area - Constitutes a Municipal Corporation
(3) Smaller urban area - Constitutes a Nagar Panchayat
(4) Industrial township - Governed directly by a Gram Panchayat
(5) Question not attempted

81. In most municipal corporations in India, the Municipal Commissioner is typically:
(1) Directly elected by the citizens of the city.
(2) An administrative officer appointed by the State Government.
(3) Elected by the ward councillors from among themselves.
(4) Nominated by the Chief Minister without any administrative background.
(5) Question not attempted

82. Which of the following is the most direct cause of poor internal revenue generation by Urban Local Bodies?
(1) Inefficient tax administration and political reluctance to raise local taxes.
(2) High levels of devolution regarding Central Finance Commission grants.
(3) The presence of a constitutional cap on property tax rates in states.
(4) The complete abolition of the State Finance Commission by the Governor.
(5) Question not attempted

83. How are 'Wards Committees' defined under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act?
(1) Committees formed for the delimitation of electoral wards in cities.
(2) Advisory bodies comprised only of non-governmental organizations.
(3) Committees for wards in Municipalities with three lakh or more people.
(4) Committees set up to oversee the State Election Commission functions.
(5) Question not attempted

84. Read the following statements regarding the District Planning Committee (DPC):
Statement I: Exactly half of the members of a DPC are nominated by the Governor.
Statement II: The DPC integrates the plans prepared by both rural and urban local bodies in the district.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

85. Which of the following is generally an incorrect statement regarding the functions of a Mayor in an Indian Municipal Corporation?
(1) The Mayor acts as the symbolic first citizen

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population to the total population in the Panchayat area.
(3) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved for SCs/STs are reserved for women belonging to these categories.
(4) The offices of the chairpersons at all levels are also reserved for SCs and STs in proportion to their population.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Consider the following areas that the State Finance Commission (SFC) must review:
I. Distribution of net proceeds of taxes between State and Panchayats.
II. Determination of taxes, duties, tolls, and fees assigned to Panchayats.
III. Grants-in-aid to Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State.
IV. Measures needed to improve the financial position of the Panchayats.
V. Direct allocation of Union budget funds to Gram Panchayats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the SFC's constitutional mandate?
(1) I, II, III, and IV
(2) I, III, IV, and V
(3) II, III, IV, and V
(4) I, II, III, and V
(5) Question not attempted

58. Read the following statement regarding the State Election Commission:
"The conditions of service and tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner shall be such as the Governor may by rule determine."
Which of the following constitutional safeguards protects the independence of the State Election Commissioner?
(1) They shall not be removed from office except in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.
(2) They are strictly ineligible for reappointment to any second term in the same capacity.
(3) Their entire salary and allowances are charged directly on the Consolidated Fund of India.
(4) They are granted absolute immunity from any judicial proceedings during their active term.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Which Article of the Indian Constitution grants powers, authority, and responsibilities to Panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice?
(1) Article 243A
(2) Article 243K
(3) Article 243W
(4) Article 243G
(5) Question not attempted

60. The 74th Amendment Act mandated the creation of the District Planning Committee. What was the intended effect of this mandate on urban and rural planning?
(1) To separate rural and urban planning completely at the state level.
(2) Integrating and consolidating plans from both Panchayats and Municipalities.
(3) To transfer planning powers from the state to the central government.
(4) To allow the private sector to lead all local urban planning initiatives.
(5) Question not attempted

61. As a general concept under the types of Urban Local Bodies, a Municipal Corporation is established for:
(1) Small areas transitioning from rural to urban status.
(2) Smaller urban areas with moderate population density.
(3) Large urban areas with a significant population.
(4) Notified industrial areas designated by the Governor.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Match List-I (Urban Local Body Concept) with List-II (Description):
List-I: (Urban Local Body Concept)
A. Wards Committee
B. Cantonment Board
C. Port Trust
D. Town Area Committee
List-II: (Description)
i. Established in municipalities with a population of three lakhs or more
ii. Established for municipal administration of civilian population in military areas
iii. Created for managing and protecting ports
iv. A semi-municipal authority for small towns

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(1) The 73rd Amendment mandates that reserved seats for women shall be allotted by rotation to different constituencies.
(2) State legislatures formulate the specific rules for the rotation of seats.
(3) The rotation policy ensures that the same constituency is not permanently reserved for women.
(4) The Constitution prohibits the rotation of seats reserved for SC/ST women.
(5) Question not attempted

95. What is a significant consequence of state governments establishing "parallel bodies" (like parastatal agencies) for local development?
(1) It undermines the functions and constitutional authority of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(2) It significantly strengthens the financial autonomy of local self-government bodies.
(3) It ensures the direct implementation of all State Finance Commission recommendations.
(4) It eliminates the necessity for maintaining independent State Election Commissions.
(5) Question not attempted

96. Which of the following is the most appropriate solution to address the challenge of inadequate 'functionaries' in local bodies?
(1) Abolishing the local bodies and returning power to the District Collector.
(2) Establishing a dedicated local government cadre and building capacity of existing staff.
(3) Outsourcing all municipal functions to international non-governmental organizations.
(4) Removing technical requirements from local infrastructure projects.
(5) Question not attempted

97. The Twelfth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains how many functional items for Urban Local Bodies?
(1) 15
(2) 18
(3) 24
(4) 29
(5) Question not attempted

98. Identify the correct pair regarding the submission of the State Finance Commission's report:
(1) Submitted to - The Governor of the State
(2) Submitted to - The State Legislature directly
(3) Submitted to - The President of India
(4) Submitted to - The Central Finance Commission
(5) Question not attempted

99. All of the following committees are historically associated with the evolution of Panchayati Raj in India EXCEPT the:
(1) Balwantrai Mehta Committee
(2) Ashok Mehta Committee
(3) Swaran Singh Committee
(4) L.M. Singhvi Committee
(5) Question not attempted

100. The ultimate vision of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments was to transform local bodies from being mere administrative agencies of the state into:
(1) Independent sovereign republics.
(2) Purely judicial councils.
(3) Private corporate entities.
(4) Institutions of self-government.
(5) Question not attempted

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(4) I, II, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

43. Find the odd one out among the following functions, as it belongs to the Twelfth Schedule rather than the Eleventh Schedule:
(1) Implementation of specialized poverty alleviation programmes.
(2) Facilitation of adult and non-formal education services.
(3) Management of rural markets and traditional village fairs.
(4) Burials and burial grounds, cremations and cremation grounds.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India often lack true financial autonomy.
Reason (R): ULBs are heavily dependent on state government grants and have limited independent taxation powers.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Read the following statements regarding Nagar Panchayats:
Statement I: A Nagar Panchayat is constituted for a transitional area, which is an area in transition from a rural to an urban area.
Statement II: The criteria for defining a transitional area include population, density, revenue generated, and percentage of non-agricultural employment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
(3) Both statements are correct.
(4) Both statements are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

46. Match List-I (Urban Body Functionary) with List-II (Role/Description):
List-I: (Urban Body Functionary)
A. Mayor
B. Municipal Commissioner
C. Chairperson
D. District Magistrate
List-II: (Role/Description)
i. Chief Executive of a Municipal Corporation
ii. Political head of a Municipal Corporation
iii. Ex-officio member in planning committees (often)
iv. Political head of a Municipal Council
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

47. Consider the following stages in decentralized planning:
I. Preparation of plan by Zila Parishad
II. Preparation of plan by Gram Panchayat
III. Consolidation of plans by District Planning Committee
IV. Preparation of plan by Panchayat Samiti
Which of the following represents the correct sequence of planning from the village level to the district level?
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, I, IV, III
(4) III, I, IV, II
(5) Question not attempted

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48. Identify the correct pair matching the Urban Local Body with its demographic target area as per typical state municipal acts:
(1) Municipal Corporation - Smaller urban areas
(2) Nagar Panchayat - Transitional areas
(3) Municipal Council - Transitional areas
(4) Cantonment Board - Larger urban areas
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements about the District Planning Committee (DPC):
I. At least four-fifths of the members of a DPC should be elected by the elected members of the district panchayat and municipalities.
II. The representation of members in DPC must be in proportion to the ratio between the rural and urban populations in the

9. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Article 243A of the Constitution defines the powers and functions of the Gram Sabha at the village level. Article 243K provides for the constitution of a State Election Commission to oversee elections. Article 243I mandates a State Finance Commission for financial review, while Article 243D details the mandatory reservation of seats for various categories in Panchayats.

10. (2) III, I, II
The hierarchical structure of the Panchayati Raj system begins with the Gram Panchayat at the village level, serving the smallest constituency. Above it sits the Panchayat Samiti, which functions at the intermediate or block level to coordinate local plans. Finally, the Zila Parishad operates at the district level, overseeing the overall developmental efforts of the entire region.

11. (4) A body of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village within the Panchayat area.
According to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, a Gram Sabha is defined as a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of the Panchayat at the village level. It serves as the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system, embodying the principle of direct democracy and local participation.

12. (2) III and V
The Gram Sabha plays a crucial role in identifying beneficiaries for poverty alleviation programs and approving local development projects. However, it does not possess the authority to appoint the State Election Commissioner, which is a gubernatorial power. Furthermore, auditing the State Finance Commission is not a function of the Gram Sabha, as its oversight is limited to village-level administration.

13. (3) Backward Classes
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act makes it mandatory to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. It also mandates that at least one-third of seats be reserved for women. However, providing reservation for Backward Classes is a discretionary power given to state legislatures, meaning it is not a compulsory constitutional requirement.

14. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 73rd Amendment Act introduced mandatory reservation of no less than one-third of total seats for women in all Panchayati Raj Institutions. This landmark provision was designed specifically to ensure the political empowerment of women at the grassroots level. By increasing their participation in decision-making processes, the Act aims to foster gender equality and responsive governance in rural areas.

15. (1) Five years
Under Article 243I of the Indian Constitution, the Governor of a state is required to constitute a State Finance Commission at the expiration of every five years. This commission reviews the financial position of both Panchayats and Municipalities. It makes recommendations regarding the distribution of tax proceeds between the state and local bodies to ensure fiscal sustainability.

16. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The State Election Commission is responsible for conducting and supervising elections to local bodies. The State Finance Commission recommends the devolution of taxes and grants from the state to local governments. The District Planning Committee consolidates plans from rural and urban areas. Finally, the Gram Sabha is the foundational body that ensures direct democratic participation in the village.

17. (2) Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act categorizes Urban Local Bodies based on the size and nature of the area. A Nagar Panchayat is constituted for transitional areas moving from rural to urban status. A Municipal Council is established for smaller urban areas. Large urban areas are governed by a Municipal Corporation, reflecting the increasing complexity and scale of city administration.

18. (1) 29
The Eleventh Schedule, added to the Constitution by the 73rd Amendment Act, contains twenty-nine functional items. These items represent the subjects over which Panchayats have been granted powers and responsibilities. They include

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agriculture, land improvement, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, and rural housing, enabling these institutions to function as effective units of self-government for rural economic and social development.

19. (3) I and III only
The Eleventh Schedule specifically includes agriculture and agricultural extension as core functional areas for Panchayati Raj Institutions. It also lists the management and development of minor forest produce. However, fire services are categorized under the Twelfth Schedule, as they are primarily an urban responsibility managed by municipalities rather than rural panchayats, which focus on rural developmental activities.

20. (4) Slum improvement and upgradation
Land improvement, public health, and animal husbandry are all critical subjects listed under the Eleventh Schedule for rural governance. These areas are vital for the sustainability of village economies and community well-being. In contrast, slum improvement and upgradation are urban-centric functions explicitly listed in the Twelfth Schedule, falling under the jurisdiction of Municipalities rather than Panchayats.

21. (3) 1 June 1993
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, which provides a constitutional framework for municipalities, was enacted in 1992. It officially came into force on June 1, 1993. This Act granted constitutional status to urban local bodies, ensuring they function as effective institutions of self-government through regular elections, financial devolution, and the performance of specific urban planning and development functions.

22. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Transitional areas between rural and urban settings are managed by Nagar Panchayats. Smaller urban areas are governed by Municipal Councils, while large urban centers fall under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporations. Industrial townships may be governed by specific Industrial Establishment Authorities, excluding them from certain municipal provisions to focus on the industrial and administrative needs of the area.

23. (2) I, II, and IV only
The 74th Amendment Act added Part IXA and the Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution, identifying eighteen functional items for municipalities. It also mandates the creation of Wards Committees in municipalities with a population of three lakhs or more. While it structures urban governance, cantonment boards remain under central legislation, as they are governed by the Ministry of Defence.

24. (3) Both statements are correct.
In the structure of a Municipal Corporation, the Mayor serves as the political head and the symbolic first citizen of the city. The Municipal Commissioner, usually an administrative officer appointed by the state government, acts as the chief executive authority responsible for implementing decisions. This separation of powers ensures that political leadership is balanced by professional administrative execution in cities.

25. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 74th Amendment Act mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee in every state at the district level. This body is crucial for holistic development because it is responsible for consolidating the various development plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities within the district. This ensures a unified approach to spatial planning and resource allocation for the region.

26. (1) Article 243ZD
Article 243ZD of the Indian Constitution provides for the constitution of a District Planning Committee in every state. The committee's primary mandate is to consolidate the plans prepared by both rural and urban local bodies and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. This article ensures integrated planning for both rural and urban sectors.

27. (1) I, II, and IV
The Twelfth Schedule includes urban planning, planning for economic and social development, and the registration of vital statistics such as births and deaths. These are urban-centric functions managed by Municipalities. Conversely, non-conventional energy sources and cottage industries are primarily listed in the

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Eleventh Schedule, as they are central to rural development and the village-level economy under Panchayati Raj.

28. (2) Devolution of 3Fs is complete and uniform across all Indian states.
Local self-governments in India face significant challenges, including an over-dependence on state grants and the creation of parallel bodies by state governments. However, the claim that the devolution of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries is complete and uniform is incorrect. In reality, there is a wide disparity among states, with many local bodies still struggling for meaningful autonomy and resources.

29. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The Eleventh Schedule lists twenty-nine subjects for Panchayats, while the Twelfth Schedule contains eighteen functional items for Municipalities. Part IX of the Constitution provides the legal framework for Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural areas. Part IXA provides the same for urban local bodies, ensuring that both rural and urban governance are constitutionally protected and structured across India.

30. (2) II, III, IV, I
The process of decentralized planning begins with the preparation of plans at the Gram Panchayat level. These are then reviewed and integrated by the Panchayat Samiti at the block level. The Zila Parishad further consolidates these into a district-wide rural plan. Finally, the District Planning Committee integrates these rural plans with urban plans to create a comprehensive development strategy.

31. (1) Inability to effectively execute transferred subjects and schemes.
A lack of devolved functionaries means that Panchayati Raj Institutions do not have the necessary bureaucratic staff or technical experts under their direct control. This results in an inability to effectively execute the subjects and schemes transferred to them. Without human resources, the constitutional powers granted to these local bodies remain purely theoretical, hindering actual grassroots development and administration.

32. (3) I and III only
The Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommended a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj consisting of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad. It also suggested that the District Collector should serve as the chairman of the Zila Parishad to ensure administrative coordination. However, the committee proposed indirect elections for the Zila Parishad rather than the direct election method.

33. (2) Establishing a three-tier system for representation.
The Ashok Mehta Committee made several recommendations to revitalize the Panchayati Raj system, including constitutional recognition, participation of political parties, and the establishment of separate Nyaya Panchayats. Significantly, they proposed a two-tier model instead of the three-tier system suggested by the Balwantrai Mehta Committee. This change aimed at making the district the primary unit for planning and administration.

34. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Balwantrai Mehta Committee is credited with coining the term 'Democratic Decentralization' to describe its proposed three-tier system. The committee's primary objective was to create a framework where local communities would have both the administrative authority and financial autonomy to manage their own affairs. This approach was intended to foster active participation in the nation's developmental and democratic processes.

35. (3) Providing reservation for Backward Classes in Panchayats.
Certain provisions of the 73rd Amendment are mandatory, such as establishing State Election and Finance Commissions and holding regular elections. However, some provisions are voluntary, leaving the decision to the state legislatures. Providing reservation for Backward Classes in Panchayats is one such discretionary provision, allowing states to adapt the reservation policy to their specific socio-political and demographic contexts.

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structure, powers, and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions within the state.

89. (3) Issuing direct transfer orders for the Municipal Commissioner.
The Mayor's role is primarily political and ceremonial, involving leading debates and representing the city at official functions. They can propose welfare resolutions for the council to consider. However, the power to issue direct transfer orders for the Municipal Commissioner is not a discretionary power of the Mayor; such administrative personnel decisions are typically handled by the state government.

90. (1) Part IXA - Municipalities
Part IX of the Indian Constitution, added by the 73rd Amendment, contains the provisions relating to Panchayats. Part IXA, added by the 74th Amendment, contains the provisions relating to Municipalities. These parts provide the constitutional foundation for local self-government in India, ensuring that both rural and urban institutions have a clear legal status, regular elections, and defined functional domains.

91. (4) A qualified judge
The Ashok Mehta Committee recommended the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats as separate judicial bodies to handle local disputes, keeping them distinct from the development-oriented Panchayats. To ensure the impartiality and legal competence of these bodies, the committee recommended that they should be presided over by a qualified judge, rather than by elected village leaders or administrative officials.

92. (2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
Panchayats do not have absolute constitutional authority to levy any taxes at their own discretion. Instead, Article 243H specifies that the state legislature must pass laws to authorize a Panchayat to levy, collect, and appropriate specific taxes, duties, tolls, and fees. This ensures that the financial powers of local bodies are exercised within a framework established by the state.

93. (3) Consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district.
The constitutional mandate of a District Planning Committee is to serve as a bridge between various local government units. It is specifically required to consolidate the development plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities within the district. By doing so, the committee creates a draft development plan for the entire district, ensuring that rural and urban development goals are harmonized.

94. (4) The Constitution prohibits the rotation of seats reserved for SC/ST women.
The 73rd Amendment mandates that seats reserved for women, including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, shall be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat. This policy prevents the permanent reservation of any single seat for one category. Each state legislature is responsible for framing the specific rules that govern how this rotation process is implemented.

95. (1) It undermines the functions and constitutional authority of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
When state governments create parallel bodies or parastatal agencies to handle functions like water supply or housing, they often bypass the elected local governments. This practice significantly undermines the authority and functional relevance of Panchayati Raj Institutions. It leads to a fragmentation of responsibility and prevents local bodies from becoming the effective "institutions of self-government" envisioned by the constitutional amendments.

96. (2) Establishing a dedicated local government cadre and building capacity of existing staff.
To address the lack of adequate 'functionaries' in local bodies, it is essential to establish a dedicated local government service cadre. This would provide local institutions with their own specialized administrative and technical staff. Additionally, continuous capacity building and training for both elected representatives and appointed officials are necessary to ensure they have the skills to manage complex development projects.

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45. (3) Both statements are correct.
A Nagar Panchayat is a specific type of Urban Local Body constituted for transitional areas that are in the process of moving from a rural to an urban state. The determination of whether an area is transitional depends on various factors such as the total population, population density, the amount of revenue generated locally, and the percentage of residents engaged in non-agricultural employment.

46. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
In large cities, the Mayor serves as the political head of the Municipal Corporation, while the Municipal Commissioner is the chief executive officer. For smaller urban areas, the political head of the Municipal Council is known as the Chairperson. The District Magistrate often serves as an ex-officio member or plays a coordinating role in various district-level planning and administrative committees.

47. (1) II, IV, I, III
Decentralized planning follows a bottom-up approach starting with the Gram Panchayat at the village level. These plans are then integrated by the Panchayat Samiti at the intermediate level. Subsequently, the Zila Parishad prepares a consolidated plan for the entire rural district. Finally, the District Planning Committee harmonizes these rural plans with urban municipality plans to form a comprehensive district development plan.

48. (2) Nagar Panchayat - Transitional areas
The 74th Amendment Act identifies Nagar Panchayats as the governing bodies for transitional areas. Municipal Corporations are meant for large urban areas with high populations, while Municipal Councils are established for smaller urban areas. Cantonment Boards are specialized bodies for military areas and are governed by central legislation, rather than the general municipal laws applicable to civilian urban centers.

49. (1) I and II only
The Constitution mandates that at least four-fifths of the members of a District Planning Committee must be elected by and from the elected members of the district's Panchayats and Municipalities. Furthermore, the representation of these members must be in proportion to the ratio between the rural and urban populations, ensuring that both sectors have a fair voice in planning.

50. (1) The bureaucratic staff and technical personnel placed at the disposal of local bodies.
In the context of local self-government and the "3Fs" framework, the term 'Functionaries' specifically refers to the administrative, technical, and bureaucratic personnel who are placed at the disposal of local bodies. For effective governance, it is not enough to transfer powers and funds; local bodies also require skilled human resources to implement projects and manage day-to-day administrative tasks.

51. (3) Balwantrai Mehta Committee
The Community Development Programme was launched in 1952 to promote holistic development in rural areas. However, its performance fell short of expectations, leading the government to appoint the Balwantrai Mehta Committee in 1957. The committee was tasked with examining the programme's working and recommending measures for better community participation, which eventually led to the Panchayati Raj system.

52. (2) II and IV
The Ashok Mehta Committee strongly advocated for the open and official participation of political parties in all levels of Panchayat elections. This was a significant departure from previous views that favored non-partisan local elections. The committee believed that political party involvement would bring more clarity, accountability, and organized mobilization to local governance, helping to revitalize the struggling Panchayati Raj Institutions.

53. (3) A separate constitutional provision for a State Planning Board.
The 73rd Amendment Act introduced features like the mandatory constitution of Gram Sabhas, regular elections within six months of dissolution, and a minimum age of twenty-one for contesting elections. While the Act mandates State Finance and Election Commissions, it does not contain a specific constitutional provision for a State Planning Board, which is generally established through state executive or legislative action.

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constitution of Gram Sabhas, direct elections for all seats at all tiers, and a minimum of thirty-three percent reservation for women. Additionally, every state must establish a State Election Commission and a State Finance Commission to oversee the democratic and fiscal health of local bodies.

72. (1) 1957
The Balwantrai Mehta Committee was appointed in early 1957 to review the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service. After a thorough investigation, the committee submitted its influential report in November 1957. The report recommended a three-tier system of local self-government, which laid the foundation for the contemporary Panchayati Raj system in India through its plan for democratic decentralization.

73. (3) The Gram Sabha should be abolished entirely as an institution.
The Ashok Mehta Committee made several key recommendations, such as separating Nyaya Panchayats from development activities and preventing the arbitrary supersession of local bodies. They also suggested appointing a dedicated minister for Panchayati Raj at the state level. However, the committee did not recommend the complete abolition of the Gram Sabha, although it did propose a shift toward a two-tier system.

74. (1) If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections must be held within six months of its dissolution.
According to the 73rd Amendment, the tenure of a Panchayat is five years. If a Panchayat is dissolved prematurely, fresh elections must be conducted within a period of six months from the date of its dissolution. However, if the remaining term of the dissolved Panchayat is less than six months, it is not mandatory to hold elections for that short period.

75. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Constitution mandates the reservation of the offices of chairpersons in Panchayats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on their population ratio. While this is a compulsory provision, the 73rd Amendment also authorizes state legislatures to make additional provisions for the reservation of chairperson offices for Backward Classes. This means the state has the discretionary power to include other disadvantaged groups.

76. (2) The meeting is immediately adjourned to a later time or date.
A Gram Sabha meeting requires a minimum number of members, or a quorum, to be present for its proceedings to be valid. If the quorum is not met at the scheduled time, the standard procedure is to adjourn the meeting. It is then rescheduled for a later date or time, ensuring that major decisions are made with adequate representation from the village.

77. (3) Its recommendations are binding and cannot be rejected by State Governments.
The State Finance Commission is a mandatory body established under Article 243I to ensure the fiscal health of local governments. The Governor is required to present its report and recommendations to the state legislature. However, like the Central Finance Commission, the recommendations of the State Finance Commission are typically advisory in nature and are not legally binding on the state government.

78. (4) Governor of the State
The State Election Commissioner is the authority responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections to all local bodies. This official is appointed by the Governor of the state. This appointment process, combined with constitutional safeguards for tenure, is designed to ensure the independence of the election process from political interference.

79. (1) Specifying functional items for Panchayat decision-making and implementation.
The primary significance of the Eleventh Schedule is that it provides a detailed list of twenty-nine functional items over which Panchayats may be given authority. By identifying specific areas such as agriculture, health, and education, the schedule offers a framework for state legislatures to devolve powers, enabling Panchayats to effectively plan and implement social and economic development projects.

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with limited administrative requirements and specialized needs.

63. (2) I and III only
The Municipal Commissioner serves as the chief executive of a Municipal Corporation and is responsible for the implementation of all laws and decisions made by the corporation. They have the authority to disburse funds according to the approved budget and manage the administrative staff. However, they do not preside over meetings, as that is the political function performed by the Mayor.

64. (2) Article 243W
Article 243W of the Indian Constitution specifies the powers, authority, and responsibilities of Municipalities. It authorizes state legislatures to endow these bodies with the power to perform functions related to urban planning and development. This article is linked to the Twelfth Schedule, which explicitly lists the eighteen functional items over which Municipalities have jurisdiction and the mandate to act.

65. (2) The overall geopolitical defense strategy of the state border.
When preparing a draft development plan, the District Planning Committee is required to focus on matters of common interest between Panchayats and Municipalities. This includes spatial planning, sharing of water, and managing other physical and financial resources. However, high-level matters such as geopolitical defense strategies are strictly the purview of the central government and are not considered in local district planning.

66. (1) Amendments automatically executed complete 3Fs transfer in all states.
The devolution of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries is essential for the effective functioning of local bodies. However, the 73rd and 74th Amendments did not automatically execute a complete transfer of these elements. Instead, they provided a framework that allowed state legislatures to decide the extent of devolution. Consequently, many states have been slow or reluctant to fully transfer these powers.

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67. (4) I, II, III, and IV
Local self-government in India continues to face several enduring challenges, including historical issues with irregular elections and poor internal revenue generation. Furthermore, the reluctance of state governments to fully devolve powers and the frequent interference by local political figures like MLAs can undermine the autonomy of these institutions. Addressing these issues is vital for the long-term success of decentralized governance in India.

68. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Constitution allows state legislatures to endow local bodies with the powers necessary to function as institutions of self-government. However, the 73rd Amendment does not make it mandatory for states to devolve all twenty-nine subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule. The degree of devolution remains a discretionary matter for each state, leading to significant variations in the powers held by Panchayats.

69. (3) State Planning Board
The 73rd and 74th Amendments mandated the creation of specific constitutional bodies, including the State Finance Commission, State Election Commission, and the District Planning Committee. These bodies were established to ensure regular elections, fiscal devolution, and integrated planning. In contrast, State Planning Boards are generally non-constitutional bodies created by state governments through executive orders or separate state-level legislation for administrative purposes.

70. (1) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
The Balwantrai Mehta Committee introduced the concept of democratic decentralization. The "3Fs" represent the three core challenges for local bodies: Funds, Functions, and Functionaries. Direct democracy is best exemplified by the Gram Sabha in rural areas. Finally, the concept of a transitional area refers to those regions moving from rural to urban status, which are governed by a Nagar Panchayat.

71. (4) I, II, III, IV, and V
The 73rd Amendment Act introduced several mandatory provisions to ensure a uniform Panchayati Raj system. These include the

36. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Article 243D covers the reservation of seats in Panchayats, while Article 243T addresses reservation in Municipalities. Similarly, Article 243K deals with the conduct of elections to Panchayats through the State Election Commission. Article 243ZA provides the constitutional basis for elections to Municipalities, ensuring that the democratic process is consistently applied across both rural and urban local government bodies.

37. (1) Community Development Programme, Balwantrai Mehta Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee, 73rd Amendment
The evolution of local self-government in India began with the Community Development Programme in 1952. Its evaluation led to the appointment of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee in 1957. Later, the Ashok Mehta Committee in 1977 suggested major reforms. This long process of refinement eventually culminated in the landmark 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, which institutionalized Panchayati Raj.

38. (2) Direct democracy
The Gram Sabha is the most prominent example of direct democracy in the Indian political system. Unlike representative democracy where citizens elect officials to make decisions on their behalf, the Gram Sabha involves the direct participation of all registered voters in a village. This assembly allows every resident to have a voice in the planning and implementation of local development.

39. (2) I, II, and IV only
The State Finance Commission is tasked with determining the taxes, duties, and tolls that can be assigned to Panchayats. It also recommends the amount of grants-in-aid given to these bodies from the State's Consolidated Fund and proposes measures to improve their overall financial health. Auditing the accounts of local bodies is typically the responsibility of the state's audit department.

40. (1) Judge of a High Court
To ensure the independence and impartiality of the State Election Commission, the Constitution provides that the State Election Commissioner cannot be removed from office except in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of a High Court. This high threshold of security of tenure protects the commissioner from arbitrary removal by the executive or political leadership.

41. (3) Governor of the State
The Governor of a state is the constitutional authority responsible for appointing the Chairman and members of the State Finance Commission. This commission is constituted every five years to review the financial position of local government bodies. The Governor also ensures that the recommendations of the commission, along with an explanatory memorandum, are laid before the state legislature for consideration.

42. (1) I, II, III, and IV
The Eleventh Schedule includes subjects essential for rural infrastructure and social welfare, such as rural housing, providing safe drinking water, and the construction of roads, culverts, and bridges. It also covers rural electrification and the distribution of electricity. These functions empower Panchayats to improve the quality of life and support economic activities within the village communities they serve.

43. (4) Burials and burial grounds, cremations and cremation grounds.
Poverty alleviation, adult education, and the management of rural markets are all subjects included in the Eleventh Schedule, as they are fundamental to rural development. However, the management of burials, burial grounds, and cremations is a functional item listed under the Twelfth Schedule. This subject is primarily within the purview of Municipalities, which manage such public services in urban areas.

44. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Urban Local Bodies in India frequently face a lack of true financial autonomy because they remain heavily dependent on grants from the state and central governments. While they have some powers to levy taxes like property tax, these are often insufficient to cover their operational costs. This fiscal dependency limits their ability to plan and execute independent development projects for urban residents.

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80. (2) Larger urban area - Constitutes a Municipal Corporation
The 74th Amendment Act uses specific criteria like population and density to determine the type of urban local body required. A larger urban area, which typically has a high population and substantial revenue, is governed by a Municipal Corporation. In contrast, a transitional area is served by a Nagar Panchayat, and smaller urban areas are managed through a Municipal Council structure.

81. (2) An administrative officer appointed by the State Government.
In most Indian cities, the Municipal Commissioner is not an elected official but a career civil servant, often from the Indian Administrative Service, appointed by the State Government. This official acts as the chief executive of the Municipal Corporation, responsible for carrying out administrative tasks and ensuring that the decisions made by the elected council are implemented effectively and legally.

82. (1) Inefficient tax administration and political reluctance to raise local taxes.
Poor internal revenue generation in many Urban Local Bodies is primarily caused by inefficient tax administration and a widespread political reluctance to increase local taxes or fees. Although local bodies have the power to levy certain taxes, like property tax, they often fail to update tax rolls or collect them effectively, leading to a persistent dependence on state and central government grants.

83. (3) Committees for wards in Municipalities with three lakh or more people.
Wards Committees are decentralized units of urban governance mandated by the 74th Amendment for municipalities having a population of three lakhs or more. These committees consist of one or more wards within the municipality. Their creation is intended to bring the administration closer to the people and allow for more localized participation in addressing the specific issues of urban neighborhoods.

84. (2) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
The District Planning Committee plays a vital role in regional development by integrating the plans prepared by both rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities. However, the composition is not based on a simple half-nomination by the Governor. Instead, the Constitution requires that at least eighty percent of its members must be elected from among the elected representatives of the local bodies.

85. (3) The Mayor exercises absolute executive powers over all municipal staff.
In many Indian Municipal Corporations, the Mayor serves as the ceremonial head and the first citizen of the city, presiding over the meetings of the municipal council. While they have significant political influence, they generally do not exercise absolute executive powers over the municipal staff. That executive role is typically vested in the Municipal Commissioner, who manages the day-to-day administration.

86. (2) Cantonment Board
Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations are the three main types of Urban Local Bodies formally structured and granted constitutional status under the 74th Amendment Act. Cantonment Boards, however, are established for the administration of civilian populations in military areas and are governed by the Cantonments Act, a piece of central legislation managed by the Union Ministry of Defence.

87. (4) 12th Schedule and 11th Schedule
The management of slum improvement and upgradation is an urban function specifically listed as one of the eighteen items in the Twelfth Schedule for Municipalities. Conversely, rural housing is a developmental subject listed as one of the twenty-nine items in the Eleventh Schedule for Panchayats. These schedules clearly distinguish the functional responsibilities between urban and rural local government bodies.

88. (1) 1994
Following the passage of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992, all states were required to bring their local laws into conformity with the new constitutional provisions. In response, the state of Rajasthan enacted the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act in 1994. This legislation provided the specific legal framework for the

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54. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Each tier of the Panchayati Raj system has a designated head. The Gram Panchayat is headed by a Sarpanch, while the Panchayat Samiti is led by a Pradhan or Chairman. The Zila Parishad is headed by the Zila Pramukh or President. The Gram Sabha, being a general assembly of all voters, does not have a separate elected head in the same way.

55. (4) It serves as the foundation of decentralized participatory democracy.
The Gram Sabha is considered the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system because it represents the most direct form of participatory democracy. It allows every registered voter in a village to participate in the decision-making process, monitor the functioning of the Gram Panchayat, and ensure accountability. This involvement is essential for making local governance truly responsive to the needs of the community.

56. (1) The reservation applies only to the Gram Panchayat level and not to the higher tiers.
The reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is mandatory at all three levels of the Panchayati Raj system. These seats are reserved in proportion to their population in the respective area. Additionally, the 73rd Amendment provides for the reservation of the offices of chairpersons at all levels for these categories, based on population.

57. (1) I, II, III, and IV
The constitutional mandate of the State Finance Commission includes reviewing the distribution of tax proceeds between the state and panchayats. It also determines which taxes and fees can be assigned to local bodies and recommends grants-in-aid from the State's Consolidated Fund. Furthermore, it suggests various measures required to strengthen the overall financial position and fiscal health of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

58. (1) They shall not be removed from office except in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.
The independence of the State Election Commissioner is constitutionally protected to ensure that elections are conducted fairly and without political pressure. The Commissioner cannot be removed from office except through a process identical to that of a High Court Judge. Additionally, the conditions of service of the Commissioner cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment, further securing their autonomy.

59. (4) Article 243G
Article 243G of the Indian Constitution empowers the state legislatures to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. This specifically includes the responsibility to prepare and implement plans for economic development and social justice, including those related to the subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

60. (2) Integrating and consolidating plans from both Panchayats and Municipalities.
The mandate to create District Planning Committees under the 74th Amendment was intended to bridge the gap between rural and urban planning. By consolidating the plans prepared by both Panchayats and Municipalities, the DPC ensures a more integrated approach to regional development. This allows for better management of shared resources, such as water and infrastructure, across both rural and urban sectors.

61. (3) Large urban areas with a significant population.
A Municipal Corporation is the highest form of Urban Local Body in India, established for the administration of large urban areas characterized by a high population and significant revenue generation. These corporations are created through acts of the state legislature and are designed to handle the complex infrastructure and service delivery needs typical of major cities and metropolitan areas across the country.

62. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Wards Committees are established in municipalities with a population of three lakhs or more to enhance local participation. Cantonment Boards are created for the administration of civilian populations in military areas. Port Trusts are set up to manage and protect major ports, while Town Area Committees are semi-municipal authorities that govern smaller towns

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97. (2) 18
The Twelfth Schedule was added to the Indian Constitution by the 74th Amendment Act. It contains eighteen functional items that fall under the jurisdiction of Municipalities. These items include urban planning, regulation of land use, roads and bridges, water supply, and public health. This list serves as a guide for state legislatures when devolving powers to urban local bodies.

98. (1) Submitted to - The Governor of the State
The State Finance Commission is required to submit its report, containing recommendations on the financial position of local bodies and the distribution of tax revenues, to the Governor of the state. The Governor is then constitutionally responsible for causing the report, along with an explanatory memorandum on the action taken, to be laid before the State Legislature for its consideration.

99. (3) Swaran Singh Committee
Several committees, including the Balwantrai Mehta, Ashok Mehta, G.V.K. Rao, and L.M. Singhvi Committees, played crucial roles in the historical evolution of the Panchayati Raj system in India. In contrast, the Swaran Singh Committee was formed for a completely different purpose. It is famous for recommending the inclusion of Fundamental Duties into the Indian Constitution during the emergency period.

100. (4) Institutions of self-government.
The core vision behind the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments was to transform local bodies from being mere administrative agents of the state government into true institutions of self-government. This involves granting them constitutional status, ensuring regular democratic elections, and providing the necessary powers, funds, and staff to manage local affairs and implement development plans independently and effectively.

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(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

41. If the Governor of a state needs to appoint an acting chairman for the State Public Service Commission because the office falls vacant, under which circumstance does this acting chairman hold office?
(1) Until the President of India formally approves the appointment to the post on a permanent basis
(2) Until the State Legislature confirms the specific appointment within a mandatory period of 6 months
(3) Until a person appointed to the office of chairman enters upon the duties of the office
(4) Until the acting chairman completes a full term of 6 years
(5) Question not attempted

42. Consider the following statements regarding SPSC reports:
Statement I: The Governor places the annual report of the SPSC before both houses of the state legislature.
Statement II: A memorandum explaining the cases where the advice of the Commission was not accepted must also be presented with the report.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

43. Match the Bodies in List I with the Report submission authorities in List II:
List I: (Body)
A. UPSC
B. SPSC
C. JSPSC
D. Election Commission
List II: (Authority)
i. Governors of respective states
ii. President of India
iii. Governor of the state
iv. Not required to submit an annual constitutional report to the executive
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

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44. The provision allowing the appointment of an acting chairman for the Public Service Commissions was added by which Constitutional Amendment?
(1) 7th Amendment Act, 1956
(2) 15th Amendment Act, 1963
(3) 41st Amendment Act, 1976
(4) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(5) Question not attempted

45. What is the age of retirement for the members of a State Public Service Commission as compared to the members of the UPSC?
(1) SPSC members retire at 60, while UPSC members retire at 65
(2) SPSC members retire at 62, while UPSC members retire at 65
(3) Both SPSC and UPSC members retire at 65
(4) SPSC members retire at 65, while UPSC members retire at 62
(5) Question not attempted

46. Consider the following regarding the composition of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):
I. A chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
II. One member who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court.
III. One member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court.
IV. Three members appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of human rights, out of which at least one must be a woman.
V. Several ex-officio members including the Chairpersons of various National Commissions.
Which of the above combination(s) accurately

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(1) To advise the President on matters relating to the disqualification of members of Parliament
(2) To resolve disputes relating to the election of the President and Vice-President of India
(3) To grant recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them
(4) To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country
(5) Question not attempted

7. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Election Commission of India functions as an independent body.
Reason (R): The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners enjoy equal powers and receive equal salaries, allowances, and other perquisites.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. What is the primary cause for the Election Commission's implementation of the Model Code of Conduct during elections?
(1) To provide a level playing field and prevent the ruling party from misusing official machinery
(2) To implement specific restrictions on the fundamental rights of candidates to ensure peaceful polling
(3) To monitor and ensure that the election expenditure of political parties remains within the legal limit
(4) To mandate the formal disclosure of criminal antecedents and assets of all contesting candidates
(5) Question not attempted

9. Identify the odd one out among the following functions performed by constitutional bodies.
(1) Preparation of electoral rolls
(2) Registration of political parties
(3) Conducting elections to Panchayats and Municipalities
(4) Enforcing the Model Code of Conduct
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Election Commission:
I. Originally, the commission had only one Chief Election Commissioner.
II. It currently consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and two other Election Commissioners.
III. In case of a difference of opinion amongst the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners, the matter is decided by the Supreme Court.
Which of the above combinations is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

11. The Election Commission of India exercises supervisory control over elections to all of the following except:
(1) The Parliament
(2) State Legislatures
(3) The office of the President of India
(4) Urban Local Bodies and Panchayats
(5) Question not attempted

12. Identify the correct pair regarding the tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners.
(1) 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(2) 6 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(3) 5 years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier
(4) 6 years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier
(5) Question not attempted

13. Match the items in List I with the corresponding References in List II:
List I: (Items)
A. Registration of Parties
B. Disqualification of MPs
C. Election Symbols Order

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investigation agencies rather than solely relying on its own?
(1) The NHRC Act prohibits the Commission from having its own investigating staff.
(2) The NHRC does not possess the status of a civil court.
(3) To ensure wider jurisdiction and to manage the heavy volume of complaints effectively across the country.
(4) The Supreme Court mandated that NHRC must rely entirely on the CBI.
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following most appropriately describes the significance of the NHRC?
(1) It acts as a parallel judicial system binding on all state courts.
(2) It serves as a powerful moral authority and a watchdog for human rights violations by public servants.
(3) It has the final authority to dismiss public servants found guilty of human rights violations.
(4) It frames laws and bills regarding human rights for the Parliament to directly pass.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the NHRC as a civil court:
I. It can summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses.
II. It can issue commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents.
III. It can sentence an accused to imprisonment for contempt.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

56. The chairperson or a member of the NHRC can be removed from office by the President on the grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity only after an inquiry held by:
(1) The Supreme Court of India
(2) A committee of Parliament
(3) The Union Cabinet
(4) The Central Vigilance Commission
(5) Question not attempted

57. Consider the following statements regarding the NHRC and armed forces:
Statement I: The NHRC has limited jurisdiction over cases of human rights violations by members of the armed forces.
Statement II: In matters related to the armed forces, the NHRC may seek a report from the Central government and make its recommendations.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

58. Arrange the following steps involved in the handling of a complaint by the NHRC in the correct logical sequence:
I. Seeking a report from the concerned state government
II. Receipt of a formal complaint regarding human rights violation
III. Making recommendations to the government based on inquiry findings
IV. Conducting an inquiry by its own investigation team
Select the correct order:
(1) II, I, IV, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, IV, I, III
(4) IV, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

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59. Which of the following statements regarding the relationship between the NHRC and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC) is incorrect?
(1) The SHRC inquires into violations of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List and Concurrent List.
(2) If the NHRC is already inquiring into a matter, the SHRC does not inquire into that case.
(3) The NHRC can transfer a complaint to the concerned SHRC if it falls within the latter's

20. Article 315 of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of:
(1) An Election Commission for the Union and States
(2) A Finance Commission for the Union and States
(3) A Human Rights Commission for the Union and States
(4) A Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following statements regarding the composition of the UPSC is incorrect?
(1) The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the President.
(2) Nearly one-half of the members should be persons who have held office for at least ten years under the Government of India or a state government.
(3) The Constitution specifies the exact strength of the Commission to be ten members.
(4) The President determines the conditions of service of the chairman and other members.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Match the Articles in List I with the Descriptions in List II:
List I: (Articles)
A. Article 316
B. Article 317
C. Article 320
D. Article 323
List II: (Descriptions)
i. Removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission
ii. Functions of Public Service Commissions
iii. Reports of Public Service Commissions
iv. Appointment and term of office of members
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

23. Consider the following statements regarding the advisory role of the UPSC:
Statement I: The advice tendered by the UPSC on disciplinary matters is binding on the Government.
Statement II: If the Government deviates from the advice of the UPSC, it must lay a memorandum explaining the reasons before Parliament.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following best defines the primary role of the UPSC?
(1) Central recruiting agency tasked with conducting examinations for appointment to the services of the Union
(2) Central personnel agency handling classification of services, pay, and cadre management
(3) Administrative tribunal to settle service disputes of central government employees
(4) Policy-making body for administrative reforms in India
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following functions:
I. Conducting examinations for appointment to the services of the Union.
II. Advising on methods of recruitment to civil services.
III. Advising on disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India.
IV. Advising on claims for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained while serving under the Government.
V. Making reservations of appointments for backward classes.
Which of the above combination(s) represents the functions of the UPSC?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

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CHAPTER 10
Constitutional and Statutory Bodies

1. The Election Commission of India derives its authority for the superintendence, direction, and control of elections directly from which Article of the Constitution?
(1) Article 315
(2) Article 324
(3) Article 326
(4) Article 328
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which of the following statements regarding the independence of the Election Commission is incorrect?
(1) The Constitution has debarred retiring Election Commissioners from any further appointment by the government.
(2) The Chief Election Commissioner is provided with security of tenure.
(3) Conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner cannot be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.
(4) Any other Election Commissioner can only be removed on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment and removal of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC):
Statement I: The CEC is appointed by the President of India.
Statement II: The CEC can be removed from office in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match the Articles in List I with the Provisions in List II:
List I: (Articles)
A. Article 324
B. Article 325
C. Article 326
D. Article 329
List II: (Provisions)
i. Elections to the House of the People to be on the basis of adult suffrage
ii. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters
iii. Superintendence, direction and control of elections
iv. No person to be ineligible for inclusion in electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

5. The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) enforced by the Election Commission of India comes into operation at which of the following stages?
(1) Six months prior to the expiration of the term of the Lok Sabha or State Assembly
(2) On the date of the issuance of the official election notification by the President or Governor
(3) Immediately upon the announcement of the election schedule by the Election Commission
(4) On the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures
(5) Question not attempted

6. Which of the following is not a power or function of the Election Commission of India?

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while DoPT is the central personnel agency managing cadre and training.
(3) UPSC exclusively handles State Civil Services, while DoPT manages all categories of Central Services.
(4) UPSC manages post-retirement pension distribution, while DoPT formulates internal service rules and norms.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Match the Appointment/Removal types in List I with the corresponding Authorities in List II:
List I: (Process)
A. SPSC Appointment
B. UPSC Appointment
C. SPSC Removal
D. UPSC Removal
List II: (Authority)
i. President
ii. Governor
iii. President
iv. President
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

35. Identify the correct pair regarding the State Public Service Commission (SPSC):
(1) Appointment of members - By the President
(2) Removal of members - By the Governor
(3) Submission of annual report - To the Governor
(4) Retirement age of members - 65 years
(5) Question not attempted

36. In the context of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC), its establishment was notified on which date?
(1) 15th August 1947
(2) 20th August 1949
(3) 26th January 1950
(4) 1st November 1956
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of authorities involved in the removal of a member of a State Public Service Commission on grounds of misbehavior?
(1) Governor recommends → High Court inquires → President removes
(2) President refers → Supreme Court inquires → President removes
(3) State Legislature passes resolution → High Court inquires → Governor removes
(4) Governor refers → Supreme Court inquires → Governor removes
(5) Question not attempted

38. Which of the following statements regarding a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) is incorrect?
(1) It can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the concerned state legislatures.
(2) It is considered a constitutional body under Article 315.
(3) The chairman and members of a JSPSC are appointed by the President.
(4) A JSPSC presents its annual performance report to the governors of the respective states.
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following is an exception to the functions performed by a State Public Service Commission?
(1) Conducting examinations for appointment to state services
(2) Advising on disciplinary matters relating to civil servants under the state government
(3) Advising on the suitability of candidates for promotion in state services
(4) Classifying state civil services and fixing their pay scales
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following provisions safeguarding the independence of a State Public Service Commission:
I. The chairman or a member can be removed only by the President and not by the Governor.
II. Conditions of service cannot be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.
III. The expenses of the SPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.
IV. A member of the SPSC is eligible for appointment as the chairman of a Joint Public Service Commission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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26. Identify the odd one out concerning the services to which recruitment is conducted by the UPSC.
(1) State Civil Services
(2) All India Services
(3) Central Services Group A
(4) Central Services Group B
(5) Question not attempted

27. The President can exclude certain matters from the purview of the UPSC. However, the UPSC is NOT required to be consulted on which of the following?
(1) Principles to be followed in making promotions
(2) Suitability of candidates for transfer on deputation
(3) Claims for reimbursement of legal expenses incurred by a civil servant
(4) Selections for chairmanship of tribunals
(5) Question not attempted

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The entire expenses of the UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
Reason (R): This ensures that the expenses of the UPSC are not subject to the vote of Parliament, thereby maintaining its independence.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which of the following statements regarding the removal of the UPSC Chairman is correct?
(1) The Chairman can be removed by the President acting on the formal advice of the Council of Ministers.
(2) The Chairman can be removed through an impeachment motion passed by Parliament with a special majority.
(3) The Chairman can be removed by the President on the ground of misbehavior only after an inquiry by the Supreme Court.
(4) The Chairman can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India without an inquiry.
(5) Question not attempted

30. To whom does the Union Public Service Commission submit its annual report on its performance?
(1) The Prime Minister
(2) The Parliament
(3) The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(4) The President of India
(5) Question not attempted

31. Consider the following statements regarding the conditions of service of UPSC members:
I. A member of the UPSC is eligible for appointment as the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission.
II. A member of the UPSC is eligible for re-appointment to the same office for a second term.
III. A member holds office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years.
Which of the above combinations is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II, and III
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

32. What is the main cause for the UPSC being recognized as the "watchdog of the merit system" in India?
(1) It formulates the salaries and allowances of civil servants.
(2) It ensures fair and impartial recruitment based solely on capability and talent.
(3) It has the final authority over cadre allocation for successful candidates.
(4) It provides mandatory training to the selected civil servants.
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following choices most appropriately distinguishes the role of the UPSC from the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)?
(1) UPSC is responsible for specialized training, while DoPT handles the initial recruitment phases.
(2) UPSC is an advisory recruitment body,

reflects the current composition of the NHRC post-2019 amendment?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) I, II, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

47. The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body established under which legislation?
(1) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
(2) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
(3) The Human Rights Commission Act, 1999
(4) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Implementation Act, 1993
(5) Question not attempted

48. Which of the following is a limitation on the powers of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(1) It cannot intervene in any proceeding involving an allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
(2) It cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.
(3) It cannot visit any jail under the control of the State Government without the prior permission of the President.
(4) It cannot recommend the payment of compensation to the victims.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The functions of the NHRC are mainly recommendatory in nature.
Reason (R): It has no power to punish the violators of human rights, nor to award any relief including monetary relief to the victim directly.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Identify the odd one out among the bodies whose chairpersons serve as ex-officio members of the NHRC.
(1) Law Commission of India
(2) National Commission for Minorities
(3) National Commission for Women
(4) National Commission for Backward Classes
(5) Question not attempted

NODIA

51. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the committee that recommends the appointment of the chairperson and members of the NHRC?
(1) The committee is headed by the President of India.
(2) The Chief Justice of India is a permanent member of this committee.
(3) The Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha is a member of this committee.
(4) The committee does not include any union minister other than the Prime Minister.
(5) Question not attempted

52. Match the NHRC Divisions in List I with the Core Functions in List II:
List I: (NHRC Division)
A. Law Division
B. Investigation Division
C. Policy Research, Projects and Programmes Division
D. Training Division
List II: (Core Function)
i. Scrutinizes complaints and prepares cases for hearings
ii. Disseminates information and creates human rights awareness
iii. Undertakes independent on-the-spot inquiries
iv. Conducts studies and advises on human rights policies
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

53. What is the cause of the NHRC seeking the assistance of the central or state government

D. Electoral Roll preparation

List II: (References)

i. Section 29A of RPA 1951
ii. Article 103 of the Constitution
iii. 1968
iv. Article 324 of the Constitution

(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which body is responsible for appointing the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners?

(1) The Supreme Court of India
(2) The Parliament by simple majority
(3) The Union Cabinet
(4) The President of India
(5) Question not attempted

15. Which of the following best describes the advisory role of the Election Commission of India?

(1) It advises the Governor on matters relating to the disqualification of members of the State Legislature.
(2) It advises the High Courts on the legal and procedural aspects of individual election petitions.
(3) It advises the Finance Commission regarding the institutional mechanisms for state-level electoral funding.
(4) It advises political parties on the maintenance of internal democratic processes and structural norms.
(5) Question not attempted

16. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Election Commission:

I. It acts as a quasi-judicial body to settle disputes relating to the split of recognized political parties.
II. It advises the President whether elections can be held in a state under President's rule in order to extend the period of emergency after one year.
III. It cancels polls in the event of rigging, booth capturing, or violence.
IV. It determines the code of conduct to be observed by political parties.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

17. In the context of the Model Code of Conduct, if a minister announces financial grants in any form after the election dates are announced, this act is considered:

(1) A corrupt electoral practice under the Representation of the People Act, 1951
(2) A violation of the Model Code of Conduct
(3) A constitutional breach under Article 324
(4) A routine administrative privilege
(5) Question not attempted

18. Upon registration with the Election Commission, a political party receives the status of a National Party based on:

(1) Its performance in securing a minimum percentage of valid votes and seats in Lok Sabha or State Assembly elections
(2) The total amount of funding it has successfully secured through corporate electoral bonds and private donations
(3) The absolute total number of primary members enrolled in the party's organizational structure at the national level
(4) The specific discretionary approval granted by the Chief Election Commissioner based on administrative merit
(5) Question not attempted

19. Arrange the following actions in the disciplinary process where the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is consulted, in the correct chronological order:

I. Framing and communication of charges
II. Consultation with the UPSC
III. Preliminary inquiry
IV. Final order of penalty by the disciplinary authority

Select the correct order:

(1) I, III, II, IV
(2) III, I, II, IV
(3) III, II, I, IV
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

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jurisdiction.
(4) The NHRC functions as an appellate authority over the judgments delivered by the SHRCs.
(5) Question not attempted

60. How is the financial autonomy of the NHRC maintained?
(1) It is funded directly by the United Nations Human Rights Council.
(2) The Central Government provides grants-in-aid after due appropriation made by Parliament.
(3) Its expenses are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India like the UPSC.
(4) It generates its own funds through penalties levied on human rights violators.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following statements regarding the National Commission for Women (NCW):
I. It is a constitutional body established under Article 338 of the Constitution.
II. It was set up in 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
III. Its primary mandate is to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women.
IV. It recommends remedial legislative measures to the government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following powers does the National Commission for Women NOT possess?
(1) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India
(2) Requiring the discovery and production of any document
(3) Receiving evidence on affidavits
(4) Awarding binding financial compensation directly to the victims of domestic violence
(5) Question not attempted

63. Identify the correct pair regarding the composition of the National Commission for Women.
(1) Representation Requirement - At least one Member each shall be from amongst persons belonging to the SCs and STs
(2) Total Members - A Chairperson and 3 Members
(3) Nominating Authority - Appointed by the President of India
(4) Term of Office - Fixed strictly at 5 years
(5) Question not attempted

64. Match the Commissions in List I with the Nodal Ministries in List II:
List I: (Commission)
A. National Human Rights Commission
B. National Commission for Women
C. Election Commission of India
D. Union Public Service Commission
List II: (Nodal Ministry)
i. Ministry of Women and Child Development
ii. Ministry of Home Affairs
iii. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
iv. Ministry of Law and Justice
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

65. Under the complaints mechanism of the NCW, the Commission addresses complaints relating to:
(1) Economic offences committed by women
(2) Deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women
(3) International trafficking networks globally without domestic jurisdiction
(4) Internal disciplinary issues of female employees in private software companies
(5) Question not attempted

66. Consider the following statements regarding the National Commission for Women:
Statement I: The National Commission for Women has the authority to take suo motu notice of matters relating to the deprivation of women's rights.
Statement II: Suo motu notices must be approved by the Ministry of Women and Child Development before initiating an investigation.

NODIA

18. (1) Its performance in securing a minimum percentage of valid votes and seats in Lok Sabha or State Assembly elections
Recognition as a national party is not discretionary but based on objective performance criteria. A party must secure a specific percentage of valid votes in four or more states or win a required number of seats in the Lok Sabha. These rules ensure that national status reflects significant and widespread electoral support.
This status provides certain benefits, such as a reserved symbol across the country and access to free airtime on state-owned media. The commission periodically reviews these statuses based on the results of general and state elections, ensuring the registry of national parties remains current and merit-based.

19. (2) III, I, II, IV
The formal disciplinary process begins with a preliminary inquiry to establish facts. If necessary, charges are then framed and communicated to the officer. Before a final penalty is decided by the disciplinary authority, consultation with the commission is mandatory for certain classes of services to ensure the proposed action is justified. This sequence ensures that disciplinary actions against civil servants are not arbitrary. The involvement of an independent body like the Union Public Service Commission provides an objective second opinion, protecting officers from political victimization while maintaining the high standards of conduct expected in the public services.

20. (4) A Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State
Article 315 of the Constitution mandates the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and a separate Public Service Commission for each State. These institutions are designed to be independent bodies responsible for recruitment to the civil services, thereby upholding the merit system in the country's administrative framework.
The provision also allows two or more states to agree to have a single Joint State Public Service Commission. These commissions are central to the Indian administrative structure, ensuring that the selection of the bureaucracy is based on objective criteria rather than political patronage or personal favoritism.

21. (3) The Constitution specifies the exact strength of the Commission to be ten members.
The Constitution does not specify the exact number of members for the commission, leaving this determination to the President. Generally, the body consists of nine to eleven members. The requirement that nearly half the members have at least ten years of government service ensures that the commission possesses necessary administrative experience.
This flexibility allows the commission's size to be adjusted based on the workload. The President also determines the conditions of service for the chairman and other members. However, once appointed, these conditions cannot be varied to their disadvantage, which is a key safeguard for their institutional independence.

22. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Article 316 covers the appointment and tenure of members. Article 317 outlines the procedures for the removal and suspension of members. Article 320 details the various functions and duties of the commissions. Article 323 requires the commissions to submit annual reports on their performance to the President or the Governor.
These constitutional provisions provide a comprehensive legal basis for the functioning and independence of the commissions. They define the structural lifecycle of the commission members and set clear expectations for their duties toward the merit system and their reporting accountability to the executive and legislature.

23. (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The advice provided by the commission on disciplinary matters is generally followed but is not legally binding on the government. However, to ensure accountability, the government must provide a written explanation to Parliament for any instance where it chooses to deviate from the commission's recommendations, maintaining transparency in personnel management.
This mechanism strikes a balance between executive authority and independent oversight. While the government retains the final power over its employees, the requirement to publicize and justify any disagreement with the commission

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73. Match the Legislation in List I with the corresponding Role of NCPCR in List II:
List I: (Legislation)
A. Right to Education Act, 2009
B. POCSO Act, 2012
C. Juvenile Justice Act, 2015
D. CPCR Act, 2005
List II: (Role of NCPCR)
i. Monitors the implementation of the law regarding sexual offences against children
ii. Examines complaints regarding deprivation of right to free and compulsory education
iii. Establishes the Commission and outlines its broad mandate
iv. Ensures the welfare and rehabilitation of children in conflict with law
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following is a limitation on the powers of the NCPCR?
(1) It cannot operate as a criminal court and pronounce a sentence of imprisonment.
(2) It cannot inquire into complaints of violation of child rights.
(3) It cannot summon the production of documents.
(4) It cannot monitor the Right to Education Act.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Which of the following statements regarding the composition of the NCPCR is correct?
(1) The Commission consists of a Chairperson and four members.
(2) The Chairperson is appointed by the Chief Justice of India.
(3) All members hold office for a maximum term of 5 years.
(4) At least two members of the Commission must be women.
(5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following correctly orders the hierarchical establishment of child rights protection bodies from national to district levels as envisioned under the CPCR Act?
(1) NCPCR → District Child Rights Cell → State Child Rights Commission
(2) NCPCR → State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) → Children's Courts
(3) Ministry of WCD → Children's Courts → SCPCR
(4) State Commission for Protection of Child Rights → NCPCR → District Courts
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which of the following statements regarding the removal of the Chairperson or a member of the NCPCR is incorrect?
(1) The Central Government may remove them from office by order.
(2) They can be removed if they are adjudged an insolvent.
(3) They can be removed without being given an opportunity to be heard if they refuse to act.
(4) They can be removed if they are convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude.
(5) Question not attempted

78. What is the effect of the Right to Education (RTE) Act on the mandate of the NCPCR?
(1) The NCPCR lost its jurisdiction over education-related issues.
(2) A separate National Education Commission was created, completely bypassing the NCPCR.
(3) The NCPCR was given powers to dismiss school principals for RTE violations.
(4) The NCPCR was designated as the agency to monitor children's right to education and examine complaints regarding RTE violations.
(5) Question not attempted

79. Consider the following powers of the NCPCR while inquiring into any matter:
I. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person.
II. Forwarding any case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same.
III. Striking down a state law that is detrimental to child rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only

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(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

80. Identify the odd one out regarding the primary focus areas of the NCPCR.
(1) Child labor elimination
(2) Formulation of foreign policy agreements on climate change
(3) Prevention of child marriage
(4) Protection of children from sexual offences
(5) Question not attempted

81. In the acronym 'NITI Aayog', what does 'NITI' stand for?
(1) National Institute for Transforming India
(2) National Institution for Transforming India
(3) National Initiative for Technological India
(4) New Institution for Transitioning India
(5) Question not attempted

82. Match the NITI Aayog Initiatives in List I with the Focus Areas in List II:
List I: (Initiative)
A. Atal Innovation Mission
B. Aspirational Districts Programme
C. SATH Programme
D. SEQI
List II: (Focus Area)
i. Transforming health and education sectors
ii. Evaluating school education quality
iii. Promoting entrepreneurship and innovation
iv. Uplifting socio-economically backward districts
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

83. The NITI Aayog was established via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on which of the following dates?
(1) 15th August 2014
(2) 1st January 2015
(3) 26th January 2015
(4) 1st April 2015
(5) Question not attempted

84. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog:
Statement I: NITI Aayog is built on the foundation of cooperative federalism.
Statement II: NITI Aayog empowers states to have a decisive say in shaping national policy formulation.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

85. Consider the following members:
I. Prime Minister of India
II. Chief Ministers of all States
III. Chief Ministers of Union Territories with Legislatures
IV. Lt. Governors of other Union Territories
Which combination represents the composition of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I and II only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following is a difference between NITI Aayog and the former Planning Commission?
(1) NITI Aayog is a constitutional body, whereas the Planning Commission was a statutory body.
(2) NITI Aayog acts as an advisory think-tank, whereas the Planning Commission enjoyed the power to allocate funds to ministries and states.
(3) NITI Aayog follows a top-down approach, whereas the Planning Commission followed a bottom-up approach.
(4) NITI Aayog reports to the President, whereas the Planning Commission reported to the Prime Minister.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Identify the correct pair regarding the structural framework of NITI Aayog.
(1) Chairperson - Union Finance Minister

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(2) Chief Executive Officer - Appointed by the President
(3) Ex-officio Members - Maximum of 6 members from the Union Council of Ministers
(4) Vice-Chairperson - Appointed by the Prime Minister
(5) Question not attempted

88. Arrange the vision and strategy documents formulated by NITI Aayog in the correct order from the shortest term to the longest term:
I. Strategy Document
II. Vision Document
III. Action Plan
Select the correct order:
(1) III, I, II
(2) I, II, III
(3) II, I, III
(4) III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

89. Which of the following statements regarding the Regional Councils of NITI Aayog is incorrect?
(1) They are formed to address specific issues impacting more than one state.
(2) They are formed for a specified tenure.
(3) They are chaired by the President of India or their nominee.
(4) They comprise the Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors of the region.
(5) Question not attempted

90. What was the primary cause for the replacement of the Planning Commission with NITI Aayog?
(1) A need for a paradigm shift from a centralized, top-down approach to an inclusive, cooperative federalism approach.
(2) The Planning Commission had completed its mandated 65-year tenure.
(3) A directive from the Supreme Court to abolish extra-constitutional planning bodies.
(4) A mandate from the International Monetary Fund to restructure India's economic planning.
(5) Question not attempted

91. Consider the following objectives:
I. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives.
II. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level.
III. To create a knowledge, innovation, and entrepreneurial support system.
IV. To strictly enforce mandatory five-year economic plans on states.
V. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building.
Which of the above combination(s) correctly identifies the objectives of NITI Aayog?
(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) I, II, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

92. The shift from the Planning Commission to NITI Aayog represents a shift towards a 'bottom-up' approach. How is this practically applied in policy making?
(1) Policies are drafted by the Prime Minister and sent directly to Gram Panchayats.
(2) Planning begins at the village level and aggregates progressively at higher levels of government.
(3) International policies are adopted locally before being approved nationally.
(4) Corporate CSR funds dictate local governance strategies.
(5) Question not attempted

93. How many Union Cabinet Ministers are nominated by the Prime Minister as ex-officio members of NITI Aayog?
(1) Maximum of 2
(2) Maximum of 4
(3) Maximum of 5
(4) Maximum of 7
(5) Question not attempted

94. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): NITI Aayog does not possess the power to allocate funds to states or central ministries.
Reason (R): NITI Aayog is primarily an advisory body and a policy think-tank, while financial allocations are handled by the Finance Ministry.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

NODIA

While the commission conducts these high-level elections, its judicial powers are limited. For disputes involving Members of Parliament or State Legislatures, the High Courts have jurisdiction. The commission's advisory role is restricted to matters of disqualification referred by the President or Governor.

7. (2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The commission operates as an independent body with constitutional safeguards for its members. While the Chief Election Commissioner and other commissioners enjoy equal powers and salaries, these parity aspects demonstrate the multi-member nature of the body rather than directly explaining the structural independence, which is rooted in tenure security and removal processes.
Independence is primarily derived from the constitutional protection against removal and the fact that expenses are not subject to the whims of the executive. Equal status among members ensures collective decision-making, which strengthens the commission internally but serves a different purpose than the external safeguards.

8. (1) To provide a level playing field and prevent the ruling party from misusing official machinery
The primary objective of implementing the Model Code of Conduct is to maintain the integrity of the democratic process. It prevents the ruling party from utilizing public resources or official machinery for campaign purposes. By regulating conduct from the date of announcement, the commission ensures that all candidates compete fairly.
The code covers various aspects, including speeches, polling day conduct, and the behavior of ministers. Although it does not have a statutory basis, the commission enforces it through its constitutional powers of superintendence, often taking strict action against violations to ensure electoral purity.

9. (3) Conducting elections to Panchayats and Municipalities
The Election Commission of India is responsible for national and state-level legislative elections, including those for the President and Vice-President. Conversely, elections for local bodies like Panchayats and Municipalities fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the respective State Election Commissions, making this function distinct from the national commission's mandate. This division of labor was established by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. The national commission prepares electoral rolls and manages the conduct of polls for higher offices, while the state-level bodies ensure the democratic functioning of local self-government institutions independently of the central authority.

10. (3) III only
The commission was initially a single-member body but currently functions with three members. Decisions are made through a majority vote among the commissioners. If a difference of opinion arises, the matter is decided internally by majority rule, not by the Supreme Court, which only intervenes in specific legal or constitutional disputes.
All three commissioners enjoy equal status and power. This multi-member structure was permanently adopted in 1993 to ensure that critical decisions regarding the country's elections are not vested in a single individual, thereby promoting institutional checks and balances and a more deliberative decision-making process.

11. (4) Urban Local Bodies and Panchayats
The constitutional mandate of the national commission covers elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President. It does not extend to Urban Local Bodies and Panchayats. These local government elections are managed by State Election Commissions established under the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.
This distinction is crucial for federalism, allowing states to manage their own local democratic processes. While the national commission provides the template for electoral administration, the state commissions are independent bodies that are not subordinate to the national commission in their specific sphere of local governance.

12. (2) 6 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
The Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners hold office for a fixed term of six years. However, they must vacate their office upon reaching the age of sixty-five,

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Article 324
Article 324 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of an independent body to ensure free and fair elections. It vests the power of superintendence, direction, and control of all elections to Parliament and State Legislatures, as well as to the offices of the President and Vice-President, in the commission.
This article ensures that the electoral process remains free from executive interference, maintaining the democratic integrity of the nation. It grants the commission plenary powers to handle unforeseen situations during the conduct of elections, provided they do not contravene existing laws.

2. (1) The Constitution has debarred retiring Election Commissioners from any further appointment by the government.
While the Constitution provides security of tenure and ensures service conditions are not varied to the disadvantage of the Chief Election Commissioner, it does not explicitly debar retiring commissioners from further government appointments. This omission is often cited as a weakness in the framework intended to safeguard the commission's absolute independence.
Other safeguards include the removal process for the Chief Election Commissioner and the requirement of his recommendation for the removal of other commissioners. However, the lack of a post-retirement bar distinguishes it from bodies like the Union Public Service Commission.

3. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The President of India appoints the Chief Election Commissioner. To safeguard the office from executive interference, the removal process is stringent. The commissioner can only be removed from office in a manner and on grounds identical to a Supreme Court judge, which requires a special majority in both houses of Parliament.
This constitutional protection ensures that the head of the election machinery can function without fear of arbitrary dismissal by the ruling party. The grounds for removal are limited to proved misbehavior or incapacity, mirroring the high standards set for the senior judiciary.

4. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Article 324 vests election control in the commission. Article 325 mandates that no person is ineligible for inclusion in the electoral roll based on religion, race, caste, or sex. Article 326 establishes adult suffrage for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections. Article 329 bars court interference in specific electoral matters, preserving the commission's role.
These articles collectively form the constitutional framework for India's electoral democracy. They ensure universal participation, prevent discrimination, and protect the finality of the electoral process from excessive litigation, thereby facilitating the smooth conduct of regular and fair periodic elections.

5. (3) Immediately upon the announcement of the election schedule by the Election Commission
The Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines issued to regulate the conduct of political parties and candidates during elections. It comes into force immediately after the commission announces the election schedule. This timing ensures a level playing field by preventing the government from making populist announcements before polling.
The code remains in effect until the completion of the entire election process. Its primary aim is to ensure that the ruling party does not misuse its official position or public resources to gain an unfair advantage over other contesting candidates or political parties.

6. (2) To resolve disputes relating to the election of the President and Vice-President of India
The commission handles recognition of parties, allotment of symbols, and territorial delimitation. However, it does not resolve disputes regarding the election of the President or Vice-President. Such disputes are exclusively adjudicated by the Supreme Court of India as per constitutional provisions, ensuring judicial oversight on the highest offices of the nation.

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Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(5) Question not attempted

67. Consider the following functions:
I. Investigate and examine matters relating to safeguards provided for women.
II. Present to the Central Government annual reports upon the working of those safeguards.
III. Fund private non-governmental organizations working for women without government oversight.
IV. Participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of women.
V. Inspect a jail, remand home, or women's institution.
Which of the above combination(s) represents the actual functions of the NCW under its parent Act?
(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) I, II, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

68. The concept of 'Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat' (PMLA) was evolved by the NCW to achieve which of the following objectives?
(1) To replace the formal family courts in rural areas completely
(2) To sentence perpetrators of domestic violence to prison without trial
(3) To function as a supreme appellate authority over family courts
(4) To provide speedy justice and settlement of family disputes involving women through conciliation outside formal court setups
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following most appropriately captures the primary role of the NCW in policy making?
(1) It dictates the annual budget allocation for women's welfare to the Finance Ministry.
(2) It drafts laws and directly introduces them as Bills in the Parliament.
(3) It functions as a statutory advisory body recommending measures to the government on policy matters affecting women.
(4) It executes central sector schemes for women at the grassroots level.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The National Commission for Women enjoys complete financial autonomy in utilizing its funds without any government audit.
Reason (R): It is an independent statutory body established to protect women's rights.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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71. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act of which year?
(1) 1993
(2) 2000
(3) 2005
(4) 2007
(5) Question not attempted

72. As per the mandate of the NCPCR, a "child" is defined as a person in which age group?
(1) 0 to 14 years
(2) 0 to 16 years
(3) 0 to 18 years
(4) 6 to 14 years
(5) Question not attempted

whichever occurs earlier. This specific tenure structure is designed to provide stability while ensuring regular rotation within the leadership of the commission.

Commissioners can resign at any time by addressing a letter to the President. They can also be removed before the expiry of their term. This tenure is similar to that of other high constitutional dignitaries, reflecting the importance and independence required for the effective performance of their duties.

13. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

Section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, deals with party registration. Article 103 relates to the disqualification of Members of Parliament. The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order was issued in 1968. Article 324 provides the constitutional basis for preparing electoral rolls and conducting the entire election process.

These legal and constitutional provisions provide the tools necessary for the commission to manage the complex landscape of Indian politics. They cover everything from the structural recognition of political entities to the specific rules governing symbols and the fundamental administration of the voter registration system.

14. (4) The President of India

The President of India is empowered by the Constitution to appoint the Chief Election Commissioner and other members of the commission. This appointment is made based on the advice of the executive. Recent legal developments have also emphasized a consultative process to ensure the selection remains transparent and maintains the commission's institutional integrity.

While the President is the formal appointing authority, the Constitution allows Parliament to make laws regarding the appointment process. The goal of this framework is to ensure that the individuals heading the election body are persons of integrity and are seen as impartial by all political stakeholders.

15. (1) It advises the Governor on matters relating to the disqualification of members of the State Legislature.

The commission performs an advisory function regarding the disqualification of members of the State Legislature. When such a question arises, the Governor is required to obtain the opinion of the commission and must act according to that opinion. This ensures that disqualification matters are handled with expert, non-partisan oversight.

This advisory power is binding, making the commission a critical arbiter in maintaining the legislative standards of the states. A similar role is played at the national level, where the commission advises the President on the disqualification of Members of Parliament, reinforcing its role as a constitutional watchdog.

16. (4) I, II, III and IV

The commission exercises diverse powers, including acting as a quasi-judicial body for party disputes and advising the President on holding elections during emergencies. It also has the authority to cancel polls in cases of electoral malpractices like rigging. Establishing the code of conduct for political parties remains a crucial administrative function.

These functions highlight the commission's comprehensive role in safeguarding the democratic process. By combining administrative, advisory, and quasi-judicial powers, it can effectively manage the entire electoral cycle, from the initial preparations and party recognition to the final certification of results and resolution of operational disputes.

17. (2) A violation of the Model Code of Conduct

Once the commission announces election dates, ministers and other authorities are prohibited from announcing financial grants, laying foundation stones, or making promises of public projects. Such actions are viewed as attempts to influence voters through the use of official position, thus constituting a direct violation of the Model Code of Conduct.

While the code is not a law passed by Parliament, its enforcement by the commission is backed by constitutional authority. Violations can lead to strict warnings, censures, or even the filing of criminal cases under other laws, ensuring that those in power do not abuse state resources for electoral gain.

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explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

95. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of NITI Aayog is appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure and holds the rank of:
(1) Secretary to the Government of India
(2) Minister of State
(3) Cabinet Secretary
(4) Joint Secretary to the Government of India
(5) Question not attempted

96. Match the Characteristics in List I with the Institutions in List II:
List I: (Characteristic)
A. Power to allocate funds
B. Top-down planning approach
C. Think-tank and advisory role
D. Cooperative federalism approach
List II: (Institution)
i. NITI Aayog
ii. Planning Commission
iii. NITI Aayog
iv. Planning Commission
Select the option that correctly maps the characteristics to the institutions:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following correctly describes the timeframe of the Action Plan introduced by NITI Aayog?
(1) 1-year operational plan
(2) 3-year action plan
(3) 5-year medium-term plan
(4) 10-year development plan
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following statements regarding Special Invitees to NITI Aayog:
I. They are experts and specialists with domain knowledge.
II. They are nominated by the President of India.
III. They are nominated by the Prime Minister.
Which of the above combinations is incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

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99. Consider the following key initiatives:
I. Digital India Index
II. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index
III. Composite Water Management Index
IV. National Health Accounts
Which combination of the above indices/reports are published by NITI Aayog?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II and III only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

100. Consider the following statements regarding the status of various bodies:
I. Election Commission is a constitutional body.
II. UPSC is a constitutional body.
III. NHRC is a statutory body.
IV. NCW is a statutory body.
V. NITI Aayog is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body.
Which of the above statement(s) correctly categorizes all these bodies?
(1) I, II, III, and IV only
(2) I, III, IV, and V only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

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acts as a powerful deterrent against unfair or politically motivated disciplinary decisions.

24. (1) Central recruiting agency tasked with conducting examinations for appointment to the services of the Union
The commission serves as the central recruiting agency for the Union government. Its primary responsibility is to conduct examinations for appointments to All-India Services and Central Services. While it advises on personnel matters, it is not a policy-making body or an administrative tribunal, which are functions handled by other specialized government entities.
By focusing on the recruitment phase, the commission ensures that entry into the senior levels of government is merit-based. It handles the design and execution of some of the most competitive examinations in the country, maintaining a high reputation for integrity and impartiality in the selection of civil servants.

25. (1) I, II, III, and IV only
The commission's functions include conducting recruitment examinations, advising on recruitment methods, and handling disciplinary matters or pension claims related to injuries. However, the task of making reservations for backward classes is not within its purview; this responsibility lies with the government, guided by specific constitutional provisions and other commissions.
The commission's role is primarily to ensure that the recruitment process follows the merit principle. While it is consulted on the suitability of candidates, the broader social policies and affirmative action quotas are determined by the legislature and executed by the government, often after consulting specialized commissions for backward classes.

26. (1) State Civil Services
The Union Public Service Commission focuses on recruitment for All-India Services and various Group A and Group B Central Services. It does not handle recruitment for State Civil Services, as those are the responsibility of the respective State Public Service Commissions, which operate independently within their own state jurisdictions.
This division reflects the federal nature of the Indian Constitution. Each state has its own commission to manage its civil service requirements. The Union commission only assists states if specifically requested by the Governor and approved by the President, ensuring clear boundaries between central and state personnel management.

27. (4) Selections for chairmanship of tribunals
While the commission must be consulted on promotions, transfers on deputation, and legal expense reimbursements, it is not required to be consulted for selections to the chairmanship of various tribunals. The government handles these high-level judicial or quasi-judicial appointments through different procedures often involving the judiciary or specialized committees.
The commission's advisory role is centered on the career management of permanent civil servants. Specialized posts like tribunal chairpersons often require judicial backgrounds or specific domain expertise that falls outside the standard civil service recruitment and promotion frameworks managed by the commission.

28. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Charging the commission's expenses on the Consolidated Fund of India is a vital safeguard for its independence. This arrangement means the budget is not subject to an annual vote in Parliament, preventing the executive or legislature from exerting financial pressure. This ensures the body can perform its recruitment and advisory functions without political interference. This financial autonomy is a hallmark of major constitutional bodies in India. It guarantees that the commission has the necessary resources to conduct massive, nationwide examinations and maintain its administrative infrastructure regardless of the political climate or potential disagreements with the government of the day.

29. (3) The Chairman can be removed by the President on the ground of misbehavior only after an inquiry by the Supreme Court.
The Chairman of the commission can only be removed by the President. In cases of alleged misbehavior, the matter must be referred to the Supreme Court for an inquiry. If the Court upholds the cause of removal after a proper investigation, the President then issues the order, ensuring a rigorous legal check.

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This procedure provides the highest level of protection against arbitrary removal. For other reasons, such as insolvency or engaging in outside employment, the President can remove the Chairman directly. The involvement of the highest court for "misbehavior" cases specifically protects the office from politically motivated dismissals.

30. (4) The President of India
The commission is constitutionally required to submit an annual report to the President of India detailing its work and recommendations. The President subsequently places this report before both Houses of Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining any cases where the commission's advice was not accepted, ensuring parliamentary oversight of the merit system.
This reporting process is a critical part of the checks and balances within the Indian government. It forces the executive to be transparent about its personnel policies and ensures that the commission's expert views on recruitment and discipline are shared with the nation's highest legislative body.

31. (2) I and III only
Members of the commission hold office for six years or until they reach sixty-five. While they are ineligible for re-appointment to the same post, they can be appointed as the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission or the Union Commission itself. These rules prevent self-interest and maintain the integrity of the office.
The ban on re-appointment to the same position is a crucial feature designed to ensure that members do not act in a way that favors the government in hopes of securing a second term. Eligibility for higher chairmanships, however, allows for the continued use of their valuable experience.

32. (2) It ensures fair and impartial recruitment based solely on capability and talent.
The commission is designated as the watchdog of the merit system because it ensures that recruitment to the civil services is based strictly on talent and capability. By conducting objective and transparent examinations, it protects the bureaucracy from political patronage, ensuring that only the most qualified individuals are selected for public service.
Its role as a watchdog extends to advising on promotions and disciplinary matters, ensuring that merit is respected throughout a civil servant's career. While the government makes the final appointments, the commission's rigorous selection process provides the foundation for a professional and impartial administrative framework in India.

33. (2) UPSC is an advisory recruitment body, while DoPT is the central personnel agency managing cadre and training.
The commission is primarily an advisory body focused on the recruitment process and disciplinary matters. In contrast, the Department of Personnel and Training acts as the central personnel agency of the government, handling broader administrative tasks such as service classification, cadre management, training, and the formulation of service rules for civil servants.
This separation of duties ensures that the recruitment process remains independent of the day-to-day administration of the bureaucracy. While the commission identifies and selects the best talent, the department manages their careers, placements, and general service conditions, creating a comprehensive and balanced system for human resource management.

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34. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
The Governor appoints members of the State Public Service Commission, while the President appoints those of the Union Commission. Crucially, the removal of members from both the State and Union Commissions is the exclusive power of the President, ensuring that state-level commissions remain independent of local political pressure during disciplinary actions.
This constitutional arrangement provides a uniform standard of protection for all public service commissioners in the country. By vesting the removal power in the President, even for state-level bodies, the Constitution ensures that members cannot be easily intimidated or dismissed by state governments for making unpopular but principled decisions.

35. (3) Submission of annual report - To the Governor
Members of the State Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor and retire at sixty-two. However, their removal is handled only by the President. The commission is mandated

to submit its annual performance report to the Governor, who then ensures it is presented to the State Legislature for review and discussion.
This reporting mechanism allows for regional oversight of the state's merit system. Like the national report, the state report must be accompanied by an explanation from the government for any disagreement with the commission's advice, ensuring that the state executive remains accountable to its own legislature.

36. (2) 20th August 1949
The Rajasthan Public Service Commission was established through an ordinance promulgated in August 1949. This was a significant step in organizing the state's administrative recruitment process. The commission began its operations in Jaipur and has since played a central role in conducting competitive examinations for various posts within the Rajasthan state government.
Its establishment followed the merger of various princely states into the United State of Rajasthan. Since its inception, the commission has evolved to manage a large volume of state-level recruitment, ensuring that the selection process for the state bureaucracy is conducted in a centralized and merit-based manner.

37. (2) President refers → Supreme Court inquires → President removes
Although the Governor appoints members of a State Public Service Commission, the power of removal on grounds of misbehavior rests solely with the President. The President refers the matter to the Supreme Court for an inquiry. If the Court finds the charges valid, the President then removes the member, providing a high level of protection.
This procedure is identical to the one followed for the Union Public Service Commission. It ensures that members of state commissions are not subject to the political whims of the state executive, thereby safeguarding their independence in conducting fair and impartial recruitment for the state services.

38. (2) It is considered a constitutional body under Article 315.
A Joint State Public Service Commission is created by an act of Parliament at the request of the state legislatures involved. Unlike the Union and State commissions, which are constitutional bodies, a joint commission is a statutory body. Its members are appointed and removed by the President, and it reports to the respective state governors.
This body provides a cost-effective and efficient way for smaller states to manage their recruitment needs together. Although it is statutory, it exercises similar powers and functions as other commissions, and its members enjoy similar protections and conditions of service during their tenure.

39. (4) Classifying state civil services and fixing their pay scales
The state commission conducts examinations and advises on recruitment, promotions, and disciplinary matters. However, it is not responsible for the classification of services or the determination of pay scales and service conditions. These administrative and financial functions are the prerogative of the state government's personnel department and the finance ministry.
By focusing on the selection and ethical oversight of civil servants, the commission maintains its independence. Broader policy decisions regarding the structure of the bureaucracy and the financial aspects of employment are properly left to the elected government, which manages the state's resources and administrative framework.

40. (4) I, II, III and IV
The independence of the state commission is safeguarded by ensuring members can only be removed by the President. Their service conditions cannot be negatively altered after appointment, and their expenses are charged on the state's consolidated fund. Additionally, eligibility for further appointments in other commissions promotes professional integrity and prevents political influence.
These protections collectively ensure that the commission can perform its duties without fear of interference or retaliation from the state executive. The financial and legal safeguards mirror those provided to the national commission, establishing a robust and uniform framework for maintaining the merit system across all levels of government.

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Central Government. A key requirement is that at least one member must belong to the Scheduled Castes and one to the Scheduled Tribes, ensuring that the concerns of women from marginalized communities are adequately represented in the commission's work.

This diverse composition is essential for addressing the intersectional challenges faced by different groups of women in India. The members are selected based on their experience in fields like law, social work, or management, providing the commission with a broad range of expertise to tackle complex socio-legal issues effectively.

64. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

Different bodies fall under different nodal ministries for administrative purposes. The Human Rights Commission is linked to the Home Ministry, while the Women's Commission relates to the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Election Commission works with the Law Ministry, and the Public Service Commission is under the Ministry of Personnel.

These ministerial links provide the necessary administrative support and a channel for submitting reports to the government. While these bodies maintain their functional independence, their association with specific ministries ensures that their recommendations are integrated into the relevant policy domains and that they receive the necessary resources for their operations.

65. (2) Deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women

The commission's complaint mechanism primarily focuses on instances where women's rights are deprived or where existing laws designed to protect women are not being implemented correctly. It provides a platform for women to seek redressal for systemic issues, domestic grievances, or administrative failures that impact their legal and social standing in society.

By addressing these complaints, the commission identifies patterns of legal or administrative failure. It often uses these findings to advocate for stronger enforcement mechanisms or new legislative protections, ensuring that women have a powerful institutional ally in their struggle for justice and the effective realization of their fundamental rights.

66. (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

The commission is empowered to take suo motu notice of matters involving the violation of women's rights. This means it can initiate investigations based on media reports or other information without waiting for a formal complaint. Crucially, it does not require prior approval from the ministry to start such inquiries, preserving its operational independence.

This power allows the commission to react quickly to major incidents of violence or systemic discrimination. By acting on its own initiative, it ensures that high-profile or urgent issues are brought to the government's attention immediately, fulfilling its role as a proactive watchdog for the rights and safety of women.

67. (2) I, II, IV, and V only

Under its parent Act, the commission investigates safeguards, submits annual reports, and advises on socio-economic planning. It also has the authority to inspect jails and remand homes where women are kept. However, it does not have a mandate to fund private organizations without government oversight, as its financial activities are strictly regulated.

These functions highlight the commission's comprehensive mandate to monitor both the legal and practical environment for women. By inspecting institutions and participating in planning, it ensures that the government's policies and practices are consistently aligned with the goal of gender equality and the protection of women's fundamental rights.

68. (4) To provide speedy justice and settlement of family disputes involving women through conciliation outside formal court setups

The 'Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat' is an innovative mechanism designed to provide women with a faster and less adversarial way to settle family disputes. By focusing on conciliation outside the traditional court system, these forums help resolve issues like maintenance and marital conflicts efficiently, reducing the burden on formal judiciary while protecting women's interests.

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diverse and vulnerable sections of society more effectively.

47. (1) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body, meaning it was established by an act of Parliament rather than directly by the Constitution. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, provides the legal framework for its establishment, powers, and functions, aiming to strengthen the institutional mechanism for protecting human rights.
This Act was passed in response to international developments and a growing domestic need for an independent body to monitor human rights violations. It outlines the commission's broad mandate, which includes investigating complaints, promoting human rights awareness, and reviewing existing laws and policies to ensure they align with human rights standards.

48. (2) It cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.
A significant limitation on the commission is the statute of limitations regarding complaints. It cannot investigate any matter after one year has passed from the date of the alleged human rights violation. This rule is intended to ensure that inquiries are conducted while evidence is fresh, though it can sometimes restrict access to justice. While this limitation exists, the commission otherwise has wide powers to intervene in judicial proceedings and inspect detention centers. Its goal is to provide a swift response to violations, and the one-year rule encourages victims to report incidents promptly so that effective investigative action can be taken by the authorities.

49. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The commission functions as an advisory body, and its findings are recommendatory. It lacks the legal authority to punish violators or directly award financial compensation to victims. Instead, it submits its recommendations to the government or the courts, which then take the necessary executive or judicial actions to provide relief.
Despite this limited formal power, the commission's recommendations carry significant moral weight. Most governments accept and act upon its findings to avoid public and international criticism. This system ensures that the commission can highlight systemic issues without acting as a parallel judicial system, maintaining the balance of powers.

50. (3) III only
The commission includes ex-officio members who are the chairpersons of other specialized bodies like the National Commissions for Minorities, Women, and Backward Classes. The Law Commission of India, however, is not represented in this manner. These ex-officio roles are designed to integrate various perspectives on civil and social rights within the commission.
Other ex-officio members include the chairpersons of the National Commissions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Protection of Child Rights, and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. This broad representation ensures that the human rights body is well-informed about the specific challenges faced by various vulnerable groups across the country.

51. (3) The Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha is a member of this committee.
The chairperson and members are appointed by the President based on the recommendations of a six-member committee. This committee is led by the Prime Minister and includes the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the Home Minister, and the Leaders of the Opposition in both houses.
The inclusion of the Leaders of the Opposition ensures that the selection process is multi-partisan and transparent. This collaborative approach is intended to guarantee that the individuals leading the human rights commission have broad credibility and are not seen merely as political appointees of the ruling government.

52. (1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
The Law Division handles complaint scrutiny, while the Investigation Division performs field inquiries. Policy research is conducted by the specialized research division to advise on broader human rights issues. Finally, the Training Division is responsible for spreading awareness and educating various stakeholders about

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human rights standards and the legal protections available.
These divisions work in coordination to provide a holistic approach to human rights protection. By combining legal scrutiny with on-the-ground investigation and long-term policy studies, the commission can address immediate grievances while also working toward systemic reforms and better public awareness of fundamental human rights.

53. (3) To ensure wider jurisdiction and to manage the heavy volume of complaints effectively across the country.
To effectively handle the vast number of complaints across the country, the commission often utilizes the investigative machinery of the central and state governments. While it has its own investigation team, collaborating with existing agencies allows for broader reach and more efficient evidence gathering, especially in remote areas or complex cases.
This cooperative model allows the commission to function as a powerful oversight body without needing a massive, redundant national police force of its own. It ensures that state resources are utilized to investigate violations committed by public servants, thereby holding the government accountable through its own established administrative channels.

54. (2) It serves as a powerful moral authority and a watchdog for human rights violations by public servants.
The commission's significance lies in its role as a high-level moral authority and a watchdog against state excesses. By highlighting human rights violations by public servants, it brings transparency and accountability to governance. Its public reports and recommendations exert significant pressure on the government to uphold the rule of law and protect citizens.
It provides a vital platform for individuals whose rights have been compromised by state actions. While it cannot punish directly, its power to investigate and publicize wrongdoing serves as a critical deterrent against the abuse of power, making it a cornerstone of civil liberties protection in the Indian democratic system.

55. (3) III only
While the commission possesses the powers of a civil court for summoning witnesses and examining documents, it does not have the authority to sentence individuals to imprisonment for contempt or other offenses. It must rely on the regular judicial system to prosecute individuals based on the evidence and findings it gathers during inquiries.
These civil court powers are essential for conducting thorough and credible investigations. They allow the commission to compel the production of government records and testimony from officials, ensuring that it can uncover the truth behind allegations of human rights violations, even when facing resistance from within the bureaucracy.

56. (1) The Supreme Court of India
To ensure the commission remains independent from executive pressure, its members can only be removed by the President for misbehavior or incapacity after a formal inquiry. This inquiry is conducted by the Supreme Court, which must verify the charges. This legal safeguard is similar to the process used for other high-level constitutional and statutory bodies.
This stringent removal process protects the commission from politically motivated dismissals. By involving the highest level of the judiciary, the law ensures that the members can fearlessly investigate sensitive cases involving government officials, knowing that their own positions are secure as long as they act with integrity and competence.

57. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The commission's powers are curtailed regarding the armed forces. It cannot investigate these cases directly but can only request a report from the Central Government. Based on this report, it may provide recommendations. The government is then required to inform the commission about the actions taken within a specified timeframe.
This limitation balances human rights protection with national security concerns. While the commission cannot lead its own field inquiry into military conduct, its power to request official reports and make formal recommendations ensures that allegations of violations by the

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armed forces do not go entirely unexamined by an independent civilian body.

58. (2) I, II, III, IV
The process begins with the receipt of a formal complaint. The commission then typically seeks a report from the relevant government authority. If the response is unsatisfactory, it may conduct its own independent inquiry. Finally, based on the findings, the commission makes specific recommendations to the government for redressal or prosecution.
This logical sequence ensures that the government is first given an opportunity to explain or rectify the situation. The commission's independent investigation serves as a crucial backup to uncover the truth, leading to formal recommendations that provide a clear pathway for justice and administrative accountability in each case.

59. (4) The NHRC functions as an appellate authority over the judgments delivered by the SHRCs.
The national and state commissions operate within their respective jurisdictions, with the national body focusing on Union List subjects and both covering Concurrent List items. Importantly, the national commission is not an appellate authority over the state bodies. They are independent entities, although they can coordinate and share information on various human rights issues.
This non-hierarchical relationship allows both bodies to focus on the human rights concerns within their specific domains. If a state commission is already handling a case, the national commission will generally not intervene, preventing duplication of effort and respecting the decentralized framework for human rights protection across the country.

60. (2) The Central Government provides grants-in-aid after due appropriation made by Parliament.
The financial needs of the commission are met through grants-in-aid provided by the Central Government. These funds are allocated after the Parliament passes the necessary appropriation bills. Unlike constitutional bodies whose expenses are charged on the consolidated fund, this statutory arrangement requires the commission to manage its budget within the approved government allocations.
This funding model means the commission depends on annual budgetary processes. However, the law mandates that the government provide sufficient funds for the commission to perform its duties effectively. The commission's annual accounts are also subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General, ensuring financial transparency and public accountability.

61. (2) II, III, and IV only
The National Commission for Women is a statutory body established under a 1990 Act, not a constitutional one. Its main responsibilities include reviewing the legal and constitutional safeguards for women and recommending legislative improvements. It serves as a vital link between the government and the female population to ensure gender-specific rights are upheld.
The commission was formally set up in 1992. It plays a proactive role in identifying systemic gender biases in the law and suggesting remedial measures. By monitoring the implementation of policies, it ensures that the constitutional promises of equality and protection are translated into practical benefits for women across all sectors.

62. (4) Awarding binding financial compensation directly to the victims of domestic violence
The commission has the power to summon individuals, request documents, and receive evidence on affidavits, similar to a civil court. However, it does not have the legal authority to award binding financial compensation directly to victims. It recommends such measures to the government or courts, which then execute the actual financial relief or legal penalties.
This advisory nature is common among Indian national commissions. While it lacks direct punitive or compensatory powers, its findings and recommendations are highly influential. They often lead to significant policy changes, legal reforms, and targeted executive actions that provide long-term benefits and justice for women facing discrimination or violence.

63. (1) Representation Requirement - At least one Member each shall be from amongst persons belonging to the SCs and STs
The commission consists of a chairperson and five members, all of whom are nominated by the

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can conduct inquiries and summon documents, it cannot pronounce sentences of imprisonment. Instead, it must refer cases to the appropriate judicial authorities or recommend legal action to the government based on its investigative findings.

Despite this limitation, the commission's investigative reports are vital for building strong legal cases. It provides a formal record of violations and can recommend that the government initiate prosecution. This ensures that the body focuses on investigation and oversight while leaving final criminal adjudication to the established judicial system.

75. (4) At least two members of the Commission must be women.

The commission consists of a chairperson and six members appointed by the Central Government. A specific requirement is that at least two of these six members must be women. The chairperson must be a person of eminence who has done outstanding work for promoting the welfare of children, ensuring specialized leadership.

The six members are required to have expertise in various fields such as education, child health, child development, or juvenile justice. This ensures that the commission's decisions and recommendations are based on professional knowledge and a deep understanding of the diverse needs and rights of children in different contexts.

76. (2) NCPCR → State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) → Children's Courts

The CPCR Act envisions a tiered structure for child rights protection. At the national level is the NCPCR, followed by State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights in each state. To ensure speedy trials for offenses against children, the Act also provides for the establishment of specialized Children's Courts at the district level. This comprehensive framework ensures that child rights protection is localized and accessible. While the national and state commissions handle oversight and investigations, the specialized courts ensure that legal cases involving children are handled with the necessary sensitivity and urgency, protecting young victims and witnesses throughout the judicial process.

77. (3) They can be removed without being given an opportunity to be heard if they refuse to act.

The Central Government has the power to remove the chairperson or members for reasons like insolvency or conviction. However, according to the principles of natural justice, no person can be removed from office unless they have been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard, ensuring that the removal process is fair and transparent.

This legal safeguard prevents arbitrary dismissals and ensures that the members can carry out their duties without fear of sudden removal for political reasons. The requirement for a fair hearing upholds the rule of law and protects the institutional integrity of the commission as an independent protector of child rights.

78. (4) The NCPCR was designated as the agency to monitor children's right to education and examine complaints regarding RTE violations.

The Right to Education Act significantly expanded the commission's mandate by designating it as the primary agency to monitor the implementation of free and compulsory education. It is empowered to examine and review the safeguards provided under the Act and to inquire into complaints regarding the violation of a child's right to education.

This monitoring role is crucial for the success of the RTE Act. By investigating complaints about school admissions, infrastructure, and quality of education, the commission ensures that the government and schools are held accountable, making the right to education a practical reality for millions of children across the country.

79. (1) I and II only

During inquiries, the commission can summon individuals and enforce their attendance. It also has the power to forward cases to a Magistrate if the evidence suggests a criminal offense has been committed. However, it does not have the constitutional authority to strike down state laws, which is a power reserved for the judiciary.

These powers allow the commission to function as an effective investigative body. By summoning witnesses and referring cases to the criminal justice system, it ensures that violations of child rights are properly investigated and that the

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This approach prioritizes mutual agreement and emotional well-being, which is often crucial in domestic matters. By bringing justice to the community level, the commission makes legal redressal more accessible to women who might otherwise be intimidated or financially drained by prolonged litigation in formal family or district courts.

69. (3) It functions as a statutory advisory body recommending measures to the government on policy matters affecting women.
The primary role of the commission in policy making is that of a statutory advisory body. It reviews existing laws and policies, identifies gaps, and recommends specific measures to the government. While it does not draft or introduce bills directly in Parliament, its expert recommendations often form the basis for new legislation and government schemes.
This advisory role is critical for ensuring that gender perspectives are integrated into all levels of governance. The government is expected to take these recommendations seriously, and the commission's annual reports provide a benchmark for assessing the state's progress in fulfilling its constitutional and legal obligations toward women's empowerment.

70. (4) A is false but R is true.
While the commission is an independent statutory body, it does not enjoy absolute financial autonomy without oversight. Its funds are provided by the government and are subject to official audits to ensure transparency and proper utilization. The assertion that it functions without any government audit is factually incorrect, despite its operational independence in rights protection.
All statutory bodies in India are accountable for their use of public funds. The audit process ensures that the commission's resources are used for their intended purpose of protecting women's rights. This financial accountability does not diminish the commission's power to investigate or criticize government policies that fail to protect women.

71. (3) 2005
The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was established in 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. This legislation was enacted to ensure that all laws, policies, and administrative mechanisms in India are in consonance with the child rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution and international conventions.
The Act provides the foundational mandate for the commission, emphasizing the principles of universality and the best interests of the child. It covers a wide range of issues, from health and education to the protection of children in difficult circumstances, creating a specialized institutional framework for child welfare.

72. (3) 0 to 18 years
According to the mandate of the commission, a child is defined as any person up to the age of eighteen years. This broad definition ensures that the commission's protective and advocacy efforts cover the entire period of childhood and adolescence, providing a comprehensive framework for safeguarding the rights of all minors in the country.
This age range aligns with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. By including everyone under eighteen, the law recognizes that adolescents also require specialized protections and support, ensuring that the commission can address issues like child labor, early marriage, and juvenile justice throughout the formative years.

73. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The commission has specific roles under various laws: monitoring RTE complaints, overseeing the implementation of the POCSO Act against sexual offenses, and ensuring the welfare of children under the Juvenile Justice Act. Its foundational mandate and broad powers to protect child rights are outlined in the parent CPCR Act of 2005.
These overlapping roles make the commission a central hub for child rights enforcement in India. By monitoring the implementation of these diverse laws, it ensures that children receive the education, protection, and justice promised to them, acting as a critical oversight body for government departments and private institutions alike.

74. (1) It cannot operate as a criminal court and pronounce a sentence of imprisonment.
Similar to other national commissions, this body lacks the authority of a criminal court. While it

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41. (3) Until a person appointed to the office of chairman enters upon the duties of the office
The Governor can appoint an acting chairman for the State Public Service Commission when the office is vacant or when the chairman is unable to perform their duties. This person holds the position temporarily until a permanent chairman is appointed and takes charge, or until the original chairman resumes their official responsibilities.
This provision ensures that the work of the commission is not halted due to unexpected vacancies or long-term absences. The acting chairman has all the powers and duties of a regular chairman during this period, maintaining the administrative continuity required for conducting timely examinations and appointments.

42. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Governor is responsible for presenting the commission's annual report to the State Legislature. This presentation must include a memorandum detailing any instances where the commission's advice was rejected and the specific reasons for such non-acceptance. This mechanism ensures that the government remains accountable for its personnel decisions before the elected representatives.
This transparent process allows for a public debate on the state of the civil service and the government's adherence to merit-based principles. It acts as a significant check on the executive, as any arbitrary rejection of the commission's expert advice must be justified in a public forum.

43. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
The Union Commission reports to the President, while each State Commission reports to its respective Governor. A Joint Commission submits reports to the Governors of the participating states. The Election Commission is unique in that it is not required by the Constitution to submit a regular annual report to the executive branch.
This hierarchical reporting structure ensures that each commission remains accountable to the executive within its own jurisdiction. The absence of a similar reporting requirement for the Election Commission underscores its high degree of independence, as it manages the very process by which the executive and legislature are formed.

44. (2) 15th Amendment Act, 1963
The 15th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1963 introduced provisions for the appointment of an acting chairman for both the Union and State Public Service Commissions. This amendment addressed administrative gaps by allowing the President or Governor to ensure the continuous functioning of these bodies when the regular chairman's office became vacant.
Before this amendment, there was no explicit constitutional mechanism to handle temporary vacancies in the chairman's office. By empowering the executive to appoint an acting head from among the existing members, the amendment ensured that the critical work of recruitment and discipline would not be disrupted by personnel transitions.

45. (2) SPSC members retire at 62, while UPSC members retire at 65
There is a slight difference in the retirement ages for members of the state and union commissions. Members of a State Public Service Commission serve until the age of sixty-two, whereas members of the Union Public Service Commission can remain in office until they reach sixty-five. Both bodies share the same six-year term limit.
This distinction allows for a career progression where experienced members or chairmen of state commissions can later serve in the national commission. The difference in retirement ages acknowledges the different scales and levels of responsibility handled by the state and union-level recruiting and advisory bodies.

46. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
Following the 2019 amendment, the commission's composition includes a chairperson who has been a Chief Justice or Judge of the Supreme Court. It includes members with judicial experience and those with specialized knowledge of human rights. It also features several ex-officio members from various national commissions, ensuring a diverse and representative body.
The amendment broadened the eligibility for the chairperson and increased the number of members with specific human rights expertise. By including the heads of various social commissions as ex-officio members, the NHRC can now address a wider range of issues affecting

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perpetrators are brought before the appropriate judicial authorities for trial and punishment.

80. (2) Formulation of foreign policy agreements on climate change
The commission focuses on core child rights issues such as eliminating child labor, preventing child marriage, and protecting minors from sexual offenses. Formulation of foreign policy agreements on climate change is an executive function of the central government and does not fall within the commission's statutory mandate, making it the distinct outlier.
While climate change affects children, the commission's specific legal mandate is to monitor the protection of rights within the domestic framework. Its efforts are concentrated on immediate social and legal threats to child safety and development, ensuring that the government's internal policies and laws effectively safeguard the youngest citizens.

81. (2) National Institution for Transforming India
The acronym NITI stands for National Institution for Transforming India. It was created to replace the Planning Commission with a body that better reflects the contemporary needs of the country. The name emphasizes its role as a catalyst for developmental change through institutional innovation and proactive policy-making across various sectors of the economy.
This change in name signifies a shift from a directive planning model to a more collaborative and strategic one. The institution aims to provide the necessary framework for states and the center to work together toward common national goals, focusing on evidence-based policy making and the effective implementation of developmental programs.

82. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The Atal Innovation Mission promotes entrepreneurship, while the Aspirational Districts Programme focuses on uplifting backward regions. The SATH initiative works on health and education transformation. The School Education Quality Index is used to evaluate and rank the performance of states in providing quality education, showcasing the institution's data-driven approach.
These diverse initiatives reflect the institution's role as an incubator for ideas and a driver of competitive federalism. By using data and ranking systems, it encourages states to improve their performance in key social sectors, fostering a spirit of healthy competition that leads to better governance and improved outcomes for citizens.

83. (2) 1st January 2015
The institution was established on January 1, 2015, following a resolution by the Union Cabinet. This marked a major shift in India's economic governance, moving away from the decades-old centralized planning model. The new body was designed to be a think-tank that provides strategic and technical advice to both the central and state governments.
This date represents the transition from a top-down planning system to a more inclusive, cooperative approach. By replacing the Planning Commission, the government aimed to create a more dynamic institution capable of responding to the challenges of a 21st-century economy while empowering states to play a more active role in national development.

84. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The institution is built on the principle of cooperative federalism, recognizing that strong states make a strong nation. By providing a platform for states to participate in the policy formulation process, it ensures that national development priorities are shaped with the active involvement and decisive say of all state governments, fostering a collaborative approach.
This approach is a departure from the previous centralized model. It empowers states to contribute their unique perspectives and regional needs to the national discourse, ensuring that development strategies are not only more effective but also more sustainable and representative of the country's diverse socio-economic landscape.

85. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Governing Council is the premier body of the institution, chaired by the Prime Minister. It includes the Chief Ministers of all states and Union Territories with legislatures, as well as the Lieutenant Governors of other Union Territories. This inclusive structure ensures that the top leadership of all sub-national units is directly involved in national planning.
This council provides a high-level forum for discussing national priorities and addressing

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cross-cutting issues. By bringing together the leaders of all states and union territories, the institution ensures that development goals are pursued through consensus and a shared vision, strengthening the bond between the central and state governments in the planning process.

86. (2) NITI Aayog acts as an advisory think-tank, whereas the Planning Commission enjoyed the power to allocate funds to ministries and states.
A fundamental difference is that the new institution functions strictly as an advisory think-tank and does not possess the power to allocate funds to states or ministries. That power was a key feature of the former Planning Commission but has now been transferred to the Ministry of Finance, streamlining the budgetary process.
This separation of policy-making from financial allocation allows the institution to focus on long-term strategic planning and expert advice. By removing the burden of fund distribution, the body can provide more objective and technical guidance, leaving the complex task of financial management and resource allocation to the specialized executive departments.

87. (4) Vice-Chairperson - Appointed by the Prime Minister
The Prime Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairperson. The Vice-Chairperson, who holds the rank of a Cabinet Minister, is appointed directly by the Prime Minister. The Chief Executive Officer is also appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure. This structure ensures that the institution remains closely aligned with the executive's strategic vision.
The Vice-Chairperson is the functional head of the body and plays a critical role in coordinating its activities. This direct appointment process ensures that the leadership of the institution possesses the necessary expertise and is trusted by the executive to drive the national development agenda forward in a strategic and professional manner.

88. (1) III, I, II
The institution uses a multi-tiered planning framework. The Action Plan covers a short-term period of three years. The Strategy Document looks at a medium-term horizon of seven years. Finally, the Vision Document outlines the long-term goals and aspirations for the country over a fifteen-year period, replacing the old five-year plan model.
This tiered approach allows for both immediate operational focus and long-term strategic direction. By moving away from the rigid five-year plans, the new framework provides the flexibility needed to adapt to changing global and domestic conditions while maintaining a clear and consistent vision for the nation's future development and transformation.

89. (3) They are chaired by the President of India or their nominee.
Regional Councils are established to address issues affecting multiple states or regions. They are formed for a specific duration and comprise the relevant Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors. These councils are chaired by the Prime Minister or their nominee, not by the President, ensuring that regional issues are handled with executive focus and coordination.
These councils provide a targeted mechanism for solving regional problems that might not require national intervention but involve more than one state. By bringing together the relevant regional leaders under the leadership of the Prime Minister, the institution ensures that interstate cooperation is prioritized and that regional development challenges are addressed effectively.

90. (1) A need for a paradigm shift from a centralized, top-down approach to an inclusive, cooperative federalism approach.
The replacement was driven by the need for a paradigm shift in governance. The old centralized, top-down approach was seen as increasingly out of sync with a diverse and rapidly changing economy. The new institution was designed to promote a bottom-up approach and foster cooperative federalism, where states are equal partners in the national development agenda.
This shift acknowledges that development cannot be imposed from the center. By encouraging states to develop their own plans and share best practices, the new body fosters a more participatory and responsive governance model, ensuring that the country's growth is more balanced and that the benefits of development are more widely distributed.

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91. (1) I, II, III, and V only
The institution's objectives include fostering cooperative federalism, developing village-level planning mechanisms, and creating an innovation support system. It also focuses on technology upgradation and capacity building. Significantly, it does not enforce mandatory plans on states, moving away from the directive nature of the previous planning regime toward a more collaborative and advisory role.
These objectives align with the institution's role as a knowledge hub and a catalyst for change. By focusing on innovation and capacity building, it helps both the center and states to modernize their governance processes, ensuring they are better equipped to handle the complex challenges of sustainable development and economic transformation in the long run.

92. (2) Planning begins at the village level and aggregates progressively at higher levels of government.
The 'bottom-up' approach is implemented by encouraging the formulation of credible development plans at the village level. these local plans are then progressively aggregated at higher levels of government. This ensures that national policies are grounded in local realities and needs, making the planning process more democratic, inclusive, and effective across the country.
This methodology ensures that local aspirations are heard at the highest levels of policy making. By starting from the grassroots, the institution helps to create a more responsive and accountable planning system that empowers local communities and ensures that developmental resources are directed toward the most pressing needs of the people.

93. (2) Maximum of 4
The institutional structure allows for a maximum of four members from the Union Council of Ministers to serve as ex-officio members. These ministers are nominated by the Prime Minister and provide a direct link between the think-tank and the key executive departments, ensuring that policy advice is integrated with the government's operational priorities.
These ex-officio members represent crucial sectors such as finance, agriculture, home, and defense. Their involvement ensures that the institution's strategic planning is grounded in administrative reality and that its recommendations are more likely to be implemented effectively across various branches of the central government, fostering better policy coherence and coordination.

94. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The institution is primarily a strategic think-tank and does not have the authority to distribute financial resources. While it provides the intellectual framework for development, the actual allocation of funds to various central ministries and state governments is handled by the Ministry of Finance, clearly separating policy advisory roles from budgetary execution.
This clear separation of duties enhances the institution's credibility as an objective advisor. It allows the body to focus on providing high-quality technical and strategic input without the political complications associated with fund allocation, ensuring that its advice is based on merit and evidence rather than on the need to manage competing financial demands.

95. (1) Secretary to the Government of India
The Chief Executive Officer is appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed term. This official holds the rank of a Secretary to the Government of India and is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the institution. This ensures that the body is led by a senior administrative professional who can coordinate effectively with other government departments.
The CEO leads the specialized secretariat and manages the institution's work across various sectors. This high-level bureaucratic position is essential for translating strategic ideas into administrative action and for maintaining smooth communication between the institution, the central ministries, and the various state governments, ensuring that the institution's goals are pursued consistently.

96. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Planning Commission was characterized by its power to allocate funds and its top-down planning approach. In contrast, NITI Aayog serves as a think-tank and advisory body that emphasizes a cooperative federalism approach. This transition reflects a shift from a directive

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6. Who among the following scholars defined public policy simply as "whatever governments choose to do or not to do"?
(1) Woodrow Wilson
(2) Thomas R. Dye
(3) David Easton
(4) Harold Lasswell
(5) Question not attempted

7. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the actors involved in policy formulation in India.
(1) The Cabinet is the supreme body for making decisions within the executive sphere.
(2) The Prime Minister's Office is highly influential in shaping major national policies.
(3) Civil society organizations contribute by providing grassroots feedback on policies.
(4) The National Development Council drafts state budgets as its primary constitutional role.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) regarding institutional changes in India and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog to transform the policy formulation process in India.
Reason (R): NITI Aayog was designed to promote a top-down model of centralized planning, ignoring the role of state governments.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. In the context of public policy formulation in India, what is the primary role of a Think Tank?
(1) To implement government schemes directly at the village and district levels.
(2) To pass statutory laws that replace existing parliamentary legislative acts.
(3) To provide independent research and policy alternatives to various policymakers.
(4) To function as a judicial appellate authority for resolving administrative disputes.
(5) Question not attempted

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10. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog's role in policy formulation:
I. It serves as the apex advisory body for both the Centre and the States.
II. It acts as a platform to foster cooperative federalism.
III. It has the constitutional authority to allocate financial resources to states.
IV. It replaced the Planning Commission through a cabinet resolution in 2015.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, II and III only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following correctly describes the role of the Legislature in the policy formulation process in India?
(1) Drafting the technical intricacies of administrative policy frameworks.
(2) Implementation of policies without any role in the formulation stage.
(3) Exercising judicial review over policies formulated by the executive.
(4) Legitimizing policies through debates and the enactment of statutes.
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following is a direct effect of the growing complexity of modern governance on policy formulation in India?
(1) Complete elimination of the practice of delegated legislation.
(2) Increased dependence on bureaucracy for technical policy drafting.
(3) Decreased reliance on subject-matter experts and qualified technocrats.
(4) Dissolution of parliamentary committees related to policy review.
(5) Question not attempted

13. Find the odd one out regarding non-governmental actors in public policy formulation.
(1) Media organizations
(2) Pressure groups
(3) Cabinet Secretariat
(4) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
(5) Question not attempted

CHAPTER 11

Public Policy, Citizen Charter, Social Audit and Grievance Redressal

1. Which of the following statements provides the most accurate definition of public policy in the context of public administration?
(1) A compilation of laws passed by the legislature to regulate private business sectors.
(2) A purposive course of action or inaction taken by governments to address public problems.
(3) An internal administrative manual used by civil servants for routine office management.
(4) An electoral manifesto released by political parties before contesting general elections.
(5) Question not attempted

2. Arrange the following stages of the public policy cycle in their correct chronological order:
I. Policy Evaluation
II. Agenda Setting
III. Policy Implementation
IV. Policy Formulation
V. Policy Adoption
(1) II, IV, V, III, I
(2) IV, II, V, I, III
(3) II, V, IV, III, I
(4) IV, V, II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

3. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding the nature of public policy and select the correct option:
Statement I: Public policy is strictly positive in nature, as governments only formulate policies to undertake specific actions.
Statement II: A government's deliberate decision not to act on a particular societal issue is also considered a public policy.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match the models of public policy formulation in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: (Models)
A. Rational Model
B. Incremental Model
C. Group Model
D. Elite Model
List II: (Descriptions)
i. Policy reflects the preferences of the governing few
ii. Policy is a product of interaction and struggle among various interest groups
iii. Policy aims for maximum social gain by evaluating all alternatives through cost-benefit analysis
iv. Policy is simply a continuation of past government activities with minor modifications
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the characteristics of public policy:
I. It is always goal-oriented and purposive.
II. It consists exclusively of discrete, isolated decisions rather than a pattern of action.
III. It is backed by legal authority and coercive power of the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

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Statement II: Formative evaluation involves assessing a policy while it is still in the implementation phase to allow for mid-course corrections.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

21. The length of the Citizen's Charter was first articulated and implemented in which country, and under whose leadership?
(1) United States under Bill Clinton in 1993
(2) France under François Mitterrand in 1989
(3) United Kingdom under John Major in 1991
(4) India under P.V. Narasimha Rao in 1992
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider the following principles associated with the original Citizen's Charter movement:
I. Quality: Improving the quality of services provided.
II. Secrecy: Maintaining absolute confidentiality of service standards from the public.
III. Choice: Providing choice to the users wherever possible.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

23. The Citizen's Charter initiative in India was formally initiated following a Conference of Chief Ministers held in the national capital in which year?
(1) 1991
(2) 1997
(3) 2001
(4) 2005
(5) Question not attempted

24. Match the key concepts of the Citizen's Charter in List I with their intended outcomes in List II:
List I: (Concepts)
A. Standards
B. Value for money
C. Accountability
D. Transparency
List II: (Outcomes)
i. Ensuring rules, procedures, and grievance mechanisms are open and well-publicized
ii. Specifying explicitly what service users can expect to receive
iii. Holding individuals and organizations responsible for fulfilling service commitments
iv. Ensuring efficient and effective use of public funds
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

25. Which of the following is the most fundamental concept underlying the Citizen's Charter?
(1) It acts as a binding contract between the state and external entities.
(2) It replaces the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution.
(3) It empowers citizens by treating them as valued customers of services.
(4) It provides absolute immunity to civil servants against public scrutiny.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) regarding the Citizen's Charter and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): A Citizen's Charter is not legally enforceable in a court of law in India.
Reason (R): It is essentially a declaration of intent and a voluntary commitment by an organization to improve service delivery.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

27. Consider the following components regarding the Sevottam model of service delivery:
I. Effective Charter implementation.
II. Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
III. Excellence in Service Delivery capability.
IV. Privatization of core governmental

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14. Match the challenges of policy implementation in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: (Challenges)
A. Resource constraints
B. Institutional fragmentation
C. Top-down approach
D. Lack of political will
List II: (Descriptions)
i. Policies designed without consulting grassroots beneficiaries
ii. Inadequate budget allocations or manpower shortages
iii. Multiple overlapping agencies creating jurisdictional conflicts
iv. Reluctance of elected leaders to support unpopular but necessary measures
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges of public policy implementation in India:
I. Excessive administrative centralization always accelerates policy implementation.
II. A rigid bureaucratic structure often leads to red-tapism and delays.
III. Perfect communication between policy formulators and implementers is consistently maintained.
IV. Frequent transfers of civil servants disrupt the continuity of policy execution.
V. Lack of awareness among targeted beneficiaries has no impact on policy outcomes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I, III and V only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, IV and V only
(4) III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

16. Read the following scenario regarding policy implementation and answer the question:
A government launches a health scheme drafted entirely by central ministry officials without consulting state health departments or local doctors. The scheme fails due to regional variations in disease prevalence. This failure highlights the drawback of which approach to implementation?
(1) Bottom-up approach
(2) Top-down approach
(3) Decentralized approach
(4) Participatory approach
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following acts as the primary agency for the implementation of rural development policies at the grassroots level in Rajasthan?
(1) State Human Rights Commission
(2) Panchayati Raj Institutions
(3) NITI Aayog
(4) State Public Service Commission
(5) Question not attempted

18. Which of the following is an exception to the common barriers of public policy implementation in India?
(1) Clear and unambiguous statutory frameworks
(2) Corruption and leakages in the delivery mechanism
(3) Lack of robust monitoring and evaluation systems
(4) Inadequate capacity building of frontline workers
(5) Question not attempted

19. Select the correct sequence of phases in a standard policy implementation process.
(1) Mobilization of resources, Allocation of tasks, Execution of tasks, Monitoring of progress
(2) Allocation of tasks, Execution of tasks, Monitoring of progress, Mobilization of resources
(3) Execution of tasks, Mobilization of resources, Allocation of tasks, Monitoring of progress
(4) Monitoring of progress, Allocation of tasks, Mobilization of resources, Execution of tasks
(5) Question not attempted

20. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding policy evaluation and select the correct option:
Statement I: Policy evaluation is exclusively conducted after a policy has been fully implemented and terminated.

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planning model to one based on collaboration, data, and strategic guidance.
This comparison highlights the fundamental changes in India's economic governance. The new body's focus on advisory and strategic roles, combined with a commitment to empowering states, represents a modern approach to development that values local initiative and interstate cooperation over centralized control and the directive allocation of resources by the central authority.

97. (2) 3-year action plan
The Action Plan is the shortest component of the institution's new planning framework, covering a three-year period. It is designed to be a dynamic and operational document that translates long-term visions and medium-term strategies into immediate, actionable steps. This allows the government to respond more flexibly to changing economic and social conditions.
This three-year horizon provides a more realistic and manageable timeframe for achieving specific developmental targets. By focusing on shorter periods, the institution can ensure that its planning remains relevant and that its recommendations are closely aligned with the current budgetary and administrative capacities of both the center and the states.

98. (2) II only
Special Invitees are experts and specialists with significant domain knowledge in various fields. They are included to provide high-level technical expertise to the institution. These individuals are nominated by the Prime Minister rather than the President, ensuring that the institution has access to the best available intellectual resources for policy formulation.
This flexible inclusion of experts allows the body to address a wide range of complex issues, from technology and environment to social welfare and infrastructure. By drawing on specialized knowledge from outside the regular bureaucracy, the institution ensures that its policy advice is cutting-edge and based on the latest global and domestic trends.

99. (2) II and III only
The institution publishes several important indices to track progress and encourage competitive federalism. These include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index and the Composite Water Management Index. These reports use data to rank state performance, thereby incentivizing improvements in key social and environmental sectors through transparency and evidence-based benchmarking.
These rankings provide a powerful tool for governance reform. By making state-level data public, the institution encourages a healthy competition among states to improve their social and environmental outcomes. This data-driven approach helps to identify best practices and areas where states require more support, fostering a more informed and result-oriented development process.

100. (4) I, II, III, IV, and V
The Election Commission and Union Public Service Commission are constitutional bodies as they are established by the Constitution. The National Human Rights Commission and National Commission for Women are statutory, created by acts of Parliament. NITI Aayog is unique as an executive body, established by a cabinet resolution, and is neither constitutional nor statutory.
This categorization is fundamental to understanding the different legal and administrative foundations of these key national institutions. While their origins vary, they all play essential roles in India's governance framework, from managing elections and recruitment to protecting human rights and providing strategic developmental advice to the government through diverse institutional mechanisms.

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functions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II, III and IV
(4) I, II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

28. Which of the following correctly describes the "Standards" element of a Citizen's Charter?
(1) Internal hierarchical protocols followed by a government department.
(2) Quantifiable timeframes and quality parameters for service delivery.
(3) Limits on the number of citizens who can apply for services per day.
(4) Specific physical uniform and dress codes for on-duty public officials.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of accountability in the context of a Citizen's Charter?
(1) Public officials facing criminal prosecution for any minor service delay.
(2) Citizens adhering to government guidelines without questioning authority.
(3) The answerability of the organization for failing to meet its commitments.
(4) Financial liability of the state to compensate all aggrieved individuals.
(5) Question not attempted

30. Arrange the following steps involved in the formulation of a Citizen's Charter in a logical sequence:
I. Identification of all services provided by the department.
II. Setting measurable standards for each service.
III. Formation of a task force within the organization.
IV. Consultation with clients and stakeholders.
V. Establishing a grievance redressal mechanism.
(1) III, I, IV, II, V
(2) I, III, II, IV, V
(3) III, IV, I, V, II
(4) I, II, III, IV, V
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a comprehensively drafted Citizen's Charter?
(1) Details of internal disciplinary proceedings against specific employees.
(2) Comprehensive vision and mission statement of the service organization.
(3) Specific expectations from the clients and citizens using the services.
(4) Clear specification of the administrative grievance redressal mechanism.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following statements regarding the key elements of the Citizen's Charter:
I. It must clearly identify the clients and stakeholders it serves.
II. Charters should be static documents, unchanged once formulated.
III. The commitments made in the charter must be measurable and verifiable.
IV. It must outline the remedies available if standards are not met.
V. Consultation with employee unions during formulation is strictly prohibited by law.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and V only
(3) III, IV and V only
(4) I, II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which standard was published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to certify organizations that achieve excellence in public service delivery under the Sevottam framework?
(1) IS 9001:2008
(2) IS 15700:2005
(3) IS 14001:2015
(4) IS 27001:2013
(5) Question not attempted

34. Match the limitations of the Citizen's Charter in India in List I with their practical impacts in List II:
List I: (Limitations)
A. Top-down drafting
B. Lack of regional languages
C. Unrealistic standards
D. Absence of penal provisions
List II: (Impacts)

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i. Citizens fail to comprehend their rights and the services promised
ii. Frontline staff become demotivated due to unachievable targets
iii. The charter lacks teeth and accountability remains weak
iv. Disconnect between the actual needs of the users and the promises made

(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding the implementation of the Citizen's Charter in India and select the correct option:
Statement I: Most Citizen's Charters in India are formulated through extensive consultations with end-users and civil society organizations.
Statement II: A major limitation of the Citizen's Charter in India is that it is often treated as a mere administrative exercise rather than a tool for empowerment.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Consider the following reasons for the limited success of the Citizen's Charter in India:
I. Lack of awareness campaigns among the general public.
II. Inadequate training and orientation of frontline government staff.
III. Regular, independent audits of charter commitments are rigorously conducted.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the reasons for its limited success?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

37. To overcome the non-justiciable nature of the Citizen's Charter, several states enacted legislation guaranteeing time-bound delivery of services. In which year did Rajasthan enact the Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act?
(1) 2005
(2) 2008
(3) 2011
(4) 2014
(5) Question not attempted

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38. What is the direct effect of backing the principles of a Citizen's Charter with statutory legislation like the Right to Public Services Act?
(1) It completely removes the administrative need for an appellate authority.
(2) It transforms voluntary standards into enforceable rights with penalties.
(3) It abolishes the requirement to charge any fees for essential services.
(4) It centralizes all service delivery processes to the Union Government level.
(5) Question not attempted

39. Identify the correct pair regarding the limitations of Citizen's Charters in India.
(1) One-size-fits-all approach: customized service for marginalized sections.
(2) Lack of periodic review: results in outdated or irrelevant documents.
(3) Legal enforceability: causes public interest litigations in the courts.
(4) Multi-lingual drafting: serves as a major barrier to rural utilization.
(5) Question not attempted

40. Read the following scenario regarding a government scheme evaluation and answer the question:
In evaluating a government road construction scheme, a financial audit verifies that the allocated funds were spent legally with valid receipts. What unique perspective would a Social Audit add to this evaluation?
(1) Assessing if the road improved access and quality based on user feedback.
(2) Cross-checking the internal accounting software utilized by the contractor.
(3) Calculating the precise monetary tax implications for the state budget.
(4) Verifying the personal income tax returns of the lead engineers involved.
(5) Question not attempted

41. The concept of "Social Audit" was first introduced globally in the 1950s but gained modern administrative prominence due to the works of which social thinker/organization in the 1970s?
(1) F.W. Taylor
(2) Max Weber
(3) Charles Medawar
(4) Woodrow Wilson
(5) Question not attempted

42. Arrange the following key steps of a Social Audit process in a logical sequence:
I. Public hearing (Jan Sunwai) to discuss findings.
II. Verification of documents at the grassroots level.
III. Action taken report and follow-up.
IV. Gathering relevant documents (muster rolls, bills) from the implementing agency.
(1) IV, II, I, III
(2) II, IV, I, III
(3) IV, I, II, III
(4) I, IV, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following is the most appropriate primary purpose of conducting a Social Audit?
(1) To replace statutory audits performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General.
(2) To privatize the evaluation process of all public sector undertakings.
(3) To act as a punitive measure to dismiss elected local government officials.
(4) To bridge the gap between policy and implementation through participation.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Match the terminology associated with Social Audit methodology in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: (Terminology)
A. Muster Roll
B. Jan Sunwai
C. Village Resource Person
D. Social Audit Report
List II: (Descriptions)
i. A local trained facilitator who assists the community in the audit process
ii. The official attendance and payment record for daily wage workers
iii. A public platform where audit findings are read aloud and debated
iv. The final document summarizing discrepancies and community feedback
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following prerequisites for conducting an effective Social Audit:
I. Proactive disclosure of all relevant documents and records.
II. Unrestricted participation of marginalized communities.
III. Protection and security for whistleblowers.
IV. Complete reliance on internal departmental evaluations without external input.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

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46. Find the odd one out regarding the primary stakeholders in a rural Social Audit process.
(1) Gram Sabha members
(2) Implementing agency officials
(3) Beneficiaries of the scheme
(4) United Nations observers
(5) Question not attempted

47. Which specific section of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 mandates the regular conduct of Social Audits?
(1) Section 8
(2) Section 12
(3) Section 17
(4) Section 21
(5) Question not attempted

48. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) regarding social audits and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The social audit process under MGNREGA gained standardized legal backing through specific audit rules formulated in consultation with the CAG.

Reason (R): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules were officially notified in 2011.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

49. In Rajasthan, an independent society was set up to facilitate the conduct of social audits across the state, ensuring impartiality. What is the designated title of this body?
(1) Rajasthan Rural Accountability and Transparency Commission.
(2) Rajasthan State Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency Agency.
(3) The Independent Directorate of Social Audit for Rajasthan State.
(4) The Lokayukta Audit and Vigilance Bureau of Rajasthan State.
(5) Question not attempted

50. Identify the correct statement regarding the frequency of Social Audits mandated under MGNREGA.
(1) It must be conducted once every five years aligned with Panchayat elections.
(2) It must be conducted at least once every six months in every Gram Panchayat.
(3) It is conducted only when a written complaint is filed by the Sarpanch.
(4) It must be conducted annually by an international auditing firm.
(5) Question not attempted

51. Consider the following statements regarding the practice of Social Audit under MGNREGA:
I. The Gram Panchayat Secretary is solely responsible for writing and finalizing the Social Audit report.
II. The Social Audit unit must be entirely independent of the implementing agency.
III. Observers from the state government or civil society often attend the public hearing.
IV. Findings of the audit must be uploaded to a public management information system (MIS).
V. If corruption is identified during the audit, the Gram Sabha has the power to directly sentence the offenders to prison.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) II and III only
(2) III and IV only
(3) I and V only
(4) I, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

52. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the funding mechanism for Social Audits under MGNREGA rules?
(1) Funds are provided directly from the central government for audits.
(2) The allocation is a fixed percentage of MGNREGA administrative costs.
(3) Independent funding is essential to prevent potential conflicts of interest.
(4) State governments are barred from contributing funds to the Audit Unit.
(5) Question not attempted

53. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding the Social Audit Unit (SAU) under MGNREGA and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Director of the Social Audit Unit is always an active, serving block development officer of the same district to ensure coordination.
Statement II: Appointing an active official of the implementing agency as the SAU Director compromises the independence of the audit process.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

54. Match the legislative provisions in List I with their mechanisms empowering the Gram Sabha in List II:
List I: (Legislative Provisions)
A. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
B. PESA Act, 1996
C. MGNREGA, 2005
D. Forest Rights Act, 2006
List II: (Mechanisms)
i. Mandates the Gram Sabha to conduct regular social audits of local public works
ii. Grants Gram Sabhas in scheduled areas the

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power to safeguard community resources
iii. Formally recognized the Gram Sabha as the foundational tier of rural local self-government
iv. Empowers the Gram Sabha to determine the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Gram Sabha in the social audit process:
I. It serves as the primary forum where the social audit report is read, discussed, and ratified.
II. It has the authority to question the implementing officials directly regarding expenditures.
III. It can independently alter the overall state budget allocation for MGNREGA.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

56. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the conduct of a Gram Sabha meeting specifically convened for a Social Audit.
(1) The meeting must be chaired by the Sarpanch to ensure strict control.
(2) Prior notice of the meeting must be widely publicized in the village.
(3) A requisite quorum must be met, including the marginalized communities.
(4) Implementing officials must be present to answer the queries of villagers.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Read the following scenario regarding a Social Audit and select the correct option:
During a Social Audit Gram Sabha, it is proven that materials billed for a check-dam were never delivered. The Gram Sabha passes a unanimous resolution demanding the recovery of the embezzled amount. In the context of the social audit methodology, what is the legal status of this resolution?
(1) It is merely advisory and can be ignored by the district administration.
(2) It automatically triggers the immediate dissolution of the Gram Panchayat.
(3) It is a binding recommendation requiring a formal Action Taken Report.
(4) It serves as a final judicial verdict, bypassing the need for a police FIR.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Under the MGNREGA social audit guidelines, how are the Village Resource Persons (VRPs) typically selected?
(1) They are selected from among active workers or youth from local areas.
(2) They are nominated solely by the local Member of the Legislative Assembly.
(3) They are deployed exclusively from the central CAG office in New Delhi.
(4) They are the serving Gram Rozgar Sahayaks of the respective Panchayat.
(5) Question not attempted

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59. Which of the following is a direct effect of preventing the Sarpanch and Panchayat Secretary from chairing the Social Audit Gram Sabha?
(1) It delays the auditing process within the village indefinitely.
(2) It violates the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
(3) It shifts the financial burden of the audit to the central government.
(4) It eliminates conflicts of interest, allowing villagers to speak freely.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Before the enactment of the central Right to Information Act in 2005, Rajasthan enacted its own state-level RTI legislation. In which year was the Rajasthan Right to Information Act passed?
(1) 1997
(2) 2000
(3) 2003
(4) 2004
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following categories of information:

transfer of files between the Finance Ministry and Home Ministry.
(2) G2G (Government to Government) - Filing of corporate tax returns by private industries.
(3) G2E (Government to Employee) - Citizens voting online in a general election.
(4) G2C (Government to Citizen) - Issuance of online birth certificates and payment of utility bills.
(5) Question not attempted

88. What is "e-Mitra" in the context of e-Governance initiatives in Rajasthan?
(1) An integrated project delivering services through a network of kiosks.
(2) An online social dating platform for use by state government employees.
(3) A satellite launched by ISRO for mapping the international borders.
(4) An internet service provider company owned by the Rajasthan government.
(5) Question not attempted

89. The vision of making all government services accessible to the common man in his locality through common service delivery outlets was the primary objective of which national initiative launched in 2006?
(1) Digital India Programme
(2) National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)
(3) BharatNet Project
(4) Unified Payments Interface (UPI)
(5) Question not attempted

90. Read the following scenario regarding digital accessibility and answer the question:
A rural citizen in Rajasthan cannot access an online land record portal because of poor internet connectivity and lack of digital literacy, while an urban citizen accesses it easily. This scenario highlights which major challenge in e-Governance?
(1) The Digital Divide
(2) Cyber security threats
(3) Data localization laws
(4) Algorithmic bias
(5) Question not attempted

91. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding the e-Panchayat initiative and select the correct option:
Statement I: e-Panchayat aims to completely automate the internal functioning of Gram Panchayats.
Statement II: The implementation of e-Panchayat eliminates the requirement of holding physical Gram Sabha meetings.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

92. Which of the following represents the most appropriate justification for linking the Aadhaar (UID) ecosystem with public service delivery portals?
(1) To allow private marketing agencies to access demographic datasets.
(2) To uniquely identify beneficiaries and eliminate ghost recipients.
(3) To monitor the political affiliations of citizens prior to elections.
(4) To ensure that citizens do not require passwords to log into social media.
(5) Question not attempted

93. The National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment (NeSDA) is periodically conducted to assess the effectiveness of e-Governance portals in India. Which ministry/department coordinates this assessment?
(1) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
(2) NITI Aayog
(3) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG)
(4) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
(5) Question not attempted

94. Match the forms of accountability in List I with their corresponding mechanisms in List II:
List I: (Forms of Accountability)
A. Legislative Accountability
B. Judicial Accountability
C. Administrative Accountability
D. Social Accountability
List II: (Mechanisms)
i. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and writs
ii. Departmental enquiries and annual

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(4) I, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

67. Read the following scenario regarding an RTI application and answer the question:
A citizen files an RTI application asking why her pending pension file has not been cleared for six months. The PIO replies with the exact location and status of the file but does not clear the pension. This scenario best illustrates which conceptual distinction?
(1) The RTI Act guarantees service delivery, but the PIO violated the law.
(2) The RTI Act explicitly forbids citizens from asking about personal matters.
(3) The RTI is for obtaining records, not for ordering executive remedies.
(4) The grievance redressal mechanism supersedes the RTI in all domains.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following outcomes of using the RTI Act:
I. Exposing discrepancies in public distribution system (PDS) ration records.
II. Forcing public authorities to document the reasons behind administrative decisions.
III. Granting citizens the power to directly dismiss corrupt public servants without a departmental inquiry.
Which of the above statement(s) represents correct transparency outcomes of the RTI?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which grassroots organization in Rajasthan played a historic and pivotal role in pioneering the RTI movement by demanding transparency in minimum wage records?
(1) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(2) Bharatiya Kisan Union
(3) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS)
(4) People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL)
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider Statement I and Statement II regarding the role of RTI in grievance redressal and select the correct option:
Statement I: Information obtained through RTI often serves as critical documentary evidence to file formal complaints on grievance redressal portals.
Statement II: Although RTI itself does not redress grievances, the fear of exposure through RTI frequently compels officials to act promptly on pending files.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Which of the following represents the most appropriate limitation of using the RTI Act strictly as a tool for grievance redressal?
(1) Obtaining information incurs a cost equivalent to filing a civil suit.
(2) Information Commissioners are lower in rank than the officials investigated.
(3) RTI applications can only be filed by legally registered lawyers.
(4) The process reveals facts but cannot mandate specific executive remedies.
(5) Question not attempted

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72. Identify the correct statement regarding the role of the First Appellate Authority (FAA) in using RTI as an accountability tool.
(1) It provides an internal mechanism for correction if the PIO denies data.
(2) It is an independent judge appointed by the State Information Commission.
(3) It can only review the penalty quantum, not the substance of information.
(4) Decisions made by the FAA are final and cannot be challenged in any forum.
(5) Question not attempted

73. The Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is managed by which department of the Government of India?
(1) Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)
(2) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
(3) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG)
(4) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
(5) Question not attempted

ANSWERS

1. (2) A purposive course of action or inaction taken by governments to address public problems.
Public policy represents a deliberate and goal-oriented framework designed by government authorities to tackle specific societal issues. It encompasses both the actions taken and the intentional decisions to refrain from acting. This purposive nature distinguishes it from routine administrative tasks, focusing instead on achieving outcomes that benefit the public interest and resolve collective challenges effectively.

2. (1) II, IV, V, III, I
The public policy process follows a logical sequence beginning with identifying societal problems during agenda setting. Once an issue is prioritized, specific solutions are developed through formulation and then legally approved during adoption. Implementation involves executing these plans via administrative channels. Finally, evaluation assesses the impact and effectiveness of the policy to determine if objectives were met.

3. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Public policy is not limited to active government intervention. While it often involves positive actions like lawmaking and program execution, the deliberate choice by authorities not to intervene in a specific issue is also a policy decision. This reflects the government's stance and priorities, acknowledging that inaction can have significant societal consequences and constitutes a formal policy position.

4. (4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
Policy formulation involves various theoretical frameworks. The rational model prioritizes maximizing social gains through systematic analysis, while the incremental model views policy as small modifications to existing programs. The group model focuses on the balance of power among competing interests, and the elite model suggests that policies primarily reflect the values and preferences of a powerful governing minority.

5. (3) I and III only
Public policy is characterized by its purposive, goal-oriented nature and is supported by the legal authority of the state. It represents a consistent pattern of government actions over time rather than isolated, discrete decisions. The coercive power of the state ensures compliance with these policies, which are designed to address broader public concerns and achieve specific developmental objectives.

6. (2) Thomas R. Dye
Thomas R. Dye provided a concise and widely cited definition of public policy, describing it as whatever governments choose to do or not to do. This definition emphasizes that public policy is an outcome of government decisions, highlighting the importance of both active intervention and intentional non-intervention in addressing societal issues and managing the affairs of the state.

7. (4) The National Development Council drafts state budgets as its primary constitutional role.
The National Development Council was primarily an advisory body responsible for reviewing and approving national development plans, not for drafting state budgets. State budgets are prepared by the respective state governments and passed by their legislatures. Central actors like the Cabinet and Prime Minister's Office lead national policy decisions, while civil society provides feedback to ensure grassroots inclusivity.

8. (3) A is true but R is false.
NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission to move away from centralized, top-down planning. Unlike its predecessor, NITI Aayog emphasizes cooperative federalism by actively involving state governments in the policy formulation process. Its primary role is to serve as a think tank, providing strategic and technical advice to both the central and state governments to foster inclusive development.

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(1) The Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973
(2) The Rajasthan Anti-Corruption Act, 1985
(3) The Rajasthan Public Servants Accountability Act, 1999
(4) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (Central Act adoption)
(5) Question not attempted

81. Consider the following public functionaries in Rajasthan:
I. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
II. Members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)
III. Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats
IV. Zila Pramukhs
V. State Cabinet Ministers
Which of the above identifies the functionaries who are EXCLUDED from the investigative jurisdiction of the Rajasthan Lokayukta?
(1) II, IV and V only
(2) I, II and III only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

82. Identify the correct statement regarding the appointment of the Lokayukta in Rajasthan.
(1) Appointed by the Governor on advice of the Chief Justice and Opposition.
(2) Appointed by the Chief Minister upon recommendation of the State Cabinet.
(3) Appointed directly by the President of India on the Prime Minister's advice.
(4) Elected by a special majority of the Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly.
(5) Question not attempted

83. Who had the distinction of serving as the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan?
(1) Justice M.L. Shrimal
(2) Justice K.S. Sidhu
(3) Justice I.D. Dua
(4) Justice S.S. Kothari
(5) Question not attempted

84. Match the powers/functions of the Lokayukta in List I with their judicial equivalents in List II:
List I: (Functions)
A. Summoning witnesses
B. Requisitioning public records
C. Prosecution
D. Final verdict on conviction
List II: (Equivalents)
i. Power akin to a Civil Court under the CPC, 1908
ii. Can demand documents from any state government office
iii. Recommends action but cannot act as a criminal court to sentence
iv. Can direct the state anti-corruption bureau to initiate criminal proceedings
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

85. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) regarding the Lokayukta and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Lokayukta in Rajasthan can initiate an investigation into allegations of corruption against public servants on a suo motu basis.
Reason (R): The primary objective of the Lokayukta institution is to root out maladministration and corruption, regardless of whether a formal complaint is received.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

86. Find the odd one out regarding the conditions of service of the Lokayukta in Rajasthan.
(1) The term of office is 5 years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
(2) The individual is eligible for reappointment for a second consecutive term.
(3) The individual must not be a Member of Parliament or a State Legislature.
(4) The individual must not hold an office of trust or profit.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Identify the correct pair regarding e-Governance interaction models.
(1) G2B (Government to Business) - Internal

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I. Information whose disclosure would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India.
II. Cabinet papers, including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, before a final decision has been taken.
III. Information received in confidence from a foreign government.
IV. Information regarding the internal transfer policy and postings of lower division clerks.

Which of the above statement(s) falls strictly under the exemptions provided in Section 8 of the RTI Act, 2005?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

62. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) regarding the RTI Act and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005 heavily emphasizes the proactive, suo motu disclosure of information by public authorities.
Reason (R): Maximum proactive disclosure minimizes the need for citizens to formally request information under the Act.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Under the RTI Act, 2005, what is the mandated timeline for a Public Information Officer (PIO) to provide information if it directly concerns the life or liberty of a person?
(1) Within 24 hours
(2) Within 48 hours
(3) Within 15 days
(4) Within 30 days
(5) Question not attempted

64. Match the administrative components of the RTI Act in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: (Components)
A. First Appellate Authority
B. Central Information Commission
C. Section 20
D. Third Party Information
List II: (Descriptions)
i. Provisions relating to the imposition of penalties on the PIO for delays
ii. Hears the second appeal against the decisions of central public authorities
iii. Information that relates to or is supplied by a person other than the citizen making the request
iv. An officer senior in rank to the PIO within the same public authority
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

65. Identify the correct statement regarding the Schedules of the RTI Act, 2005.
(1) First Schedule: lists the security organizations exempted from the Act.
(2) Second Schedule: lists the security organizations exempted from the Act.
(3) Second Schedule: contains the format for the oath of Commissioners.
(4) Third Schedule: details the penalty fee structure for delayed information.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Consider the following statements regarding the appeals mechanism under the RTI Act, 2005:
I. The first appeal must be filed within 30 days from the expiry of the designated response period or receipt of the PIO's decision.
II. The second appeal lies with the High Court of the respective state.
III. The Information Commission cannot impose a penalty exceeding Rs. 25,000 on a PIO.
IV. A person can file a second appeal within 90 days from the date the first appellate authority's decision was made or was due.
V. The burden of proving that the denial of information was justified lies with the applicant.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) II and V only
(2) I and III only
(3) III and IV only

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performance appraisals
iii. Question hour, debates, and parliamentary committees
iv. Citizen charters, social audits, and right to information
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

95. Which of the following correctly describes the function of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) as a tool for legislative accountability?
(1) It examines CAG audit reports to ensure funds were spent legally.
(2) It formulates the annual budget for the Union Government of India.
(3) It directly sanctions the prosecution of corrupt civil servants.
(4) It evaluates the technical feasibility of major infrastructure projects.
(5) Question not attempted

96. In the context of judicial accountability, what does the concept of "Judicial Review" entail?
(1) The power of the Supreme Court to review its own previous judgments solely for correcting grammatical errors.
(2) The power of the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders.
(3) The periodic review of judges' performance by the executive branch.
(4) The review of judicial proceedings by media outlets.
(5) Question not attempted

97. During a parliamentary session, which specific period is utilized by members to raise urgent matters of public importance without any formal prior notice, thereby holding the executive accountable?
(1) Question Hour
(2) Zero Hour
(3) Half-an-hour discussion
(4) Short duration discussion
(5) Question not attempted

98. Identify the incorrect statement regarding administrative accountability mechanisms.
(1) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) exercises direct disciplinary control over the lower judiciary.
(2) Hierarchy and the chain of command are primary internal accountability tools.
(3) Annual Confidential Reports (ACRs) help assess the performance and conduct of civil servants.
(4) Administrative tribunals serve as external mechanisms to resolve service-related disputes of public officials.
(5) Question not attempted

99. Read the following scenario regarding administrative accountability and answer the question:
A Non-Governmental Organization files a petition in the High Court highlighting the failure of the state administration to implement child labor laws, seeking judicial directions. This is an application of which accountability tool?
(1) Use of Legislative Privilege in assembly proceedings.
(2) Implementation of a Social Audit Resolution in village.
(3) Application of Judicial Activism via Public Interest Litigation.
(4) Issuance of an Executive Ordinance by the State Governor.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Which of the following best distinguishes between "Responsibility" and "Accountability" in public administration?
(1) Responsibility is financial liability; accountability is moral duty.
(2) Responsibility flows downward; accountability flows horizontally.
(3) Responsibility is an external tool; accountability is internal.
(4) Responsibility is the duty to act; accountability is answerability.
(5) Question not attempted

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74. Match the following state-specific or specialized grievance redressal portals in List I with their target domain or state in List II:
List I: (Portals)
A. Rajasthan Sampark
B. CM Helpline (181)
C. SCORES
D. INGRAM
List II: (Target Domain)
i. National Consumer Helpline portal
ii. Integrated grievance redressal platform of Rajasthan
iii. Universal toll-free grievance number adopted by multiple Indian states
iv. SEBI's complaint redressal system for financial investors
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

75. Which of the following categories of grievances is typically NOT entertained on the CPGRAMS portal?
(1) Delays in the disbursement of employee pensions
(2) Harassment by public officials during service delivery
(3) Lack of basic civic amenities in urban local bodies
(4) Sub-judice matters pending before a court of law
(5) Question not attempted

76. Select the correct sequence of the grievance flow in the CPGRAMS system.
(1) Lodging of grievance by citizen, Forwarding to nodal officer, Final disposal, Action taken report, Feedback from citizen
(2) Forwarding to nodal officer, Lodging of grievance by citizen, Action taken report, Final disposal, Feedback from citizen
(3) Lodging of grievance by citizen, Action taken report, Forwarding to nodal officer, Final disposal, Feedback from citizen
(4) Lodging of grievance by citizen, Final disposal, Forwarding to nodal officer, Action taken report, Feedback from citizen
(5) Question not attempted

77. Consider the following features regarding the "Rajasthan Sampark" portal:
I. It functions as a centralized platform for lodging grievances related to state government departments.
II. It provides a facility for citizens to track the status of their registered complaints.
III. It completely replaces the jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court in administrative matters.
IV. Grievances can be registered through a toll-free number, web portal, or e-Mitra kiosks.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

78. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the standard operating procedures of CPGRAMS.
(1) Grievances received in CPGRAMS are expected to be resolved within a maximum limit of 30 days.
(2) If a grievance cannot be resolved within the stipulated time, an interim reply must be given to the citizen.
(3) The quality of disposal is periodically monitored by the DARPG.
(4) Anonymous complaints are legally required to be given highest priority and resolved within 24 hours.
(5) Question not attempted

79. In the context of CPGRAMS, if a citizen is dissatisfied with the resolution provided by the nodal officer, what immediate recourse is available within the system?
(1) Filing an appeal with the designated appellate authority of that department.
(2) Filing a formal judicial appeal with the Supreme Court of India.
(3) Submitting the case directly to the Prime Minister's Office.
(4) The system closes the grievance permanently with no option for appeal.
(5) Question not attempted

80. The institution of the Lokayukta in Rajasthan was established under which of the following legislations?

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9. (3) To provide independent research and policy alternatives to various policymakers.
Think tanks serve as intellectual hubs that conduct specialized research and analysis to support the policy-making process. They provide evidence-based insights and innovative alternatives to help government officials navigate complex issues. By acting as independent advisors, they bridge the gap between academic knowledge and practical governance, ensuring that policies are informed by diverse perspectives and rigorous data.

10. (1) I, II and IV only
NITI Aayog was established in 2015 via a cabinet resolution to serve as an advisory body and promote cooperative federalism. It provides strategic direction to central and state governments but lacks the constitutional authority to allocate financial resources to states. Financial allocations are managed by the Finance Commission and the Ministry of Finance, distinguishing NITI Aayog's role.

11. (4) Legitimizing policies through debates and the enactment of statutes.
The legislature plays a crucial role in public policy by providing legal legitimacy to executive proposals. Through deliberation, debates, and the formal enactment of laws, it transforms policy objectives into statutory frameworks. This process ensures democratic oversight and accountability, as representatives examine the potential impacts of proposed policies before they are implemented by the administrative machinery of the state.

12. (2) Increased dependence on bureaucracy for technical policy drafting.
As modern governance becomes increasingly specialized and complex, the political executive relies more heavily on the bureaucracy for its technical expertise and administrative experience. This leads to civil servants playing a dominant role in drafting the intricate details of policy frameworks. The growth of delegated legislation reflects this trend, where experts within the administration define the operational rules and regulations.

13. (3) Cabinet Secretariat
Non-governmental actors include entities outside the formal government structure that influence policy, such as media organizations, pressure groups, and NGOs. These groups provide feedback, advocate for specific interests, and raise public awareness. In contrast, the Cabinet Secretariat is a core governmental body that provides secretarial assistance to the Cabinet and ensures coordination among various ministries and departments of the government.

14. (4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Policy implementation faces various hurdles, including financial and manpower shortages known as resource constraints. Institutional fragmentation occurs when multiple agencies have overlapping jurisdictions, leading to coordination conflicts. A top-down approach ignores grassroots input, while a lack of political will results in leaders hesitating to support necessary but unpopular measures. These factors often hinder the successful achievement of policy goals and objectives.

15. (1) I, III and V only
Effective policy implementation is often hindered by excessive centralization and poor communication between different levels of government. Beneficiary awareness is critical, as a lack of understanding regarding scheme benefits significantly impacts outcomes. While rigid structures and frequent transfers disrupt continuity, decentralization and inclusive communication are essential for success. Recognizing these failures is vital for improving the delivery of public services.

16. (2) Top-down approach
The failure described stems from a top-down approach, where policy is designed at the central level without considering local conditions or consulting grassroots stakeholders. This method often ignores regional variations and practical challenges faced by those on the ground. Successful implementation typically requires incorporating local feedback and adapting strategies to meet the specific needs and contexts of different geographic areas.

17. (2) Panchayati Raj Institutions
In Rajasthan, Panchayati Raj Institutions serve as the foundational agencies for implementing rural development policies at the local level. These decentralized bodies ensure that government schemes are executed based on community

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for tackling systemic maladministration and corruption that might otherwise go unreported. By proactively identifying issues, the institution fulfills its primary objective of maintaining administrative integrity and ensuring accountability across various levels.

86. (2) The individual is eligible for reappointment for a second consecutive term.
Under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, the Lokayukta is not eligible for reappointment for a second term. This restriction is intended to preserve the independence and impartiality of the office, preventing any influence from the government regarding potential extensions. Other conditions include a five-year term and prohibitions on holding other offices of profit or being a member of any legislature.

87. (4) G2C (Government to Citizen) - Issuance of online birth certificates and payment of utility bills.
e-Governance interaction models define how different entities interact digitally. Government to Citizen (G2C) services focus on providing public benefits directly to individuals, such as online certificate issuance and utility bill payments. In contrast, G2G involves inter-departmental transfers, G2B relates to business interactions like tax filing, and G2E covers services for government employees, such as payroll and internal human resource management systems.

88. (1) An integrated project delivering services through a network of kiosks.
e-Mitra is a flagship e-Governance project in Rajasthan designed to provide a wide range of government and private services through a decentralized network of kiosks and an online portal. It aims to make service delivery more accessible to both rural and urban citizens in a transparent and efficient manner. By utilizing these common service centers, the state reduces the need for citizens to visit multiple offices.

89. (2) National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)
The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), launched in 2006, aimed to make all government services accessible to the common man through common service delivery outlets. It focused on ensuring efficiency, transparency, and reliability in services at affordable costs. The plan established the foundational infrastructure, such as State Data Centres and Common Service Centres, which paved the way for more advanced digital initiatives across the country.

90. (1) The Digital Divide
The scenario where rural citizens face barriers due to poor connectivity and low digital literacy, while urban residents benefit easily, illustrates the "Digital Divide." This gap in access to and use of information technology can exacerbate existing social and economic inequalities. Addressing this challenge is crucial for e-Governance to ensure that digital services are inclusive and reach the most marginalized populations effectively.

91. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The e-Panchayat initiative aims to automate the internal workflow and data management of Gram Panchayats, enhancing their administrative efficiency. However, it does not eliminate the need for physical Gram Sabha meetings. Digital tools are meant to support and document local governance processes rather than replace the essential face-to-face deliberative democracy that occurs during community meetings, which remain central to rural local self-governance.

92. (2) To uniquely identify beneficiaries and eliminate ghost recipients.
Linking the Aadhaar ecosystem with public service portals is primarily justified by its ability to provide unique biometric identification. This helps the government ensure that benefits reach the intended recipients and prevents leakages caused by "ghost" or duplicate accounts. By streamlining identity verification, the system enhances the efficiency of direct benefit transfers and improves the overall targeting of various social welfare schemes.

93. (3) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG).
The National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment (NeSDA) is coordinated by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). This assessment evaluates the effectiveness of e-Governance portals across central ministries and state governments based on parameters like accessibility, content availability, and ease of

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26. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A Citizen's Charter is not a legally enforceable document in a court of law; rather, it is a statement of intent and a voluntary commitment by a public organization. It outlines the service standards the department aims to achieve but does not grant citizens the right to sue for non-compliance. Its strength lies in its moral and administrative weight rather than legal sanctions.

27. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Sevottam model is a framework for excellence in public service delivery, comprising three main components: effective implementation of Citizen's Charters, a robust public grievance redressal mechanism, and the continuous enhancement of internal service delivery capabilities. It focuses on improving the quality of services provided by the government through systematic evaluation and citizen-centric reforms, rather than through the privatization of functions.

28. (2) Quantifiable timeframes and quality parameters for service delivery.
In a Citizen's Charter, "Standards" refer to the specific, measurable targets set by an organization for its service delivery. These include defined timeframes for completing tasks and quality parameters that the service must meet. By providing quantifiable benchmarks, the organization allows citizens to judge performance objectively, ensuring that the promise of service is concrete and verifiable rather than vague and generalized.

29. (3) The answerability of the organization for failing to meet its commitments.
Accountability in the context of a Citizen's Charter denotes the obligation of a public organization to explain and justify its performance relative to the standards it has set. It focuses on answerability, where the organization must address failures and provide reasons for not meeting its service commitments. This mechanism encourages responsiveness and ensures that the public remains informed about administrative performance.

30. (1) III, I, IV, II, V
Formulating a Citizen's Charter begins with creating a dedicated task force. This group identifies the services provided and consults with stakeholders to understand their needs. Subsequently, measurable standards are established for each service, and a grievance redressal mechanism is put in place to handle complaints. This logical progression ensures that the final document is practical, inclusive, and focused on improving performance.

31. (1) Details of internal disciplinary proceedings against specific employees.
A Citizen's Charter should include mission statements, service standards, and grievance mechanisms to help the public. However, it is not intended to contain details regarding internal disciplinary actions against specific employees. Such matters are part of confidential administrative records and are handled through separate departmental procedures rather than being publicized in a document meant to guide citizens on accessing public services.

32. (2) II and V only
Citizen's Charters are meant to be dynamic documents that undergo periodic review and updates to remain relevant. Furthermore, consultation with employees and their unions is encouraged during the formulation process to ensure that the standards set are realistic and achievable. Excluding staff input or keeping the document static hinders the charter's effectiveness in improving service delivery and maintaining administrative accountability.

33. (2) IS 15700:2005
The Bureau of Indian Standards published IS 15700:2005 as a specialized standard for certifying quality management systems in public service organizations. This standard is closely linked to the Sevottam framework, focusing on the effective implementation of Citizen's Charters and grievance redressal mechanisms. Organizations that meet these criteria demonstrate excellence in service delivery and a commitment to maintaining high standards of governance.

34. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
Limitations of Citizen's Charters have significant practical impacts. Top-down drafting leads to a disconnect with user needs, while the absence of regional languages prevents citizens from understanding their rights. Unrealistic standards

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demotivate frontline staff, and the lack of penal provisions results in weak accountability. Addressing these issues is essential for transforming the charter from a symbolic document into a meaningful tool.

35. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
In practice, many Citizen's Charters in India are drafted without adequate consultation with end-users or civil society, leading to a disconnect between promises and reality. They are often viewed as routine administrative tasks rather than transformative tools for citizen empowerment. This lack of participation and engagement limits the charter's effectiveness in improving service quality and fostering a culture of accountability.

36. (1) I and II only
The limited success of Citizen's Charters in India is primarily due to a lack of public awareness and insufficient training for frontline government staff. When citizens are unaware of their rights and officials are not oriented towards service excellence, the charter remains ineffective. Furthermore, the absence of regular, independent audits means that performance gaps are rarely identified or corrected systematically.

37. (3) 2011
To provide legal backing to the principles of service delivery, the Rajasthan government enacted the Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act in 2011. This legislation mandates that specific services be provided to citizens within a prescribed timeframe. By introducing statutory obligations and penalties for delays, the Act aims to ensure transparency and accountability, overcoming the non-justiciable nature of traditional charters.

38. (2) It transforms voluntary standards into enforceable rights with penalties.
Statutory legislation, such as the Right to Public Services Act, fundamentally changes the nature of service delivery by making administrative standards legally binding. Unlike voluntary charters, these acts provide citizens with enforceable rights and include provisions for penalizing officials who fail to deliver services on time. This legal framework strengthens accountability and ensures that government promises are backed by credible consequences.

39. (2) Lack of periodic review: results in outdated or irrelevant documents.
A major limitation of Citizen's Charters in India is the failure to conduct periodic reviews, which often results in documents that contain outdated information or irrelevant service standards. Continuous evaluation is necessary to adapt to changing societal needs and technological advancements. Without such updates, the charter loses its utility as a tool for governance and fails to reflect the current capabilities.

40. (1) Assessing if the road improved access and quality based on user feedback.
While financial audits focus on the legality and accuracy of expenditures, social audits provide a unique perspective by evaluating the actual impact of a project on the community. By gathering direct feedback from users, a social audit assesses whether the infrastructure, such as a road, has truly met its objectives, such as improving local accessibility and service quality for the residents.

41. (3) Charles Medawar
Charles Medawar, through his work in the 1970s, significantly contributed to the modern administrative prominence of the social audit concept. He emphasized the importance of corporate and governmental accountability to the public, moving beyond traditional financial auditing. His ideas helped shape the framework for evaluating how organizations impact society, paving the way for more participatory and transparent governance practices worldwide.

42. (1) IV, II, I, III
The social audit process begins with gathering essential documents from the implementing agency. These records are then verified at the grassroots level through direct observation and interaction with beneficiaries. Following verification, a public hearing or Jan Sunwai is held to discuss findings openly with the community. Finally, an action taken report is prepared to ensure that identified discrepancies are addressed systematically.

43. (4) To bridge the gap between policy and implementation through participation.
The primary purpose of a social audit is to ensure that public policies are implemented

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effectively by involving the community in the evaluation process. It acts as a participatory tool that bridges the gap between official records and ground realities. By promoting transparency and local oversight, social audits help identify leakages, improve service delivery, and make the administration more responsive to the public.

44. (2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Social audits utilize specific terminology to define the process. A muster roll serves as the official record of attendance and payments for workers. The Jan Sunwai is a public forum for debating audit findings. Village Resource Persons are trained facilitators who assist the community, while the Social Audit Report summarizes the discrepancies and feedback gathered during the entire participatory evaluation process.

45. (3) I, II and III only
For a social audit to be effective, it must be supported by proactive disclosure of records and unrestricted participation from all sections of the community, especially marginalized groups. Additionally, ensuring the security of whistleblowers is vital for honest feedback. Relying solely on internal evaluations defeats the purpose of an independent social audit, which requires external perspectives and community-led oversight to ensure impartiality.

46. (4) United Nations observers
Primary stakeholders in a rural social audit typically include Gram Sabha members, officials from the implementing agencies, and the beneficiaries of the specific government schemes. These individuals have a direct interest in the local outcomes and expenditures. While international bodies may support governance reforms, United Nations observers are not standard or mandatory participants in the localized social audit processes of individual villages.

47. (3) Section 17
Section 17 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, provides the legal mandate for social audits. It requires the Gram Sabha to conduct regular audits of all projects undertaken within the Gram Panchayat. This statutory provision ensures that the implementation of the employment guarantee scheme remains transparent, accountable, and subject to the direct oversight of the local community.

48. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The social audit process gained significant legal and technical standardization through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, notified in 2011. These rules were formulated in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) to provide a robust framework for auditing. This collaboration ensured that social audits met professional standards while maintaining their participatory and grassroots character.

49. (2) Rajasthan State Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency Agency.
To ensure impartiality and independence, Rajasthan established the Rajasthan State Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency Agency. This dedicated body is responsible for facilitating and coordinating social audits across various government schemes in the state. By operating as an independent entity, it helps maintain the integrity of the audit process, ensuring that evaluations of public programs are fair, transparent, and objective.

50. (2) It must be conducted at least once every six months in every Gram Panchayat.
Under MGNREGA guidelines, a social audit must be conducted at least once every six months in every Gram Panchayat. this high frequency ensures continuous monitoring of projects and timely detection of any irregularities or delays in payments. Regular audits foster a culture of transparency and keep the implementing authorities accountable to the workers and the local community on a consistent basis.

51. (3) I and V only
The independence of a social audit is compromised if the Gram Panchayat Secretary, who is part of the implementation, finalizes the report. Additionally, while the Gram Sabha can identify corruption and recommend actions, it does not possess the judicial power to sentence offenders to prison. Legal punishments must be handled through the formal criminal justice system and relevant administrative disciplinary procedures.

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69. (3) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS)
The Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) played a legendary role in Rajasthan by spearheading the movement for the right to information. Through public hearings known as Jan Sunwais, they exposed corruption in public works and demanded access to muster rolls and bills. Their struggle highlighted the link between transparency and livelihood rights, eventually leading to the enactment of RTI legislation at both state and national levels.

70. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
RTI and grievance redressal are closely linked. Information obtained through RTI provides the factual basis needed to file effective complaints on various platforms. Furthermore, the possibility of public exposure through RTI acts as a deterrent against administrative negligence, often prompting officials to resolve pending issues before they are formally questioned. This synergy makes RTI a powerful indirect tool for addressing public grievances.

71. (4) The process reveals facts but cannot mandate specific executive remedies.
A significant limitation of using RTI for grievance redressal is that the Act is designed to reveal information rather than to provide specific solutions or executive orders. While it can expose administrative failure or corruption, the actual resolution of the underlying problem—such as obtaining a permit or receiving a payment—requires using other administrative channels or grievance monitoring systems designed for those purposes.

72. (1) It provides an internal mechanism for correction if the PIO denies data.
The First Appellate Authority (FAA) serves as an internal check within a public authority. If a Public Information Officer (PIO) unfairly denies information or fails to respond, the citizen can appeal to the FAA, who is a senior officer in the same department. This mechanism allows for administrative correction at an early stage, ensuring that transparency objectives are met without immediate escalation.

73. (3) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG).
The Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is managed by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. It serves as an integrated online platform for citizens to lodge grievances against various central government ministries and departments, facilitating systematic tracking, monitoring, and resolution of public complaints regarding service delivery.

74. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Various portals address specialized grievance needs. Rajasthan Sampark is the integrated platform for Rajasthan state. The CM Helpline (181) is a common toll-free number used by several states for public complaints. SCORES is the dedicated system for SEBI to handle investor grievances, and INGRAM serves as the national portal for consumer-related complaints, providing targeted mechanisms for different types of issues.

75. (4) Sub-judice matters pending before a court of law.
CPGRAMS has specific exclusions to maintain jurisdictional boundaries. Matters that are sub-judice, meaning they are currently being heard by a court of law, are not entertained on the portal to avoid interference with the judicial process. Other exclusions often include personal disputes and suggestions. However, administrative delays in pensions and harassment by officials are standard categories that citizens can report for resolution.

76. (1) Lodging of grievance by citizen, Forwarding to nodal officer, Final disposal, Action taken report, Feedback from citizen
The standard flow of a grievance in the CPGRAMS system begins with the citizen lodging a complaint online. The grievance is then forwarded to the relevant nodal officer of the department. After investigating the issue, the officer completes the final disposal and files an action taken report. Finally, the citizen is given an opportunity to provide feedback on the quality and satisfaction.

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in government expenditures. Although it was later superseded by the central RTI Act of 2005, the state act laid the groundwork for a culture of openness and public empowerment in Rajasthan.

61. (3) I, II and III only
Section 8 of the RTI Act, 2005 lists specific exemptions where information disclosure can be denied. This includes matters affecting national sovereignty, information received in confidence from foreign governments, and Cabinet deliberations before a final decision. General administrative information like internal transfer policies for lower staff usually does not fall under these high-level exemptions unless it specifically compromises national security or other protected categories defined.

62. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Section 4 of the RTI Act mandates that public authorities proactively disclose information about their functions, procedures, and finances. The primary goal of this suo motu disclosure is to reduce the burden on citizens to file individual requests for information. By making data readily available through websites and publications, government bodies foster transparency and enable citizens to stay informed about administrative activities.

63. (2) Within 48 hours
The RTI Act provides an accelerated timeline for information requests that directly concern the life or liberty of a person. In such critical cases, the Public Information Officer is legally obligated to provide the required information within 48 hours. This provision recognizes the urgency of certain situations where delayed information could lead to serious harm, ensuring that the law remains responsive to fundamental human rights.

64. (2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
The RTI Act includes several administrative mechanisms for effective implementation. The First Appellate Authority is a senior officer within the same public authority. The Central Information Commission handles second appeals at the national level. Section 20 deals with penalties for non-compliance by PIOs, and "Third Party Information" refers to data concerning someone other than the applicant, requiring a specialized consultation procedure before disclosure.

65. (2) Second Schedule: lists the security organizations exempted from the Act.
The Second Schedule of the RTI Act, 2005, identifies specific intelligence and security organizations that are exempted from the general provisions of the Act. However, these organizations are still required to provide information regarding allegations of corruption and human rights violations. This schedule ensures that sensitive national security operations are protected while maintaining a baseline of accountability for serious misconduct and abuse.

66. (1) II and V only
Under the RTI Act, second appeals are filed with the Central or State Information Commission, not the High Court. Furthermore, the burden of proof for justifying the denial of information lies with the Public Information Officer, not the applicant. These provisions ensure that the system remains accessible to citizens and that government officials are held responsible for proving that their refusal was legal.

67. (3) The RTI is for obtaining records, not for ordering executive remedies.
This scenario highlights that the Right to Information Act is a tool for transparency and access to official records. It allows citizens to know the status of their files or the reasons for decisions, but it does not empower Information Officers to provide executive remedies like clearing a pension. Such actions remain within the jurisdiction of the relevant administrative departments or specialized grievance portals.

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68. (1) I and II only
The RTI Act enhances transparency by exposing discrepancies in public records, such as those in the distribution system, and by requiring officials to document their decision-making processes. However, it does not grant citizens the power to dismiss public servants directly. Disciplinary actions and dismissals are governed by departmental service rules and constitutional protections, ensuring that administrative accountability follows due legal procedures.

52. (4) State governments are barred from contributing funds to the Audit Unit.
Funding for social audits under MGNREGA is designed to ensure independence. A fixed percentage of the administrative costs is allocated by the central government specifically for this purpose. This ensures that the Social Audit Unit has the financial resources to operate without being dependent on the implementing agencies. State governments are not barred from contributing; rather, the focus is on maintaining autonomous funding.

53. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The Director of the Social Audit Unit should be an independent professional rather than an active official of the implementing agency, such as a block development officer. Appointing a serving official from the department being audited would lead to a significant conflict of interest and undermine the objectivity of the process. Independence is essential to ensure that the audit results are credible and unbiased.

54. (2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Various laws empower the Gram Sabha as a pillar of rural democracy. The 73rd Amendment recognized it as the foundational tier of local government. PESA gives Gram Sabhas in tribal areas control over resources. MGNREGA mandates social audits of local works, while the Forest Rights Act empowers them to determine forest rights. These provisions collectively strengthen grassroots participation and accountability in rural India.

55. (1) I and II only
The Gram Sabha serves as a public forum for debating the social audit report and questioning officials about local expenditures. It provides the community with a direct voice in evaluating government performance at the village level. However, the Gram Sabha does not have the authority to alter the overall state or national budget, as those financial powers reside with higher levels of government.

56. (1) The meeting must be chaired by the Sarpanch to ensure strict control.
To maintain impartiality during a social audit, it is generally recommended that the Gram Sabha meeting be chaired by someone other than the Sarpanch or members of the implementing committee. This practice ensures that villagers can speak freely without fear of intimidation by those whose work is being audited. Prior notice and the presence of implementing officials to answer queries are essential requirements.

57. (3) It is a binding recommendation requiring a formal Action Taken Report.
A resolution passed by the Gram Sabha during a social audit regarding financial irregularities is considered a binding recommendation. The district administration and the implementing agency are required to respond with a formal Action Taken Report detailing the steps taken for recovery or disciplinary action. This ensures that the findings of the community have practical consequences and are not merely ignored by officials.

58. (1) They are selected from among active workers or youth from local areas.
Village Resource Persons are typically selected from among educated local youth or active workers who are not directly involved in the implementation of the schemes being audited. This selection process focuses on involving community members who understand the local context while remaining independent of the Gram Panchayat administration. Their role is to facilitate the audit process and assist the Gram Sabha in verification.

59. (4) It eliminates conflicts of interest, allowing villagers to speak freely.
Preventing the Sarpanch and Panchayat Secretary from chairing the social audit meeting is a critical measure to eliminate conflicts of interest. Since these officials are responsible for the execution of projects, their presence as chairs might suppress open criticism. Allowing an independent chairperson enables a more transparent discussion, ensuring that villagers feel safe to report discrepancies and voice their concerns regarding local works.

60. (2) 2000
Rajasthan was a pioneer in the transparency movement, enacting its own state-level Right to Information Act in 2000. This legislation was a direct outcome of intense grassroots struggles led by organizations demanding accountability

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77. (3) I, II and IV only
Rajasthan Sampark is a centralized platform allowing citizens to lodge grievances through various channels like the 181 helpline, web portals, and e-Mitra kiosks. It provides tracking facilities to monitor progress. However, it does not replace the judicial authority of the High Court. It is an administrative tool designed to improve responsiveness within the state government rather than a substitute for legal proceedings.

78. (4) Anonymous complaints are legally required to be given highest priority and resolved within 24 hours.
Under the standard operating procedures of CPGRAMS, anonymous complaints are generally not prioritized or resolved within a 24-hour window; in fact, they are often not entertained to prevent misuse. The system focuses on grievances from identified citizens, aiming for resolution within 30 days. Regular monitoring and interim replies for delayed cases are essential parts of the framework to ensure quality and accountability.

79. (1) Filing an appeal with the designated appellate authority of that department.
If a citizen is dissatisfied with the resolution of their grievance in CPGRAMS, the system allows for an appeal. The citizen can escalate the matter to a senior officer designated as the appellate authority within the same department. This step provides a second layer of scrutiny, ensuring that the grievance is reviewed at a higher level if the initial disposal is considered unsatisfactory.

80. (1) The Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973
The institution of the Lokayukta in Rajasthan was established under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973. This legislation was enacted to provide an independent forum for investigating allegations of corruption and maladministration against public servants. Rajasthan was among the early states to adopt this anti-corruption mechanism, following the recommendations of the first Administrative Reforms Commission of India to enhance accountability.

81. (2) I, II and III only
In Rajasthan, certain high-level and specific functionaries are excluded from the Lokayukta's investigative jurisdiction. This includes the Chief Minister, members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission, and Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats. While cabinet ministers and Zila Pramukhs are within the Lokayukta's ambit, these exclusions are defined by the state act to maintain constitutional boundaries and specific administrative hierarchies within the state.

82. (1) Appointed by the Governor on advice of the Chief Justice and Opposition.
The Lokayukta in Rajasthan is appointed by the Governor following a consultation process. This typically involves the Chief Justice of the State High Court and the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly. This multi-member consultation ensures that the appointment is impartial and possesses the necessary judicial and political consensus required for an independent anti-corruption authority.

83. (3) Justice I.D. Dua
Justice I.D. Dua served as the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan, marking the commencement of the institution's operations in the state. His appointment established the foundational principles for the office, focusing on investigating grievances and allegations against public functionaries. Since then, the office has played a vital role in addressing public complaints regarding administrative misconduct and promoting integrity within the state's governance.

84. (4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
The Lokayukta possesses powers akin to a civil court for summoning witnesses and can demand records from any state office. While it can direct anti-corruption agencies to initiate criminal investigations, it does not function as a criminal court and cannot directly sentence individuals to prison. Its primary role is to provide recommendations and investigate, with final judicial verdicts remaining with the regular judiciary.

85. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Lokayukta in Rajasthan has the authority to initiate investigations on a suo motu basis, meaning it can act on its own motion without a formal complaint. This power is essential

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needs and participation. By involving the Gram Sabha and local representatives, they bridge the gap between state-level planning and grassroots execution, fostering sustainable development through local self-governance and accountability.

18. (1) Clear and unambiguous statutory frameworks
Most policy implementation failures are caused by corruption, inadequate monitoring, and poor capacity building. Conversely, clear and unambiguous statutory frameworks act as a facilitator rather than a barrier. When laws and guidelines are well-defined, they provide a solid foundation for administrative action, reducing confusion and enabling officials to execute programs more effectively while ensuring that objectives are clearly understood.

19. (1) Mobilization of resources, Allocation of tasks, Execution of tasks, Monitoring of progress
The implementation phase begins with gathering necessary financial and human resources. Once mobilized, specific tasks are assigned to relevant departments or individuals. Execution follows as these tasks are carried out on the ground. Throughout this process, continuous monitoring is essential to track progress, identify bottlenecks, and ensure that the policy remains aligned with its original goals and desired outcomes.

20. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Policy evaluation is an ongoing process and is not restricted to the period after a policy ends. Formative evaluation occurs during implementation, allowing administrators to make mid-course corrections based on real-time feedback. Summative evaluation takes place after the policy's completion to assess overall impact. Both stages are critical for improving governance and ensuring that public resources achieve their intended purposes.

21. (3) United Kingdom under John Major in 1991
The Citizen's Charter movement was first articulated and implemented in the United Kingdom in 1991 under the leadership of Prime Minister John Major. The initiative aimed to improve the quality of public services by making them more responsive to the needs of users. It emphasized principles such as high standards, transparency, and accountability, influencing similar administrative reforms in various countries globally.

22. (3) I and III only
The original principles of the Citizen's Charter movement focus on improving service quality and providing choices to users. Transparency is a core tenet, which directly opposes the idea of secrecy or maintaining absolute confidentiality regarding service standards. By making standards public and encouraging user feedback, the charter aims to empower citizens and hold public service providers accountable for their performance.

23. (2) 1997
In India, the formal initiation of Citizen's Charters followed a Conference of Chief Ministers held in May 1997. The conference adopted an "Action Plan for Effective and Responsive Government," which recommended that central and state governments formulate charters for all public-facing departments. This move was intended to make the administration more accountable, transparent, and sensitive to the needs of the public.

24. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Citizen's Charters utilize several key concepts to enhance service delivery. Standards define what users can expect, while value for money ensures efficient fund utilization. Accountability ensures that organizations remain answerable for their commitments, and transparency involves making procedures and grievance mechanisms easily accessible to the public. Together, these elements transform the relationship between the state and its citizens by prioritizing efficiency.

25. (3) It empowers citizens by treating them as valued customers of services.
The most fundamental concept of the Citizen's Charter is the shift in perspective from viewing the public as passive subjects to active, valued customers of government services. This approach emphasizes that the state has a duty to provide quality services and that citizens have a right to expect efficiency and courtesy. It focuses on empowerment through information and better service delivery.

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use. It provides a benchmark for excellence, encouraging public authorities to continuously improve their digital service delivery frameworks.

94. (4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Accountability in administration takes multiple forms. Legislative accountability is exercised through question hours and parliamentary committees. Judicial accountability involves writs and public interest litigations. Administrative accountability relies on internal tools like performance appraisals and enquiries. Social accountability empowers citizens through tools like social audits and the right to information, ensuring that the government remains answerable to the people it serves.

95. (1) It examines CAG audit reports to ensure funds were spent legally.
The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a powerful tool for legislative accountability. Its primary function is to examine the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) regarding government expenditures. By scrutinizing these audits, the committee ensures that public funds were utilized legally for the purposes intended by the legislature, thereby holding the executive branch financially responsible to the Parliament.

96. (2) The power of the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders.
Judicial review is the power of the courts to examine whether the acts of the legislature and the executive are in accordance with the Constitution. If a law or order is found to violate constitutional provisions, the judiciary can declare it null and void. This mechanism is vital for maintaining the rule of law and protecting the fundamental rights of citizens from arbitrary state action.

97. (2) Zero Hour
Zero Hour is an informal period in the Indian Parliament where members can raise urgent matters of public importance without any formal prior notice. It typically occurs after the Question Hour. This unique parliamentary innovation allows representatives to hold the government accountable for current issues, fostering immediate administrative responsiveness to pressing national concerns and providing a platform for vocalizing the public interest.

98. (1) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) exercises direct disciplinary control over the lower judiciary.
The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) does not exercise disciplinary control over the judiciary; its jurisdiction is primarily limited to central government employees and public sector undertakings. Disciplinary control over the lower judiciary is exercised by the respective State High Courts under constitutional provisions. Internal administrative tools like hierarchy, annual performance reports, and specialized tribunals are the standard mechanisms for maintaining executive accountability.

99. (3) Application of Judicial Activism via Public Interest Litigation.
The scenario where an NGO petitions the court to address the failure of the state in implementing laws illustrates the use of Public Interest Litigation (PIL). This is a hallmark of judicial activism, where the courts move beyond traditional adversarial roles to protect the rights of marginalized groups and ensure administrative accountability. It allows the judiciary to issue directions to the executive for enforcing statutory duties.

100. (4) Responsibility is the duty to act; accountability is answerability.
In public administration, responsibility refers to the obligation or duty assigned to an individual to perform specific tasks. Accountability, on the other hand, is the requirement to be answerable for the outcomes of those actions and to justify decisions to a higher authority or the public. While responsibility is about the work itself, accountability focuses on the consequences and the justification of performance.

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(5) Question not attempted

24. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): The Lokpal has jurisdiction over societies and trusts that receive foreign contributions above a specified threshold.
Reason (R): The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act mandates that foreign-funded NGOs are automatically treated as public authorities under the RTI Act.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Identify the correct pair regarding the authority and the limitation on the Lokpal's inquiry powers.
(1) Prime Minister - Inquiry must be approved by a simple majority of the Lokpal bench.
(2) Group A Officer - Lokpal must obtain prior sanction from the CVC before starting an inquiry.
(3) Member of Parliament - Lokpal cannot investigate corruption linked to their parliamentary vote.
(4) Board of a Central Public Sector Enterprise - Lokpal has no jurisdiction over them.
(5) Question not attempted

26. Match the types of offenses or actions under the Lokpal framework with their corresponding maximum penalties as per the Lokpal Act.
List I: Offenses or Actions
A. False and frivolous complaint
B. Public servant found guilty of corruption
C. Failure to declare assets
D. Offenses relating to the Lokpal's Inquiry Wing
List II: Maximum Penalties
i. Disciplinary action by the competent authority
ii. Imprisonment up to 1 year and a fine up to Rs. 1 lakh
iii. Imprisonment up to 7 years
iv. Punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

27. An activist files a complaint with the Lokpal against a Union Minister, which is later found by the Lokpal to be entirely false, frivolous, and vexatious. What is the maximum consequence the activist can face under the Lokpal Act?
(1) A fine of Rs. 10,000 only.
(2) Imprisonment up to 5 years.
(3) A warning and blacklisting from filing future complaints.
(4) Imprisonment up to 1 year and a fine up to Rs. 1 lakh.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the powers of the Lokpal.
(1) The Lokpal has the power of superintendence and direction over any investigating agency, including the CBI, for cases referred to them by the Lokpal.
(2) The Lokpal possesses suo moto powers to initiate investigations without receiving a formal complaint.
(3) The Lokpal can authorize the confiscation of assets obtained by corrupt means before the conviction of the public servant.
(4) The Lokpal has the powers of a civil court in certain matters, such as summoning individuals.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which of the following best describes the Lokpal's primary power concerning the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)?
(1) The Lokpal has the final authority to appoint the Director of the CBI based on the selection committee's report.
(2) The Lokpal maintains administrative control over the entire annual budget allocation for the operations of the CBI.
(3) The Lokpal exercises superintendence over the CBI for cases referred to the agency by the Lokpal.

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CVC focuses exclusively on the internal management of state-level vigilance departments.
(5) Question not attempted

6. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): There was a long-standing demand to establish the institution of Lokpal despite the existence of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).
Reason (R): The CBI lacked functional autonomy and was perceived to be subject to the executive control of the government.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

7. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the early attempts to establish an ombudsman in India.
(1) The Lokpal Bill was introduced in the Parliament of India on several occasions before it was finally enacted in 2013 to address systemic corruption.
(2) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission suggested that the institution of Lokpal should be accorded a formal status under the Constitution of India.
(3) Maharashtra became the very first state in the country to establish and operationalize the office of the Lokayukta to handle public complaints.
(4) The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2002) recommended amending the Constitution to give the Lokpal constitutional status.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Arrange the following events related to the evolution of anti-corruption institutions in chronological order:
A. Enactment of the Right to Information Act
B. Establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission
C. Passing of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
D. Submission of the Santhanam Committee Report
Choose the correct sequence from the options below:
(1) D, B, A, C
(2) B, D, C, A
(3) D, A, B, C
(4) B, C, D, A
(5) Question not attempted

9. Which state was the first to pass the Lokayukta Act in India, although another state was the first to actually establish the institution?
(1) Maharashtra
(2) Rajasthan
(3) Odisha
(4) Karnataka
(5) Question not attempted

10. The establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission was not deemed sufficient for tackling political corruption. What was the primary cause for this limitation?
(1) The CVC did not have the mandate to investigate Ministers and Members of Parliament.
(2) The CVC's jurisdiction was strictly limited to non-grazetted officers.
(3) The CVC was headed by a political appointee rather than a civil servant.
(4) The CVC lacked the power to refer cases to the Central Bureau of Investigation.
(5) Question not attempted

11. On which date did the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, receive the assent of the President of India?
(1) 18 December 2013
(2) 1 January 2014
(3) 16 January 2014
(4) 1 April 2014
(5) Question not attempted

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12. Consider the following statements regarding the salient features of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013:
I. It seeks to establish Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayuktas at the State level.
II. It mandates states to set up Lokayuktas

within 365 days of the commencement of the Act.

III. It provides for the confiscation of assets acquired by corrupt means, even while the prosecution is pending.

IV. It completely exempts all societies and trusts from its jurisdiction regardless of foreign contribution.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

13. Identify the correct statement regarding the jurisdiction of the Lokpal over the Prime Minister of India.

(1) The Prime Minister is excluded from the purview of the Lokpal to ensure the executive branch can function without the constant threat of frivolous investigation.
(2) The Lokpal is only permitted to conduct an inquiry into the conduct of the Prime Minister once they have officially vacated their office and are no longer in power.
(3) The Lokpal has jurisdiction over the Prime Minister, excluding matters of international relations, security, public order, atomic energy, and space.
(4) The Lokpal maintains a comprehensive and unlimited jurisdiction over the Prime Minister, allowing for investigations into any act of alleged corruption without exception.
(5) Question not attempted

14. Match the specific provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act with their respective thematic descriptions.

List I: Provisions

A. Composition of Lokpal
B. Prosecution Wing
C. Jurisdiction
D. Special Courts

List II: Descriptions

i. Headed by a Director of Prosecution
ii. Includes Prime Minister, Ministers, and Group A, B, C, D officers
iii. Maximum of a Chairperson and eight members
iv. Established by the Central Government on the recommendation of Lokpal

(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

15. In the context of the Lokpal's jurisdiction, which of the following categories of individuals is the odd one out, as they are excluded from its purview?

(1) Armed Forces personnel
(2) Current Members of Parliament
(3) Former Ministers of the Union
(4) Directors of societies funded by the Central Government
(5) Question not attempted

16. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Lokpal:

I. The Lokpal consists of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members.
II. Exactly half of the total members must be judicial members.
III. Not less than 50% of the members must belong to SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, and Women.
IV. A person is eligible to be a judicial member only if they have been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
V. The Chairperson and Members hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 70 years.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

17. Read the following statements regarding the Selection Committee of the Lokpal and choose the correct option.

Statement I: The Selection Committee is chaired by the President of India.

Statement II: An eminent jurist is nominated to the Selection Committee by the President based on the recommendation of the other members of the Committee.

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

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(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of steps involved in the appointment of the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal?
(1) Selection Committee forms a Search Committee → Search Committee creates a panel of names → Selection Committee recommends names to the President → President appoints.
(2) President forms a Search Committee → Search Committee creates a panel of names → Selection Committee recommends names → President appoints.
(3) Parliament passes a resolution → Search Committee creates a panel → Prime Minister recommends names → President appoints.
(4) President nominates direct candidates → Selection Committee approves → Parliament ratifies → President appoints.
(5) Question not attempted

19. All of the following functionaries are members of the Selection Committee for the Lokpal, EXCEPT:
(1) The Prime Minister
(2) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
(3) The Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha
(4) The Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him
(5) Question not attempted

20. Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, how is a "Judicial Member" defined for the purpose of appointment to the Lokpal?
(1) A person who has occupied the position of a District Judge in any state for a continuous period of not less than ten years.
(2) A person who has practiced as an advocate in one or more High Courts for a minimum duration of fifteen years of their career.
(3) A person who is currently serving as the Attorney General of India and provides legal advice to the central government.
(4) A person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Chief Justice of a High Court.
(5) Question not attempted

21. What is the statutory term of office for the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal?
(1) 3 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
(2) 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
(3) 5 years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
(4) 6 years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Lokpal's jurisdiction over Members of Parliament (MPs):
I. The Lokpal has jurisdiction over MPs for allegations of corruption.
II. The Lokpal can inquire into anything said or any vote given by an MP in Parliament.
III. The Lokpal cannot inquire into allegations related to a vote given by an MP in a parliamentary committee.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) II only
(3) I and III
(4) II and III
(5) Question not attempted

23. What is the prescribed minimum composition requirement for the Search Committee constituted to assist in the appointment of the Lokpal?
(1) At least 50% of the committee members must be women chosen for their expertise in public administration and administrative reforms.
(2) At least 33% of the committee members must be eminent jurists who have served in the higher judiciary of the country for a long term.
(3) At least 50% of the committee members must be retired civil servants who have held the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.
(4) At least 50% of its members must belong to SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, and Women.

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III. It provides heavy penalties for false and frivolous complaints, deterring genuine whistleblowers.
IV. The selection process is dominated by political entities.
V. It lacks adequate independent investigative machinery, relying heavily on agencies like the CBI.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

37. Read the following statements regarding the investigative autonomy of the Lokpal and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Lokpal can initiate an investigation into an act of corruption based on a newspaper report without any formal complaint.
Statement II: The Lokpal relies entirely on complaints made in the prescribed form and manner as it lacks suo moto powers.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

38. Arrange the following steps in the correct procedural sequence when the Lokpal handles a complaint against a public servant (other than the PM or MPs):
A. Lokpal bench considers the preliminary inquiry report.
B. Lokpal orders an investigation by the CBI or another agency.
C. Lokpal receives a complaint and orders a preliminary inquiry.
D. Lokpal bench directs the Prosecution Wing to file a charge sheet in the Special Court.

Choose the correct sequence:
(1) C, B, A, D
(2) C, A, B, D
(3) B, C, A, D
(4) A, C, B, D
(5) Question not attempted

39. According to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, complaints related to offenses committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act cannot be entertained by the Lokpal if filed after a limitation period of how many years from the date of the alleged offense?
(1) 3 years
(2) 5 years
(3) 7 years
(4) 10 years
(5) Question not attempted

40. The Lokpal often faces challenges in expediting investigations. Which of the following is an institutional cause for this operational delay?
(1) The Lokpal lacks a dedicated investigative force and relies on the CBI, which faces chronic personnel shortages.
(2) The Lokpal is mandated to handle thousands of petty administrative grievances alongside its investigations into high-level corruption.
(3) The Lokpal is required to obtain formal parliamentary approval before it can commence any preliminary investigation or inquiry.
(4) The Lokpal is constitutionally bound to provide a public hearing to the accused official before a formal FIR can be registered.
(5) Question not attempted

41. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was established by the Government of India in 1964 on the recommendations of which committee?
(1) Kothari Committee
(2) Gorwala Committee
(3) Santhanam Committee
(4) Administrative Reforms Commission
(5) Question not attempted

42. Consider the following statements regarding the establishment and status of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):
I. It was initially established via an executive resolution of the Government of India.
II. It was granted statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1998.
III. The Supreme Court of India, in the Vineet Narain case, directed that statutory status be

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(4) The Lokpal is responsible for conducting the annual performance appraisal of all senior IPS officers within the CBI.
(5) Question not attempted

30. The salary, allowances, and other conditions of service of the Chairperson of the Lokpal are equivalent to that of:
(1) The Prime Minister of India
(2) The Cabinet Secretary
(3) The Chief Election Commissioner
(4) The Chief Justice of India
(5) Question not attempted

31. Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, what is the prescribed time limit for the completion of a preliminary inquiry by the Inquiry Wing?
(1) 30 days, extendable by a further 30 days
(2) 60 days, extendable by a further 30 days
(3) 90 days, extendable by a further 90 days
(4) 180 days, with no provision for extension
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following statements regarding the structural wings of the Lokpal:
I. The Lokpal is mandated to constitute an Inquiry Wing headed by a Director of Inquiry.
II. The Inquiry Wing conducts preliminary inquiries into offenses under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
III. The Lokpal is mandated to constitute a Prosecution Wing headed by a Director of Prosecution.
IV. Both the Director of Inquiry and the Director of Prosecution are appointed by the President directly, independent of the Lokpal's recommendation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following entities is mandated to act as the primary prosecution arm for cases investigated under the direction of the Lokpal?
(1) The Enforcement Directorate
(2) The Prosecution Wing constituted by the Lokpal
(3) The Ministry of Law and Justice
(4) The Central Vigilance Commission
(5) Question not attempted

34. Match the agencies or bodies with their roles in the anti-corruption framework under the Lokpal Act.
List I: Agencies or Bodies
A. Central Bureau of Investigation
B. Central Vigilance Commission
C. Special Courts
D. Inquiry Wing
List II: Roles
i. Hears and decides cases arising out of Lokpal investigations
ii. Investigates cases referred by the Lokpal
iii. Conducts preliminary inquiries for the Lokpal
iv. Receives references from Lokpal regarding Group C and D officers
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

35. Which of the following acts as a statutory limitation on the investigative power of the Lokpal?
(1) It does not have the authority to recommend the mandatory transfer or suspension of a public servant during the entire course of an ongoing investigation.
(2) It is legally prohibited from delegating its fundamental powers of preliminary inquiry to any other external agency or governmental body.
(3) It cannot inquire into complaints made after seven years from the date on which the alleged offense was committed.
(4) It is restricted from investigating any person who has previously served as a Member of Parliament but is no longer in office.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Consider the following criticisms frequently raised against the institution of Lokpal:
I. It lacks constitutional backing.
II. It does not possess suo moto powers to initiate inquiries.

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CHAPTER 12

Vigilance and Accountability : Lokpal, CVC and Central Information Commission

1. The concept of an ombudsman, which served as the inspiration for the institution of Lokpal in India, first originated in which of the following countries?
(1) United Kingdom
(2) Sweden
(3) New Zealand
(4) Denmark
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match the following institutions and committees with the respective year of their establishment or formation.
List I: Institutions and Committees
A. Central Vigilance Commission (Established)
B. Central Information Commission (Established)
C. First Administrative Reforms Commission (Constituted)
D. Committee on Prevention of Corruption (Santhanam Committee)
List II: Year
i. 1962
ii. 1964
iii. 1966
iv. 2005
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

3. Which of the following statements best describes the primary rationale behind the Anna Hazare movement in 2011?
(1) To demand the abolition of the Central Bureau of Investigation.
(2) To advocate for right to information legislation at the state level.
(3) To campaign for the immediate enactment of a strong Jan Lokpal Bill.
(4) To protest against the establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission.
(5) Question not attempted

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4. Consider the following statements regarding the historical background of the Lokpal in India:
I. The term Lokpal was coined by L.M. Singhvi in 1963.
II. The First Administrative Reforms Commission recommended the establishment of two independent authorities, Lokpal and Lokayukta.
III. The Lokpal Bill was successfully passed in both houses of Parliament for the first time in 1968.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. In the context of anti-corruption frameworks, what is the primary distinction between the Lokpal and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)?
(1) The CVC is established as a statutory body to oversee vigilance administration, whereas the Lokpal functions as an independent authority for the investigation of corruption.
(2) The CVC is mandated to investigate top-level administrative scandals, while the Lokpal is primarily tasked with looking into cases of public grievances against state governments.
(3) The Lokpal has the statutory power to prosecute politicians, while the CVC serves to advise the government on disciplinary matters concerning central public servants.
(4) The Lokpal functions as a dedicated anti-corruption ombudsman, whereas the

conferred upon the CVC.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

43. In which year did the Parliament of India pass the Central Vigilance Commission Act, officially conferring statutory status to the CVC?
(1) 1998
(2) 2001
(3) 2003
(4) 2013
(5) Question not attempted

44. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): The Central Vigilance Commission is not an investigating agency.
Reason (R): The CVC gets the investigation done either through the CBI or through chief vigilance officers in government organizations.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Which of the following terms best describes the constitutional or legal nature of the Central Vigilance Commission at present?
(1) Constitutional Body
(2) Executive Body
(3) Statutory Body
(4) Quasi-Judicial Tribunal
(5) Question not attempted

46. Match the following committees/cases with their major contribution to the vigilance architecture in India.
List I: Committees or Cases
A. Santhanam Committee
B. First ARC
C. Vineet Narain Case
D. Second ARC
List II: Contributions
i. Recommended the creation of Lokpal and Lokayuktas
ii. Led to statutory status for the CVC
iii. Recommended the establishment of the CVC
iv. Stressed on upgrading the anti-corruption machinery and ethics in governance
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

47. Identify the correct statement regarding the origin of the Central Vigilance Commission.
(1) It was formed by an executive resolution to advise Central Government agencies on matters related to vigilance.
(2) It was established through a formal amendment to the Constitution of India in 1964 to fight corruption.
(3) It was created with the specific aim of regulating corporate fraud and financial misconduct in the private sector.
(4) It was originally designed to investigate corruption charges against high-ranking State Government officials.
(5) Question not attempted

48. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the historical milestones of the Central Vigilance Commission.
(1) Establishment of CVC - 1964
(2) Vineet Narain judgment mandating CVC restructuring - 2011
(3) Promulgation of CVC Ordinance granting statutory status - 1998
(4) Enactment of CVC Act by Parliament - 2003
(5) Question not attempted

49. The Central Vigilance Commission was conceived to be the apex vigilance institution, free of control from any executive authority. However, it does NOT have jurisdiction over which of the following?
(1) Members of All India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the Union.
(2) Members of the State Legislative Assemblies.
(3) Group 'A' officers of the Central Government.

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(4) Officers of the rank of Scale V and above in Public Sector Banks.
(5) Question not attempted

50. In the context of the CVC's functioning, a "vigilance angle" is said to be involved in a complaint if it relates to:
(1) Cases involving demanding or accepting illegal gratification.
(2) Ordinary administrative lapses without any corrupt motive.
(3) Sub-standard performance of routine official duties.
(4) Disputes over inter-departmental promotions.
(5) Question not attempted

51. The Central Vigilance Commission is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (Chairperson) and not more than how many Vigilance Commissioners?
(1) One
(2) Two
(3) Three
(4) Four
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following statements regarding the committee that recommends the appointment of the Central Vigilance Commissioner and Vigilance Commissioners:
I. The Prime Minister is the Chairperson of the committee.
II. The Minister of Home Affairs is a member.
III. The Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People is a member.
IV. The Chief Justice of India is a member of the committee.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I and III only
(5) Question not attempted

53. What is the designated term of office for the Central Vigilance Commissioner and other Vigilance Commissioners?
(1) 4 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
(2) 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
(3) 4 years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
(4) 5 years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following describes the correct sequence of the process for the removal of the Central Vigilance Commissioner on the grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity?
(1) Parliament passes a resolution → President removes the CVC.
(2) President refers the matter to the Supreme Court → Supreme Court holds an inquiry and advises → President removes the CVC.
(3) Prime Minister recommends → Cabinet approves → President removes the CVC.
(4) Selection Committee recommends → Parliament ratifies → President removes the CVC.
(5) Question not attempted

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55. Identify the correct statement regarding the eligibility for appointment as the Central Vigilance Commissioner.
(1) The person must be a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India or have served as the Chief Justice of a High Court.
(2) The person must have served as a Member of Parliament for at least one full term in either the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
(3) The person must be exclusively chosen from the Indian Police Service with experience in criminal investigation and security.
(4) The person must be a civil servant or eminent person with experience in vigilance, policy-making, and administration.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Consider the following statements regarding the conditions of service of the Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC):
I. The salary and allowances of the CVC are equivalent to those of the Chairman of UPSC.
II. The CVC is eligible for reappointment for a second term.
III. Upon ceasing to hold office, the CVC is ineligible for further employment under the Central or State Governments.

IV. The President can suspend the CVC from office during the pendency of an inquiry by the Supreme Court.
V. The CVC can resign by writing under their hand addressed to the Prime Minister.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, III and IV
(2) I, II, III and V
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

57. Read the following statements regarding the tenure of a Vigilance Commissioner and choose the correct option.
Statement I: A Vigilance Commissioner, on vacating office, is eligible for appointment as the Central Vigilance Commissioner.
Statement II: If a Vigilance Commissioner is appointed as the Central Vigilance Commissioner, their combined term in the Commission shall not exceed four years.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Match the following functional wings of the Central Vigilance Commission with their primary responsibilities.
List I: Functional Wings
A. Secretariat
B. Chief Technical Examiners' Wing
C. Commissioners for Departmental Inquiries (CDIs)
D. Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs)
List II: Responsibilities
i. Act as an extended arm of the CVC in various ministries/departments
ii. Conduct oral inquiries in departmental proceedings against public servants
iii. Technical audit of construction works of governmental organizations
iv. Provide administrative and staff support to the Commission
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

59. The salary, allowances, and pension payable to the Vigilance Commissioners in the CVC are equivalent to that of:
(1) A Judge of the Supreme Court
(2) The Cabinet Secretary
(3) The Secretary to the Government of India
(4) A Member of the Union Public Service Commission
(5) Question not attempted

60. According to the CVC Act, who among the following is explicitly ineligible to hold the office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner?
(1) A retired IAS officer
(2) A person who currently holds an office of profit
(3) A person who has been a bank executive with expertise in finance
(4) A former Director General of Police
(5) Question not attempted

61. Under the jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission, officers of which rank in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are covered?
(1) Grade C and above
(2) Grade D and above
(3) Grade E and above
(4) All employees of the RBI
(5) Question not attempted

62. Consider the following statements regarding the advisory role of the Central Vigilance Commission:
I. It advises the Central Government on planning and executing their vigilance and anti-corruption work.
II. All ministries and departments must mandatorily consult the CVC before imposing any penalty on an officer in a vigilance case.
III. The CVC's advice is absolutely binding on the disciplinary authority, leaving no room for disagreement.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only

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Information Act was enacted in 2005. Finally, the landmark Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in late 2013.

9. (3) Odisha
In the history of Indian state governance, Odisha holds the distinction of being the first state to pass the Lokayukta Act in 1970. However, the state did not immediately implement the institution. It was Maharashtra that actually became the first state to establish and operationalize the office of the Lokayukta in 1971, despite passing legislation later.

10. (1) The CVC did not have the mandate to investigate Ministers and Members of Parliament.
The Central Vigilance Commission was established primarily to oversee the conduct of central government employees and public servants. A major limitation that hindered its effectiveness against political corruption was its lack of jurisdiction over Ministers and Members of Parliament. This gap in authority highlighted the need for a separate, more comprehensive institution like the Lokpal to investigate politicians.

11. (2) 1 January 2014
Following intense public demand and parliamentary debates, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, was passed by both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in December 2013. The legislation officially became law after receiving the formal assent of the President of India on January 1, 2014, marking a significant milestone in India's anti-corruption legal framework.

12. (1) I, II and III
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act provides a framework for anti-corruption bodies at both central and state levels. It requires states to establish Lokayuktas within one year of the Act's commencement. Additionally, the Act includes provisions for the preliminary attachment and eventual confiscation of assets suspected to be acquired through corrupt practices, even before a final legal conviction.

13. (3) The Lokpal has jurisdiction over the Prime Minister, excluding matters of international relations, security, public order, atomic energy, and space.
The Lokpal has the authority to investigate allegations of corruption against the Prime Minister. However, this power is subject to specific exclusions to protect vital national interests. Investigations cannot be initiated into matters concerning international relations, external and internal security, public order, atomic energy, and space, ensuring that sensitive government functions remain undisturbed by frivolous or malicious inquiries.

14. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
The Lokpal's structure includes a Chairperson and up to eight members. Its jurisdiction encompasses a wide range of public servants, from the Prime Minister to various categories of government officers. The organization features a specialized Prosecution Wing led by a Director of Prosecution. Furthermore, the Central Government is empowered to establish Special Courts to expedite the trial process.

15. (1) Armed Forces personnel
The Lokpal's jurisdiction is broad, covering current and former Ministers, Members of Parliament, and officials of societies or trusts receiving central government funding. However, personnel of the Armed Forces are explicitly excluded from the purview of the Lokpal Act. Their conduct is governed by separate military laws and internal disciplinary mechanisms, ensuring a distinct legal framework for defense services.

16. (1) I, II, III and V
The Lokpal body consists of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members, half of whom must be judicial members. To ensure social inclusivity, at least fifty percent of the members must be from SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, and women. Members serve a five-year term or until age seventy. Eligibility for judicial membership includes former Chief Justices of High Courts.

17. (4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
The Selection Committee for the Lokpal is chaired by the Prime Minister, not the President. However, the process for including an eminent jurist involves the President making a nomination

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(1) It can unilaterally terminate the employment of any government official who is found to have intentionally leaked the identity.
(2) It can facilitate the transfer of the whistleblower to a foreign embassy to ensure their physical safety and protection.
(3) It grants armed police protection directly from its own internal reserve force to the whistleblower and their family members.
(4) It can direct authorities to protect the whistleblower and recommend departmental action against those who leaked the identity.
(5) Question not attempted

69. To whom does the Central Vigilance Commission submit its annual report on its performance?
(1) The Prime Minister
(2) The Parliament
(3) The President of India
(4) The Chief Justice of India
(5) Question not attempted

70. Read the following statements regarding the CVC's power to review cases and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The CVC is empowered to review the progress of applications pending with the competent authorities for sanction of prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act.
Statement II: The CVC can compel the competent authority to grant sanction for prosecution within 15 days of its review.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Regarding the relationship between the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), which of the following represents the most appropriate description of the CVC's authority?
(1) The CVC acts as the administrative head of the CBI, maintaining total control over its annual budget allocations and personnel postings.
(2) The CVC provides direct instructions to the CBI on how to investigate conventional crimes such as murder, theft, and kidnapping.
(3) The CVC maintains no formal authority or oversight over the CBI, as both bodies function as completely separate and independent silos.
(4) The CVC exercises superintendence over the CBI for investigations involving offenses under the Prevention of Corruption Act.
(5) Question not attempted

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72. Consider the following statements regarding the interaction between the CVC and the CBI:
I. The CVC gives directions to the CBI for the purpose of discharging its superintendence over PCA investigations.
II. The CVC is prohibited from giving the CBI directions requiring it to investigate or dispose of any specific case in a particular manner.
III. The Director of the CBI is appointed on the recommendation of a committee in which the CVC plays a role.
IV. The CVC conducts the annual performance appraisal of the CBI Director.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

73. Who chairs the committee that recommends the appointment of the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), according to the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act as amended by the Lokpal Act?
(1) The Central Vigilance Commissioner
(2) The Home Minister
(3) The Prime Minister
(4) The Chief Justice of India
(5) Question not attempted

74. Arrange the typical sequence of events when a complaint regarding a Group A officer is handled within the concurrent jurisdiction framework of Lokpal and CVC:

i. Often termed a 'caged parrot' due to political interference and lack of statutory independence.
ii. Overwhelmed by a backlog of appeals and instances of non-compliance with its disclosure orders.
iii. Lacks suo moto powers to initiate investigations without a formal complaint.
iv. Advisory in nature; departments often ignore its recommendations on disciplinary actions.

(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

99. Identify the correct pair regarding the accountability institution and its nodal ministry for administrative purposes.
(1) Central Vigilance Commission - Ministry of Home Affairs which handles internal security and central police forces.
(2) Lokpal - Ministry of Law and Justice which is responsible for the administration of justice and legal affairs.
(3) Central Information Commission - Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
(4) Central Bureau of Investigation - Ministry of Defence which is responsible for coordinating all agencies of government.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Despite strong legislative frameworks, vigilance institutions often suffer from poor enforcement of their recommendations. What is a primary institutional cause for this effect?
(1) Vigilance bodies are granted significant punitive powers that allow them to bypass the traditional process of judicial scrutiny and oversight.
(2) Most vigilance bodies lack direct coercive mechanisms to enforce compliance, relying on ministries to execute penal actions.
(3) The Constitution explicitly prohibits these vigilance bodies from interacting with or providing directives to serving civil servants.
(4) Vigilance bodies are legally restricted from exercising jurisdiction over public servants and can only investigate private citizens.
(5) Question not attempted

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(5) Question not attempted

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the structural relationship between the anti-corruption bodies in India.
(1) The Lokpal can refer matters to the CVC for preliminary inquiry.
(2) The CBI requires sanction from the CVC before it can investigate any Member of Parliament.
(3) The CVC sends reports of its preliminary inquiries, ordered by the Lokpal, back to the Lokpal.
(4) The Lokpal has powers of superintendence over the CBI for cases it refers to the agency.
(5) Question not attempted

81. The Central Information Commission (CIC) was established by the Central Government under the provisions of which landmark legislation?
(1) The Official Secrets Act, 1923
(2) The Right to Information Act, 2005
(3) The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014
(4) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
(5) Question not attempted

82. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Central Information Commission:
I. It consists of a Chief Information Commissioner.
II. It consists of such number of Central Information Commissioners not exceeding ten.
III. The Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners are appointed directly by the Chief Justice of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

83. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, what is the maximum number of Information Commissioners permitted in the Central Information Commission?
(1) Five
(2) Seven
(3) Ten
(4) Fifteen
(5) Question not attempted

84. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): The Central Information Commission functions as an independent body without being subjected to directions by any other authority.
Reason (R): The RTI Act mandates that the CIC shall exercise its powers autonomously to ensure the transparency and accountability of public authorities.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

85. Identify the correct statement regarding the selection committee for the appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners.
(1) It consists of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs, and the Chief Justice of India representing the judicial branch of government.
(2) It consists of the President of India, the Prime Minister, and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha who represents the lower house of Parliament.
(3) It consists of the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and a nominated Union Cabinet Minister.
(4) It consists of the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, and the Central Vigilance Commissioner acting as a member.
(5) Question not attempted

86. Match the following sections or themes of the Right to Information Act, 2005, with their corresponding subject matter.
List I: Sections or Themes
A. Section 12
B. Section 18

(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following entities is the odd one out, as it does not generally fall under the normal advisory jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission?
(1) State Government Secretariats
(2) Central Public Sector Enterprises
(3) Public Sector Banks
(4) Autonomous bodies of the Central Government
(5) Question not attempted

64. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): The advice tendered by the CVC in disciplinary matters is advisory in nature and not legally binding on the government departments.
Reason (R): The ultimate power to impose penalties on a public servant rests with the disciplinary authority of the respective department.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the functions and powers of the Central Vigilance Commission.
(1) The CVC exercises superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) insofar as it relates to the investigation of offenses under the Prevention of Corruption Act.
(2) The CVC has the power to directly arrest and prosecute corrupt officials bypassing the CBI.
(3) The CVC reviews the progress of investigations conducted by the CBI into offenses alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act.
(4) The CVC tenders advice to the Central Government and its authorities on vigilance matters.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Match the categories of organizations with the level of employees covered under the direct advisory jurisdiction of the CVC.
List I: Categories of Organizations
A. Central Government
B. Public Sector Banks
C. Public Sector Insurance Companies
D. Central Public Sector Enterprises
List II: Level of Employees Covered
i. Scale V and above
ii. Group 'A' Officers
iii. Schedule 'A' and 'B' Chief Executives and Executives on the Board
iv. Managers and above
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

67. Which of the following best describes the CVC's role regarding "superintendence over vigilance administration"?
(1) It manages the day-to-day administrative affairs and recruitment processes of all various government ministries and departments.
(2) It appoints all Group A and Group B officers in the Central Secretariat following the rules of the civil services.
(3) It issues guidelines to Chief Vigilance Officers to ensure the implementation of uniform vigilance practices across departments.
(4) It handles the transfer, posting, and disciplinary control of all senior police officers serving throughout the country.
(5) Question not attempted

68. Under the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution, the CVC has been designated as the agency to receive complaints from whistleblowers. If a whistleblower's identity is compromised, what is the primary remedial action the CVC can take?

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hearings.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

93. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the penalty powers of the Central Information Commission.
(1) The CIC can impose a daily penalty of Rs. 250 until the information is provided, ensuring that public authorities respond to applications in a timely manner.
(2) The total amount of monetary penalty that can be imposed on any Public Information Officer for a single offense is strictly capped at a maximum of Rs. 25,000.
(3) The CIC has the power to sentence a Public Information Officer to imprisonment for up to one month for contempt.
(4) The CIC is authorized to recommend formal disciplinary action against a Public Information Officer in accordance with the service rules that apply to them.
(5) Question not attempted

94. Apart from deciding appeals and complaints, what is a proactive function that the Central Information Commission is mandated to perform to ensure transparency?
(1) It drafts legislation on privacy for the Parliament.
(2) It physically audits the financial records of private companies.
(3) It conducts training programs for the Central Bureau of Investigation.
(4) It directs public authorities to publish certain categories of information suo moto.
(5) Question not attempted

95. A citizen files an RTI application asking for the operational details of troop deployments on the border. The PIO denies the information. Upon second appeal, the CIC upholds the PIO's decision. Under which section of the RTI Act is this information most likely exempted?
(1) Section 8(1)(a) – Information affecting sovereignty, integrity, and security of India.
(2) Section 8(1)(j) – Personal information causing unwarranted invasion of privacy.
(3) Section 8(1)(d) – Information related to commercial confidence.
(4) Section 8(1)(e) – Information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship.
(5) Question not attempted

96. Consider the following challenges commonly faced by vigilance and accountability institutions (Lokpal, CVC, CIC) in India:
I. Over-dependence on external agencies like the CBI for investigation.
II. Huge pendency of cases and appeals leading to delays in justice.
III. Lack of adequate financial and administrative autonomy.
IV. Ambiguities in enforcement powers leading to non-compliance of orders by public authorities.
V. Absolute constitutional protection that prevents any scrutiny of their own members.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, II, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

97. High pendency of appeals is a major challenge for Information Commissions. Which of the following is an "odd one out" as it is typically NOT a valid reason for this pendency?
(1) Delays in the appointment of Information Commissioners.
(2) The statutory requirement that all appeals must be heard by the Supreme Court first.
(3) Frivolous and repetitive RTI applications filed by certain individuals.
(4) Inadequate staff and poor infrastructure within the Commissions.
(5) Question not attempted

98. Match the vigilance institution with the most frequently cited structural challenge or limitation it faces.
List I: Vigilance Institutions
A. Lokpal
B. Central Vigilance Commission
C. Central Bureau of Investigation
D. Central Information Commission
List II: Structural Challenges or Limitations

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C. Section 19
D. Section 20

List II: Subject Matter

i. Powers and Functions of Information Commissions (Complaints)
ii. Constitution of Central Information Commission
iii. Imposition of Penalties
iv. Appeal process

(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

87. The Central Information Commission is a high-level body that oversees the implementation of the RTI Act. What is the precise legal status of the CIC?
(1) It is a Constitutional Body.
(2) It is an Attached Office of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
(3) It is a Non-Governmental Organization.
(4) It is a Statutory Body.
(5) Question not attempted

88. According to the RTI Act, all of the following persons are included in the committee that recommends the appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner, EXCEPT:
(1) A sitting Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India.
(2) The Prime Minister, who shall be the Chairperson of the committee.
(3) The Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha.
(4) A Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Following the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019, the term of office for the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners is:
(1) Fixed at 5 years.
(2) Fixed at 3 years.
(3) Prescribed by the Central Government.
(4) For life, up to the age of 70 years.
(5) Question not attempted

90. Read the following statements regarding the removal of the Chief Information Commissioner and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Chief Information Commissioner can be removed by the President on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity.
Statement II: The removal can only take place after the Supreme Court, on a reference made to it by the President, holds an inquiry and recommends the removal.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

91. Under the Right to Information Act, a second appeal against the decision of the First Appellate Authority lies with the Central Information Commission. What is the standard time limit within which this second appeal must be filed?
(1) 30 days from the date on which the decision should have been made or was actually received.
(2) 45 days from the date on which the decision should have been made or was actually received.
(3) 60 days from the date on which the decision should have been made or was actually received.
(4) 90 days from the date on which the decision should have been made or was actually received.
(5) Question not attempted

92. Consider the following powers vested in the Central Information Commission while inquiring into a complaint:
I. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons and compelling them to give oral or written evidence on oath.
II. Requiring the discovery and inspection of documents.
III. Receiving evidence on affidavit.
IV. Issuing arrest warrants for public information officers who fail to attend

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1. (2) Sweden
The institution of the ombudsman was first established in Sweden in 1809 to supervise the administration and protect citizens' rights against government excesses. This Swedish model served as the foundational inspiration for similar anti-corruption bodies globally, eventually leading to the conceptualization and development of the Lokpal and Lokayukta institutions in the Indian administrative and legal framework.

2. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Historical records confirm that the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption was formed in 1962, followed by the establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission in 1964. The First Administrative Reforms Commission was constituted in 1966 to review the public administration system. Finally, the Central Information Commission was established in 2005 under the provisions of the Right to Information Act.

3. (3) To campaign for the immediate enactment of a strong Jan Lokpal Bill.
The widespread anti-corruption movement led by Anna Hazare in 2011 was primarily driven by the demand for a comprehensive and robust Jan Lokpal Bill. The activists sought an independent body with the authority to investigate corruption cases against high-level public functionaries, including the Prime Minister, to ensure greater transparency and accountability within the Indian political system.

4. (1) I and II only
The term Lokpal was indeed coined by the eminent jurist L.M. Singhvi during a parliamentary debate in 1963. Furthermore, the First Administrative Reforms Commission recommended creating Lokpal and Lokayukta to address public grievances. However, although a Lokpal Bill was introduced in 1968, it failed to pass through both houses of Parliament during that specific legislative period.

5. (3) The Lokpal has the statutory power to prosecute politicians, while the CVC serves to advise the government on disciplinary matters concerning central public servants.
While both institutions aim to curb corruption, they differ in their scope and legal powers. The Lokpal is designed as an ombudsman with the statutory authority to inquire into and prosecute high-level political figures. In contrast, the Central Vigilance Commission primarily focuses on supervising vigilance administration and advising the government on disciplinary matters concerning central public servants.

6. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Despite the Central Bureau of Investigation's existence, there was a persistent demand for a Lokpal because the former lacked sufficient functional autonomy. The perception that the executive controlled the agency's investigative priorities necessitated an independent ombudsman. Consequently, an autonomous body like the Lokpal was envisioned to ensure impartial investigations into corruption charges involving high-ranking public officials.

7. (4) The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2002) recommended amending the Constitution to give the Lokpal constitutional status.
Significant efforts were made to institutionalize the ombudsman, with Maharashtra being the pioneer state to establish the Lokayukta in 1971. While the Second Administrative Reforms Commission supported a formal status for the Lokpal, the 2002 National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution specifically recommended amending the Constitution to grant the Lokpal constitutional status.

8. (1) D, B, A, C
The evolution of anti-corruption mechanisms in India began with the submission of the Santhanam Committee Report in 1962. This led to the creation of the Central Vigilance Commission in 1964. Much later, the Right to

A. The Lokpal forwards the complaint to the CVC after a preliminary assessment.
B. The CVC conducts a preliminary inquiry through the departmental Chief Vigilance Officer.
C. A citizen files a corruption complaint with the Lokpal.
D. The CVC submits its preliminary inquiry report back to the Lokpal.

Choose the correct sequence:
(1) C, A, B, D
(2) C, B, A, D
(3) A, C, B, D
(4) C, A, D, B
(5) Question not attempted

75. Identify the correct pair matching the anti-corruption agency with the primary statute that governs its investigative powers over corruption.
(1) Lokpal - Indian Penal Code
(2) Central Vigilance Commission - Right to Information Act
(3) Chief Vigilance Officers - Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
(4) Central Bureau of Investigation - Delhi Special Police Establishment Act
(5) Question not attempted

76. Consider the following statements regarding the overlapping jurisdictions of the Lokpal and the CVC:
I. Both institutions have jurisdiction over Group A and Group B officers of the Central Government.
II. The Lokpal Act mandates that all complaints received by the Lokpal against Group C and D officers must be forwarded to the CVC.
III. The CVC acts as the primary agency for the Lokpal to conduct preliminary inquiries against public servants.
IV. The Lokpal has the power of superintendence over the CVC in relation to complaints referred to it by the Lokpal.
V. The CVC has the authority to overturn any decision made by the Lokpal regarding a public servant.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

77. The Supreme Court in the Vineet Narain case transferred the power of superintendence over the CBI (for corruption cases) from the government to the CVC. What was the primary cause for this judicial intervention?
(1) The CBI was overloaded with non-corruption cases.
(2) The CVC requested more powers to manage the CBI budget.
(3) To insulate the CBI's corruption investigations from political and executive interference.
(4) The Parliament passed a unanimous resolution requesting the Supreme Court to do so.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Match the institutions with the specific legislation or resolution that fundamentally defines their current structure and powers.
List I: Institutions
A. Central Information Commission
B. Central Vigilance Commission
C. Central Bureau of Investigation
D. Lokpal

List II: Legislations or Resolutions
i. DSPE Act, 1946
ii. Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
iii. Right to Information Act, 2005
iv. CVC Act, 2003

(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

79. When the Lokpal refers a complaint regarding a Group 'C' or Group 'D' officer to the Central Vigilance Commission, what is the standard procedure followed by the CVC?
(1) The CVC proceeds with the matter in accordance with the provisions of the CVC Act, 2003.
(2) The CVC directly appoints the CBI to investigate the matter.
(3) The CVC dismisses the complaint as it only handles Group 'A' officers.
(4) The CVC transfers the case to the respective State Lokayukta.

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based on the collective recommendation of the other committee members. This structure ensures that the selection process is collaborative and includes diverse perspectives from the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

18. (1) Selection Committee forms a Search Committee → Search Committee creates a panel of names → Selection Committee recommends names to the President → President appoints.
The appointment process begins with the Selection Committee constituting a Search Committee to identify potential candidates. This Search Committee prepares a panel of names, which is then submitted back to the Selection Committee. After evaluating the panel, the Selection Committee makes final recommendations to the President of India, who then formally appoints the Chairperson and members of Lokpal.

19. (3) The Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha
The statutory Selection Committee for the Lokpal is composed of key constitutional and political figures to ensure a balanced selection process. It includes the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and the Chief Justice of India or their nominee. The Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha is not a member.

20. (4) A person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Chief Justice of a High Court.
For a person to be appointed as a Judicial Member of the Lokpal, they must meet specific high-level judicial criteria defined in the Act. The eligible candidates are those who are currently serving as, or have previously served as, a Judge of the Supreme Court of India or the Chief Justice of a High Court in any state.

21. (3) 5 years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
The Chairperson and every other Member of the Lokpal are appointed for a fixed statutory term to ensure their independence. They hold office for a period of five years from the date of assuming charge or until they reach the age of seventy years, whichever occurs earlier. This age limit is consistent with other high-level statutory and judicial positions.

22. (2) II only
While the Lokpal has jurisdiction over Members of Parliament regarding general corruption allegations, there are constitutional protections for parliamentary proceedings. The Lokpal cannot inquire into any matter relating to anything said or any vote given by an MP within Parliament or a parliamentary committee. These protections are essential to maintain the independence and functional integrity of the legislative process.

23. (4) At least 50% of its members must belong to SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, and Women.
To ensure diversity and representation in the shortlisting process, the Lokpal Act mandates specific composition requirements for the Search Committee. At least fifty percent of the committee's members must be individuals belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, and Women. This ensures that the preliminary selection phase reflects a broad spectrum of Indian society.

24. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Lokpal Act extends its jurisdiction to include officials of societies and trusts that receive foreign contributions exceeding ten lakh rupees in a year. While this assertion is correct, the reason provided is false. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act does not automatically categorize all foreign-funded NGOs as public authorities under the Right to Information Act without further legal criteria.

25. (3) Member of Parliament - Lokpal cannot investigate corruption linked to their parliamentary vote.
The Lokpal's powers are subject to specific constitutional and legal limitations to respect the separation of powers. A key limitation is that the Lokpal is prohibited from investigating corruption allegations that are specifically linked to a Member of Parliament's vote or speech inside the house. This protection is designed to preserve the absolute freedom of speech within the legislature.

26. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Lokpal Act specifies various penalties to ensure accountability. False or frivolous complaints can lead to up to one year of

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limited by its purely advisory role in disciplinary cases. The CBI has historically been criticized for a lack of statutory independence. Meanwhile, the Information Commission struggles with massive case backlogs and instances of non-compliance by public authorities.

99. (3) Central Information Commission - Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
For administrative and budgetary purposes, the Central Information Commission is linked to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, which also acts as the nodal ministry for the CVC and CBI. The Ministry of Law and Justice handles general legal affairs, while the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for internal security, but they are not the nodal agencies for the CIC.

100. (2) Most vigilance bodies lack direct coercive mechanisms to enforce compliance, relying on ministries to execute penal actions.
A recurring problem for vigilance institutions is that they are primarily advisory and lack direct coercive mechanisms to enforce their recommendations. They cannot personally punish or remove a corrupt official. Instead, they must rely on the executive ministries and departments to carry out the recommended disciplinary or penal actions, which can sometimes lead to delays or administrative inaction.

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limitation. Under the Act, the Lokpal is prohibited from inquiring into or investigating any complaint if the alleged offense was committed more than seven years before the date the complaint was filed. This rule ensures that investigations are based on relatively contemporary evidence and testimonies.

36. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
The Lokpal has faced several institutional criticisms. These include its lack of constitutional status and the absence of suo moto powers to initiate investigations. Critics also point to the potentially deterrent effect of high penalties for false complaints and the political nature of the selection committee. Furthermore, its heavy reliance on existing agencies like the CBI for investigations is seen as a weakness.

37. (4) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
Despite being an apex anti-corruption body, the Lokpal does not have the legal authority to start an investigation based solely on news reports or public rumors. It lacks suo moto powers and can only act after receiving a formal complaint submitted in the prescribed manner. This requirement is intended to ensure that the institution acts on concrete allegations rather than unverified information.

38. (2) C, A, B, D
When handling a complaint against a public servant, the Lokpal first orders a preliminary inquiry upon receiving the complaint. Once the inquiry report is submitted, the Lokpal bench considers it to decide if a full investigation is warranted. If so, it orders a detailed investigation. Finally, if sufficient evidence is found, the Prosecution Wing is directed to file a charge sheet.

39. (3) 7 years
To balance the need for accountability with the practicalities of legal evidence, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, establishes a clear time frame for filing complaints. The Lokpal is barred from entertaining any complaint related to an offense under the Prevention of Corruption Act if it is filed more than seven years after the date the alleged offense occurred.

40. (1) The Lokpal lacks a dedicated investigative force and relies on the CBI, which faces chronic personnel shortages.
A significant institutional bottleneck for the Lokpal is the absence of its own independent investigative machinery. Because it must rely on external agencies like the Central Bureau of Investigation to conduct deep investigations, it is often subject to the same resource constraints and personnel shortages that affect those agencies, thereby hindering the speedy resolution of corruption cases.

41. (3) Santhanam Committee
The Central Vigilance Commission was created in 1964 as a result of recommendations made by the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, which was chaired by K. Santhanam. This committee was tasked with suggesting measures to combat the rising levels of corruption in the central government and to ensure that administrative integrity was maintained through an independent oversight body.

42. (3) I and III only
The Central Vigilance Commission was originally set up through an executive resolution in 1964. Its transition to a statutory body was a long process. Following the landmark Vineet Narain judgment, the Supreme Court directed the government to provide the CVC with statutory status. While an ordinance was issued in 1998, the final Act of Parliament was passed in 2003.

43. (3) 2003
Although the Central Vigilance Commission had been functioning since 1964, it operated without a legislative basis for several decades. To fulfill judicial directives and strengthen the institution's independence, the Parliament of India enacted the Central Vigilance Commission Act in 2003. This legislation officially conferred statutory status upon the CVC and defined its powers, composition, and jurisdiction clearly.

44. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Central Vigilance Commission is primarily an advisory and supervisory body rather than a hands-on investigating agency. It does not have its own large investigative wing for field inquiries. Instead, it discharges its functions by directing

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80. (2) The CBI requires sanction from the CVC before it can investigate any Member of Parliament.
The anti-corruption framework involves multiple interactions: the Lokpal can refer inquiries to the CVC and maintains superintendence over CBI-led investigations it has ordered. The CVC also reports back to the Lokpal. However, the CBI does not require any sanction from the CVC to investigate a Member of Parliament; such requirements, if any, involve different legal or parliamentary protocols.

81. (2) The Right to Information Act, 2005
The Central Information Commission was created as a specialized body to adjudicate disputes and ensure the effective implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005. This landmark legislation aimed to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority by granting citizens the right to access information held by government bodies at all levels.

82. (1) I and II only
The Central Information Commission is composed of a Chief Information Commissioner and a group of Information Commissioners. To manage the workload and ensure broad expertise, the RTI Act allows for up to ten Information Commissioners. These appointments are made by the President of India based on recommendations from a selection committee, not directly by the Chief Justice.

83. (3) Ten
According to the provisions of the Right to Information Act, the Central Information Commission must have a balanced structure to handle its duties efficiently. While the Commission is led by the Chief Information Commissioner, the law specifies that there can be such number of Information Commissioners as may be deemed necessary, but not exceeding ten in total.

84. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To fulfill its role as a guardian of the right to information, the Central Information Commission is designed to function as an autonomous and independent body. The RTI Act explicitly mandates this independence so that the Commission can make impartial decisions on appeals and complaints without being subject to the directions or influence of any other authority.

85. (3) It consists of the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and a nominated Union Cabinet Minister.
The Chief Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioners are appointed by the President upon the recommendation of a three-member selection committee. This committee is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister who is nominated by the Prime Minister for this specific purpose.

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86. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The Right to Information Act is structured with specific sections for different functions. Section 12 provides for the constitution of the Central Information Commission. Section 18 outlines the Commission's powers to handle complaints. Section 19 describes the detailed process for filing and deciding appeals, while Section 20 empowers the Commission to impose financial penalties for non-compliance.

87. (4) It is a Statutory Body.
The Central Information Commission is a statutory body because it was established by the Parliament through the enactment of the Right to Information Act in 2005. It operates as an independent, high-level authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and ensure that public authorities comply with their transparency obligations, but it does not have constitutional status.

88. (1) A sitting Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India.
The selection committee for Information Commissioners is purely executive and legislative in nature. It consists of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and a Union Cabinet Minister. Unlike the selection process for the Lokpal, the judiciary, including the Chief Justice of India or any Supreme Court judge, is not represented on this committee.

89. (3) Prescribed by the Central Government.
Originally, the RTI Act of 2005 provided a fixed five-year term for Information Commissioners.

they enter upon their office or until they reach the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier. They are also ineligible for reappointment.

54. (2) President refers the matter to the Supreme Court → Supreme Court holds an inquiry and advises → President removes the CVC.
To protect the independence of the CVC, the removal process is rigorous. If there are allegations of proved misbehavior or incapacity, the President refers the matter to the Supreme Court. The Court then conducts a formal inquiry. Only if the Supreme Court, after its investigation, recommends removal, can the President officially remove the Central Vigilance Commissioner from their office.

55. (4) The person must be a civil servant or eminent person with experience in vigilance, policy-making, and administration.
The criteria for becoming the Central Vigilance Commissioner emphasize professional experience in administration and integrity. Eligible persons must have held or be holding a civil post under the Union or have served in an All India Service. Alternatively, they can be eminent persons with extensive knowledge and experience in fields like insurance, banking, law, vigilance, policy-making, or administration.

56. (1) I, III and IV
The CVC's independence is safeguarded by making their salary equivalent to the UPSC Chairman. They are ineligible for further government employment after their term ends to prevent post-retirement favors. Furthermore, the President has the power to suspend the Commissioner while a Supreme Court inquiry is pending. However, they are not eligible for reappointment and must resign to the President.

57. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A Vigilance Commissioner is eligible to be appointed as the Central Vigilance Commissioner upon the completion of their initial term or during it. However, to ensure that no individual remains in the Commission for an excessive period, the law stipulates that the total combined tenure as both a Vigilance Commissioner and the Central Vigilance Commissioner cannot exceed four years.

58. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
The CVC operates through various specialized units. The Secretariat handles administrative tasks. The Chief Technical Examiners' Wing conducts audits of government construction projects to identify financial or technical irregularities. The Commissioners for Departmental Inquiries oversee oral inquiries in disciplinary cases, while Chief Vigilance Officers serve as the Commission's essential link within various government ministries and departments.

59. (4) A Member of the Union Public Service Commission
While the Central Vigilance Commissioner's salary and service conditions are at par with the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission, the Vigilance Commissioners are placed at a level equivalent to the Members of the UPSC. This parity ensures that the commissioners are compensated appropriately for their high-level responsibilities and maintains the status of the institution relative to other bodies.

60. (2) A person who currently holds an office of profit
To ensure the impartiality and dedication of the Central Vigilance Commissioner, the law prohibits any person who currently holds an office of profit from being appointed. This rule prevents potential conflicts of interest and ensures that the individual can focus entirely on the Commission's mandate without being influenced by other professional obligations or financial interests in government-related entities.

61. (2) Grade D and above
The Central Vigilance Commission's advisory jurisdiction extends to senior officers within various public sector financial institutions to prevent high-level banking fraud and corruption. In the specific case of the Reserve Bank of India, the CVC's oversight and advisory functions cover all officers who hold the rank of Grade D and above in the organization's hierarchy.

62. (1) I and II only
The CVC plays a critical advisory role, guiding the Central Government on anti-corruption policies and vigilance administration. Ministries are generally required to consult the CVC before finalizing penalties in vigilance-related

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disciplinary cases. However, while the CVC's advice carries significant weight and is usually followed, it is technically advisory and not legally binding on the department's final decision-making authority.

63. (1) State Government Secretariats
The CVC's mandate is restricted to the federal level of the Indian government. Its jurisdiction includes Central Public Sector Enterprises, Public Sector Banks, and autonomous bodies funded by the Union. However, State Government Secretariats and their employees are entirely outside the CVC's purview, as they are governed by state-specific anti-corruption laws and monitored by state Lokayuktas.

64. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The recommendations made by the CVC in disciplinary matters are considered advisory because the final legal power to impose punishments on a public servant belongs to the disciplinary authority of the servant's parent department. While the CVC provides an expert opinion on the "vigilance angle," the constitutional and administrative responsibility for disciplinary action remains with the executive departments.

65. (2) The CVC has the power to directly arrest and prosecute corrupt officials bypassing the CBI.
The CVC has significant powers of superintendence over the CBI's corruption investigations and monitors the progress of cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act. However, the CVC is not an enforcement body with the power to directly arrest or prosecute individuals. It must rely on specialized investigative agencies like the CBI or state police to perform those functions.

66. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
The CVC's advisory reach varies across different types of public organizations. For the Central Government, it covers Group A officers. In Public Sector Banks, it applies to Scale V officers and above. Managers and above are covered in Insurance companies, while for Central Public Sector Enterprises, the jurisdiction includes Chief Executives and executives on the Board of Directors.

67. (3) It issues guidelines to Chief Vigilance Officers to ensure the implementation of uniform vigilance practices across departments.
Superintendence over vigilance administration involves ensuring that anti-corruption measures are implemented consistently across all government departments. The CVC achieves this by issuing comprehensive guidelines and directives to the Chief Vigilance Officers who work within individual ministries. This coordination helps maintain a uniform standard of integrity and ensures that vigilance processes are followed correctly throughout the entire administration.

68. (4) It can direct authorities to protect the whistleblower and recommend departmental action against those who leaked the identity.
As the designated agency under the PIDPI Resolution, the CVC is responsible for protecting whistleblowers. If an informant's identity is leaked, the CVC can direct the concerned authorities to provide necessary protection to the individual. While it cannot directly fire the culprits, it can recommend strict departmental and disciplinary action against those responsible for compromising the whistleblower's confidentiality.

69. (3) The President of India
To ensure accountability to the nation, the Central Vigilance Commission is required by law to prepare an annual report detailing its activities, findings, and recommendations. This report is submitted to the President of India. The President then causes the report to be laid before each House of Parliament, allowing for public and legislative scrutiny of the Commission's performance.

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70. (3) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The CVC has the authority to review the status of pending applications for the sanction of prosecution against public servants. This power ensures that administrative delays do not block legal proceedings. However, the CVC cannot legally compel a competent authority to grant a sanction within a specific 15-day period, as the power to grant sanction is a separate administrative function.

71. (4) The CVC exercises superintendence over the CBI for investigations involving offenses under the Prevention of Corruption Act.
The CVC's relationship with the CBI is defined by its role as an oversight body for anti-corruption. Specifically, the CVC exercises the power of superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) for investigations into offenses committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act. This oversight is intended to ensure that such investigations are conducted fairly and efficiently.

72. (1) I, II and III
The CVC oversees the CBI's corruption-related work and plays a role in recommending the Director's appointment. However, to maintain investigative integrity, the CVC is legally prohibited from giving directions to the CBI that would require it to investigate or dispose of any specific case in a particular manner. The CVC does not conduct the Director's annual performance appraisal.

73. (3) The Prime Minister
Under the current legal framework, the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation is appointed based on the recommendation of a high-powered committee. This committee is chaired by the Prime Minister. Its other members include the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India or a Supreme Court judge nominated by them.

74. (1) C, A, B, D
When a citizen files a complaint with the Lokpal against a Group A officer, the Lokpal first makes a preliminary assessment. If it finds the complaint valid, it forwards the matter to the CVC. The CVC then conducts a preliminary inquiry, often through the departmental Chief Vigilance Officer. Finally, the CVC submits its findings back to the Lokpal for further action.

75. (4) Central Bureau of Investigation - Delhi Special Police Establishment Act
While various laws govern different aspects of anti-corruption, each agency has its primary legal foundation. The Central Bureau of Investigation derives its investigative powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act of 1946. This historical legislation provides the legal basis for the CBI to investigate corruption and other federal crimes across different states and central government departments.

76. (1) I, II, III and IV
The Lokpal and CVC have interconnected roles. Both cover senior officers, but the Lokpal Act requires forwarding lower-level complaints to the CVC. The CVC serves as the Lokpal's primary agency for preliminary inquiries. Crucially, the Lokpal has the power of superintendence over the CVC for referred cases. However, the CVC cannot overturn the Lokpal's final decisions.

77. (3) To insulate the CBI's corruption investigations from political and executive interference.
The judicial intervention in the Vineet Narain case was triggered by concerns that investigations into high-level corruption were being compromised by political pressure. The Supreme Court sought to insulate the CBI's corruption-related work from executive control by transferring the power of superintendence to the CVC, thereby creating a buffer between the investigative process and the ruling government.

78. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Each accountability body in India is grounded in a specific legal framework. The Central Information Commission operates under the Right to Information Act, 2005. The Central Vigilance Commission is governed by the CVC Act, 2003. The Central Bureau of Investigation relies on the DSPE Act, 1946. Lastly, the Lokpal was established through the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

79. (1) The CVC proceeds with the matter in accordance with the provisions of the CVC Act, 2003.
When the Lokpal receives a complaint involving Group C or Group D officers, it typically refers these matters to the Central Vigilance Commission. Upon receiving such a reference, the CVC handles the case using the procedures and powers established under the CVC Act of 2003, ensuring that even lower-level corruption is addressed through an established statutory framework.

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the Central Bureau of Investigation or the Chief Vigilance Officers within various departments to conduct investigations and submit reports for review.

45. (3) Statutory Body
Currently, the Central Vigilance Commission is classified as a statutory body because its existence, powers, and functions are derived from a specific law passed by the Parliament, namely the CVC Act of 2003. It is not a constitutional body as it is not mentioned in the Constitution of India, nor is it a mere executive body since its status is legislated.

46. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
The Indian vigilance architecture is the product of several key developments. The Santhanam Committee recommended the creation of the CVC, while the First Administrative Reforms Commission proposed the Lokpal system. The Vineet Narain case was crucial in securing statutory status for the CVC. Finally, the Second Administrative Reforms Commission emphasized upgrading anti-corruption machinery and promoting ethics in governance.

47. (1) It was formed by an executive resolution to advise Central Government agencies on matters related to vigilance.
The Central Vigilance Commission was born out of an executive resolution in February 1964. Its original mandate was to act as the apex body for advising and guiding central government agencies on matters relating to maintenance of integrity in administration. It was designed to provide a unified platform for handling corruption-related information and recommending appropriate disciplinary or preventive measures.

48. (2) Vineet Narain judgment mandating CVC restructuring - 2011
The history of the CVC includes its 1964 establishment and the 1998 ordinance granting it statutory powers. The CVC Act was eventually passed in 2003. However, the landmark Vineet Narain vs. Union of India judgment, which mandated significant restructuring and independence for the CVC and CBI, was delivered by the Supreme Court in 1997, not in 2011.

49. (2) Members of the State Legislative Assemblies.
The CVC's jurisdiction is focused on the central government and its associated entities. It covers Group A officers, certain officials in public sector banks and insurance companies, and All India Service officers working for the Union. However, it does not have any authority over Members of the State Legislative Assemblies, as they fall under the jurisdiction of state-level anti-corruption bodies.

50. (1) Cases involving demanding or accepting illegal gratification.
Within the framework of the Central Vigilance Commission, a case is considered to involve a "vigilance angle" when it includes elements of corruption such as demanding or accepting illegal gratification, possession of disproportionate assets, or gross misuse of official position for personal gain. Ordinary administrative errors or performance issues that lack a corrupt motive are generally not classified under this category.

51. (2) Two
To ensure collective decision-making and prevent the concentration of power in a single individual, the Central Vigilance Commission is structured as a multi-member body. According to the CVC Act, the Commission consists of the Central Vigilance Commissioner, who serves as the Chairperson, and a maximum of two other Vigilance Commissioners who assist in the Commission's duties.

52. (1) I, II and III
The selection process for the top leaders of the CVC involves a high-level committee to ensure political and administrative consensus. This committee is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes the Minister of Home Affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha. The Chief Justice of India does not participate in this specific selection process for the CVC appointments.

53. (1) 4 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
The tenure for the Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners is specifically defined in the CVC Act to be different from many other statutory bodies. They hold office for a term of four years from the date

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However, the Right to Information (Amendment) Act of 2019 changed this by stating that the term of office for the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners will now be for such term as may be prescribed by the Central Government through its rules.

90. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Chief Information Commissioner enjoys security of tenure but can be removed by the President on grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity. To ensure fairness, the RTI Act requires that any such removal can only happen after the Supreme Court, upon a reference from the President, has conducted a formal inquiry and confirmed the validity of the charges.

91. (4) 90 days from the date on which the decision should have been made or was actually received.
If a citizen is dissatisfied with the decision of the First Appellate Authority within a public authority, they have the right to file a second appeal with the Central Information Commission. The RTI Act stipulates that this second appeal must be filed within ninety days from the date on which the first appeal decision was received or should have been made.

92. (1) I, II and III
While inquiring into a complaint, the Central Information Commission is vested with the powers of a civil court. This includes the authority to summon persons, require them to give evidence under oath, and demand the discovery and inspection of relevant documents. However, the Commission does not have the power to issue arrest warrants against public information officers for non-attendance.

93. (3) The CIC has the power to sentence a Public Information Officer to imprisonment for up to one month for contempt.
The CIC has strong financial deterrent powers, including the ability to fine a Public Information Officer up to twenty-five thousand rupees at a daily rate for unjustified delays. It can also recommend disciplinary action under service rules. However, the Commission does not have the judicial power to sentence an officer to imprisonment for contempt or for failing to provide information.

94. (4) It directs public authorities to publish certain categories of information suo moto.
One of the core functions of the Central Information Commission is to promote proactive transparency. Under the RTI Act, the Commission has the power to direct public authorities to publish certain categories of information on their own initiative (suo moto). This reduces the need for citizens to file individual requests for information that should be publicly available anyway.

95. (1) Section 8(1)(a) – Information affecting sovereignty, integrity, and security of India.
Section 8(1)(a) of the Right to Information Act provides an exemption for information that would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific, or economic interests of the state, or relations with foreign states. Details regarding troop deployments on borders are sensitive military information and thus clearly fall under this specific statutory exemption.

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96. (1) I, II, III and IV
Accountability institutions in India face multiple hurdles, including a lack of independent investigative staff, heavy case backlogs, and limited financial autonomy. Ambiguities in their enforcement powers also make it difficult to ensure that government departments comply with their orders. However, none of these bodies possess absolute constitutional protection that would prevent any scrutiny of their own members.

97. (2) The statutory requirement that all appeals must be heard by the Supreme Court first.
Several factors contribute to the delay in resolving RTI appeals, such as vacancies in the Commission, inadequate staff, and the filing of repetitive or frivolous requests. However, there is no statutory requirement that RTI appeals must be heard by the Supreme Court before the Information Commission can act; in fact, the Commission is the final appellate body under the Act.

98. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Each agency has its own primary structural challenge. The Lokpal lacks the power to start investigations on its own. The CVC is often

imprisonment and a fine. Public servants guilty of corruption are punished under the Prevention of Corruption Act. Failure to declare assets results in disciplinary action, while offenses related to the Inquiry Wing can lead to seven years' imprisonment.

27. (4) Imprisonment up to 1 year and a fine up to Rs. 1 lakh.
To prevent the misuse of the institution for settling personal scores or harassment, the Lokpal Act contains deterrent provisions against dishonest complainants. If a complaint is found to be false, frivolous, or vexatious, the complainant can be prosecuted and sentenced to a maximum of one year in prison and may also be required to pay a fine of up to one lakh rupees.

28. (2) The Lokpal possesses suo moto powers to initiate investigations without receiving a formal complaint.
The Lokpal possesses several robust powers, including the authority to oversee investigative agencies like the CBI for referred cases and the ability to act as a civil court. However, a significant limitation is that the Lokpal does not have suo moto powers. It cannot initiate an investigation on its own accord and must always act upon a formal complaint.

29. (3) The Lokpal exercises superintendence over the CBI for cases referred to the agency by the Lokpal.
The Lokpal exercises the power of superintendence and direction over any investigative agency, including the Central Bureau of Investigation, for cases that the Lokpal has specifically referred to them. This ensures that the Lokpal can effectively monitor the progress of its investigations and ensure that they are conducted thoroughly without any external executive interference or delay.

30. (4) The Chief Justice of India
To maintain the high status and independence of the office, the salary, allowances, and other service conditions of the Chairperson of the Lokpal are made equivalent to those of the Chief Justice of India. Similarly, the judicial and non-judicial members of the Lokpal receive compensation and benefits equal to those of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

31. (3) 90 days, extendable by a further 90 days
Efficiency is a key goal of the Lokpal framework, which prescribes specific timelines for procedures. Upon receiving a complaint, the Inquiry Wing must complete its preliminary inquiry within ninety days. If there are valid reasons for delay, the Lokpal has the authority to grant an extension for a further period not exceeding ninety days, providing a total of six months.

32. (1) I, II and III
The Lokpal operates through specialized wings to handle different stages of the anti-corruption process. The Inquiry Wing, led by a Director of Inquiry, conducts preliminary investigations into corruption charges. The Prosecution Wing, headed by a Director of Prosecution, handles the legal proceedings. However, these directors are appointed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Lokpal, not directly by the President without such input.

33. (2) The Prosecution Wing constituted by the Lokpal
The Lokpal is designed to be a self-contained institution regarding the legal pursuit of corruption cases. Therefore, it is mandated to constitute its own Prosecution Wing. This dedicated unit is responsible for prosecuting public servants in cases where the Lokpal has authorized the filing of a charge sheet following an investigation into allegations under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

34. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Within the anti-corruption framework, different bodies play distinct roles. The Central Bureau of Investigation investigates cases specifically referred to it by the Lokpal. The Central Vigilance Commission handles references regarding lower-level government employees. The Inquiry Wing conducts the initial factual checks, while Special Courts are established to provide a dedicated judicial forum for hearing and deciding these specific cases.

35. (3) It cannot inquire into complaints made after seven years from the date on which the alleged offense was committed.
The Lokpal's investigative powers are not indefinite and are subject to a statutory period of

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CHAPTER 13

State Executive : Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

INDIA

1. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides that there shall be a Governor for each State?
(1) Article 152
(2) Article 153
(3) Article 154
(4) Article 155
(5) Question not attempted

2. Read the following statements regarding the appointment of the Governor:
I. The Governor is elected indirectly by a specially constituted electoral college.
II. The Governor is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
III. The Constitution explicitly mandates that the Chief Minister of the concerned state must be consulted before the appointment of a Governor.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only I
(2) Only II
(3) Only II and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Article of the Constitution)
A. Article 154
B. Article 155
C. Article 156
D. Article 157
List II: (Provision)
i. Qualifications for appointment as Governor
ii. Term of office of Governor
iii. Appointment of Governor
iv. Executive power of State
Options:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following is not a prescribed constitutional qualification or condition for the office of the Governor?
(1) He must be a citizen of India.
(2) He must have completed the thirty-five years of age requirement.
(3) He shall not hold any other office of profit under the government.
(4) He must be a resident of the state for at least five years.
(5) Question not attempted

5. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Governor of a State holds office during the pleasure of the President.
Reason (R): The Constitution of India provides specific grounds and a procedure for the removal of the Governor by the State Legislature.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

6. Select the correct sequential order of the procedural steps involved when a state legislature passes an ordinary bill and it is presented to the Governor:

(1) Assent by Governor, Withholding of assent, Return for reconsideration, Reservation for President
(2) Presentation to Governor, Consideration by Governor, Decision to assent, withhold, return, or reserve, Final outcome
(3) Introduction in House, Assent by Governor, Passage by House, Publication in Gazette
(4) Reservation for President, Return to House, Assent by Governor, Reconsideration by House
(5) Question not attempted

7. Read the following statements regarding the executive powers of the Governor:
I. All executive actions of the government of a state are formally taken in the name of the Governor.
II. He appoints the Advocate General of a state and determines his remuneration.
III. He appoints the State Election Commissioner and determines his conditions of service.
IV. He appoints the chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission, but they can be removed only by the President.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, II and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

8. The power of the Governor to summon, prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the state legislative assembly is classified under which category of his powers?
(1) Legislative powers
(2) Executive powers
(3) Judicial powers
(4) Discretionary powers
(5) Question not attempted

9. Read the following statements regarding the ordinance-making power of the Governor under Article 213:
I. He can promulgate an ordinance only when the legislative assembly is not in session.
II. An ordinance can be issued only on subjects upon which the state legislature has the power to make laws.
III. He cannot promulgate an ordinance without the instructions from the President if a bill containing the same provisions would have required the previous sanction of the President.
IV. An ordinance issued by him must be approved by the state legislature within six weeks from its reassembly.
V. The Governor possesses the discretionary power to withdraw an ordinance at any time without the advice of the Council of Ministers.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) Only I and III
(2) Only II and IV
(3) Only V
(4) Only III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

10. Identify the odd one out among the following powers of the Governor, keeping in mind the necessity of the advice of the Council of Ministers:
(1) Appointing the Chief Minister when no party has a clear majority
(2) Summoning the state legislature for a regular budget session
(3) Appointing the Advocate General of the State
(4) Appointing the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
(5) Question not attempted

11. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order regarding the formation of the state government after assembly elections:
I. Election of the leader of the majority party
II. Notification of election results by the Election Commission
III. Swearing-in ceremony of the Council of Ministers
IV. Invitation by the Governor to form the government
Select the correct order from the options below:
(1) II, I, IV, III
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) II, IV, I, III
(4) IV, I, II, III
(5) Question not attempted

12. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer:

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List I: (Discretionary Functions/Roles)
A. Reservation of a bill for President's consideration
B. Recommendation for imposition of President's Rule
C. Seeking information from the Chief Minister
D. Appointment of Chief Minister
List II: (Article/Context)
i. Article 167
ii. Article 356
iii. Article 164
iv. Article 200
Options:
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following best defines the constitutional position of the Governor in the state executive?
(1) He is the real executive head who exercises all state powers directly and alone.
(2) He acts purely as an agent of the Center without authority over administration.
(3) He is the nominal head acting on council advice, except in discretionary matters.
(4) He shares equal executive powers with the Chief Minister to maintain balances.
(5) Question not attempted

14. Under Article 356 of the Constitution, what is the primary role of the Governor in a constitutional crisis?
(1) To dissolve the state legislative assembly immediately without consulting the President.
(2) To assume all judicial powers of the High Court to maintain law and order during the crisis.
(3) To declare a state-wide financial emergency until a new government is formed by the legislature.
(4) To report to the President that the state government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.
(5) Question not attempted

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15. Read the following statements carefully and select the correct response:
Statement I: The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor.
Statement II: The Governor is bound to appoint only the leader of the largest pre-poll alliance as the Chief Minister, regardless of majority support.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

16. What is the usual tenure of the Chief Minister of a state?
(1) Exactly five years from the date of the oath of office as prescribed by law.
(2) He holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, subject to enjoying assembly confidence.
(3) He holds office until the President recalls him on the advice of the Prime Minister.
(4) Six years or until he loses the majority in the state legislative council or assembly.
(5) Question not attempted

17. In the context of a state government, such as in Rajasthan, which of the following functions does the Chief Minister perform?
(1) He advises the Governor on the appointment of ministers.
(2) He acts as the chairman of the State Planning Board.
(3) He announces government policies on the floor of the House.
(4) All of the above
(5) Question not attempted

18. According to Article 164 of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to which of the following?
(1) The State Legislative Assembly
(2) The Governor of the State
(3) The Chief Minister
(4) The President of India
(5) Question not attempted

statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Governor acts as the Chancellor of state universities.
Reason (R): This function is a statutory power conferred by the respective university acts, rather than a constitutional power under the Constitution of India.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

46. Under which specific constitutional article does the Governor have the power to grant pardons for offenses against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends?
(1) Article 72
(2) Article 161
(3) Article 162
(4) Article 163
(5) Question not attempted

47. Read the following statements regarding the Advocate General:
I. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a High Court.
II. He receives a fixed salary as determined by the Constitution of India.
III. He holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.
IV. He is the highest law officer in the state.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

48. What happens to a bill that the Governor reserves for the consideration of the President, and the President returns it for reconsideration by the state legislature?
(1) The state legislature must reconsider it within six months.
(2) The state legislature must reconsider it within three months.
(3) The bill automatically lapses if not passed in its original form.
(4) The Governor can override the President's return if the state legislature passes it again.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Read the following statements about Cabinet Committees in a state government:
I. They are extra-constitutional in emergence.
II. They are established by the Governor on the advice of the State Legislature.
III. They help sort out issues and formulate proposals for the consideration of the cabinet.
IV. They are of two types—standing and ad hoc.
V. The Chief Minister heads all cabinet committees without exception.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) Only I and III
(2) Only II and V
(3) Only III and IV
(4) Only I, II and V
(5) Question not attempted

50. In the context of political history, who was the first elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan?
(1) Tikaram Paliwal
(2) Hira Lal Shastri
(3) Jai Narayan Vyas
(4) Mohan Lal Sukhadia
(5) Question not attempted

51. The real executive authority of the State Government vests in the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. This principle is a key feature of which form of government?
(1) Presidential form
(2) Unitary form
(3) Parliamentary form
(4) Federal form
(5) Question not attempted

52. Which of the following best describes the principle of 'Collective Responsibility'?
(1) All ministers are jointly responsible to the Governor for their respective departments.
(2) Every minister is individually responsible for the actions of their departmental staff.

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(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

26. In which of the following states is there a constitutional requirement for a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may additionally hold charge of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and backward classes?
(1) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha
(2) Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra
(3) Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh
(4) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala
(5) Question not attempted

27. Read the following statements regarding the Governor's role in the reservation of bills for the President's assent:
I. The Governor must reserve a bill that endangers the position of the State High Court.
II. The Governor may reserve a bill that is opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy.
III. The Governor can reserve a bill that deals with the compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31A.
IV. Once reserved, the Governor has no further role in the enactment of that specific bill unless directed by the President.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

28. How is the Chief Minister's position defined in relation to the state administration?
(1) He is solely responsible for internal security without reporting to the Governor or Cabinet.
(2) He is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.
(3) He serves as the ex-officio Chancellor of all state universities and educational institutions.
(4) He has no role in advising the Governor on the summoning or proroguing of the state legislature.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Read the following statements about the removal of the Governor:
I. The Governor can be removed by the President at any time.
II. The Constitution specifies that corruption or treason are the only grounds for the removal of the Governor.
III. The Supreme Court has ruled that the power to remove the Governor cannot be exercised arbitrarily or unreasonably.
IV. A Governor whose term has expired cannot hold office until his successor assumes charge.
V. The State Legislature can initiate an impeachment motion against the Governor by a special majority.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) II, IV and V
(2) I, III and V
(3) I, II and IV
(4) II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

30. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the nature of the relationship between the Governor and the Chief Minister as per Article 167?
(1) To furnish information to the Chief Minister regarding all Union and International affairs.
(2) To withhold administrative decisions from the Governor if they relate to critical state security.
(3) To decline any request from the Governor to submit a matter for consideration of the Council.
(4) To communicate to the Governor all decisions of the council relating to state administration.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Under what circumstance can the Governor act independently of the Council of Ministers?
(1) When exercising situational discretion, such as appointing a CM after a hung assembly.
(2) When appointing the chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission.

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(4) Can direct the Governor to return the bill to the state legislature for reconsideration.
(5) Question not attempted

60. Read the following statements about the financial powers of the Governor:
I. He ensures that the Annual State Budget is laid before the state legislature.
II. Money bills can be introduced in the state legislature only with his prior recommendation.
III. He can make advances out of the Contingency Fund of the state to meet any unforeseen expenditure.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only I and II
(2) Only II and III
(3) Only I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

61. Read the following statements carefully and select the correct response:
Statement I: The Governor appoints the district judges in consultation with the state high court.
Statement II: The Governor is consulted by the President in the appointment of the judges of the State High Court.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

62. The decision to dissolve the legislative assembly before the expiry of its term normally rests with the Governor. When doing so, whose advice is the Governor generally bound to follow?
(1) The Chief Minister who has lost the majority
(2) The President of India exclusively
(3) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(4) The Chief Minister who commands a majority in the house
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which constitutional amendment act provided that the total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a State shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly?
(1) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(2) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(3) 91st Amendment Act, 2003
(4) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(5) Question not attempted

64. What is the status of the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the Governor?
(1) It can be reviewed by the High Court but not the Supreme Court.
(2) It cannot be inquired into by any court.
(3) It must be published in the official gazette before taking effect.
(4) It can be rejected by the Governor in all administrative matters.
(5) Question not attempted

65. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Governor is not a mere figurehead but possesses real discretionary powers in certain circumstances.
Reason (R): Article 163 specifically mentions that the Governor can exercise certain functions in his discretion without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

66. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Governor of Rajasthan)
A. Gurumukh Nihal Singh
B. Dr. Sampurnanand
C. Raghukul Tilak
D. M. Channa Reddy
List II: (Key Event during their tenure)
i. Imposition of first President's Rule in

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38. If the Governor of a state wishes to resign before the completion of his five-year term, to whom must he address his resignation letter?
(1) The Chief Justice of the State High Court
(2) The President of India
(3) The Chief Minister of the State
(4) The Prime Minister of India
(5) Question not attempted

39. Who among the following administers the oath of office to the Governor?
(1) The President of India
(2) The Chief Justice of India
(3) The outgoing Governor of the State
(4) The Chief Justice of the concerned State High Court
(5) Question not attempted

40. Read the following statements regarding the powers and functions of the Chief Minister:
I. He advises the Governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the state legislature.
II. He is the chief spokesman of the state government.
III. He has the final authority to decide the disqualification of a member of the legislative assembly under the anti-defection law.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only I and II
(2) Only II and III
(3) Only I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

41. Arrange the following stages of a minister's induction and functioning in the correct sequence:
I. Allocation of a specific portfolio
II. Taking the oath of office and secrecy
III. Appointment by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister
IV. Assuming charge of the concerned department
Select the correct order:
(1) III, II, I, IV
(2) I, III, II, IV
(3) II, III, I, IV
(4) III, I, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

42. In the event of the sudden death of a Chief Minister while in office, what is the immediate constitutional implication for the Council of Ministers?
(1) The Council of Ministers stands dissolved automatically.
(2) The senior-most minister automatically becomes the Chief Minister.
(3) The Governor runs the state administration until fresh elections are held.
(4) The Governor must immediately impose President's Rule.
(5) Question not attempted

43. What is the constitutional limit on the size of the Council of Ministers in a state like Rajasthan?
(1) It cannot exceed 10 percent of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly.
(2) It cannot exceed 15 percent of the Assembly membership, including the Chief Minister.
(3) It cannot exceed 20 percent of the total number of members in both Houses of the State.
(4) There is no specified limit in the Constitution regarding the size of the Council.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Concept/Provision)
A. Collective Responsibility
B. Individual Responsibility
C. Minimum number of ministers in a state
D. Maximum size of Council of Ministers
List II: (Associated Article/Detail)
i. 12 (including Chief Minister)
ii. Article 164(2)
iii. 15% of the total strength of the Assembly
iv. Article 164(1)
Options:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

45. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

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(3) When allocating various ministerial portfolios among the members of the Council.
(4) When preparing the speech for the first session of the newly elected state assembly.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Which of the following powers is not enjoyed by the Governor of Rajasthan?
(1) Power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment for state law offenses
(2) Power to pardon a death sentence
(3) Power to nominate one-sixth of members to the Legislative Council (in states having one)
(4) Power to reserve certain state bills for the consideration of the President
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Term)
A. Summoning
B. Proroguing
C. Dissolving
D. Addressing
List II: (Meaning in the context of Governor's legislative powers)
i. Ending a session of the state legislature
ii. Bringing the life of the existing legislative assembly to an end
iii. Calling the legislature to meet
iv. Formal speech at the commencement of the first session after general elections
Options:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

34. What is the maximum period for which an ordinance promulgated by the Governor can remain in force without the approval of the state legislature?
(1) Six months
(2) Six weeks
(3) Six months and six weeks
(4) One year
(5) Question not attempted

35. What was a significant recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission regarding the appointment of a Governor?
(1) The Governor should be a prominent politician belonging to the ruling party at the Center.
(2) The Governor should be elected by the State Legislature through a proportional system.
(3) The Governor should be an eminent person from outside the state and a detached figure.
(4) The Governor's office should be abolished as it represents a colonial relic in a democracy.
(5) Question not attempted

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36. Select the correct sequential order of the actions typically taken by the Governor in the event of a state constitutional crisis under Article 356:
(1) Proclamation of President's Rule - Submission of report to President - Assessment of situation - Breakdown of constitutional machinery
(2) Breakdown of constitutional machinery - Assessment of situation - Submission of report to President - Proclamation of President's Rule
(3) Assessment of situation - Proclamation of President's Rule - Submission of report - Breakdown of constitutional machinery
(4) Submission of report to President - Assessment of situation - Breakdown of constitutional machinery - Proclamation of President's Rule
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following is an accurate description of the 'Pleasure Doctrine' as applied to the state executive?
(1) The Chief Minister serves at the absolute and unchallengeable pleasure of the Governor.
(2) The Advocate General serves at the pleasure of the Chief Justice of the State High Court.
(3) The Governor serves at the President's pleasure, who can remove him at any time.
(4) The Council of Ministers serves at the pleasure of the Speaker of the State Legislature.
(5) Question not attempted

(3) The state cabinet and the union cabinet share joint responsibility for Concurrent subjects.
(4) The cabinet acts as a team, and all ministers sink and swim together on decisions.
(5) Question not attempted

53. If the state legislative assembly passes a no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers, what is the constitutional outcome?
(1) Only the Chief Minister must resign.
(2) The Governor can veto the motion and allow the government to continue.
(3) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
(4) The Chief Minister can dissolve the High Court.
(5) Question not attempted

54. According to constitutional conventions, what should the Governor do if a Chief Minister loses the majority in the state assembly but refuses to resign?
(1) The Governor should impose a financial emergency.
(2) The Governor can dismiss the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers.
(3) The Governor must seek the permission of the Supreme Court to dismiss the government.
(4) The Governor must allow the government to complete its five-year term.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Type of Minister)
A. Cabinet Minister
B. Minister of State (Independent Charge)
C. Minister of State
D. Deputy Minister
List II: (Role/Status)
i. Attached to a cabinet minister to assist them
ii. Heads important portfolios and attends all cabinet meetings
iii. Has independent charge of a department but is not a member of the cabinet
iv. Subordinate to ministers of state or cabinet ministers and primarily handles administrative work
Options:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

56. Can a person who is not a member of the state legislature be appointed as a Chief Minister?
(1) No, it is constitutionally prohibited for a non-member to hold a ministerial position.
(2) Yes, for six months, within which they must become a member of the state legislature.
(3) Yes, for a maximum period of one year without becoming a member of either of the Houses.
(4) Yes, provided they are nominated by the Governor to the assembly immediately after oath.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which article of the Constitution lays down the duty of the Chief Minister to communicate all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administration and proposals for legislation to the Governor?
(1) Article 163
(2) Article 164
(3) Article 166
(4) Article 167
(5) Question not attempted

58. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chief Minister's role as the head of the Council of Ministers:
(1) He acts on the advice of the Advocate General when calling for cabinet meetings.
(2) He recommends persons to be appointed as ministers by the Governor.
(3) He can reshuffle the portfolios of the ministers.
(4) He can force a minister to resign if there is a difference of opinion.
(5) Question not attempted

59. When the Governor reserves a state bill for the consideration of the President, the President:
(1) Must give his assent to the bill within six months of receiving it from the Governor.
(2) Cannot withhold his assent if the state legislature sends the bill for a second time.
(3) Replaces the Supreme Court in deciding the constitutional validity of the state bill.

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19. If a minister in the state government disagrees with a cabinet decision and refuses to defend it, what is the constitutional consequence arising from the principle of collective responsibility?
(1) The Governor can dismiss only the Chief Minister.
(2) The High Court intervenes to resolve the dispute.
(3) The minister must resign from the Council of Ministers.
(4) The Governor must reserve the matter for the President.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Read the following statements about individual responsibility of ministers:
I. Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.
II. The Governor can remove a minister only on the advice of the Chief Minister.
III. A minister can be removed by the Governor at his own discretion without consulting the Chief Minister.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only I and II
(2) Only II and III
(3) Only I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which committee is generally considered the most powerful among the various cabinet committees in the state government?
(1) Parliamentary Affairs Committee
(2) Economic Affairs Committee
(3) Political Affairs Committee
(4) Appointments Committee
(5) Question not attempted

22. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Functionary)
A. Chief Minister
B. Advocate General
C. State Election Commissioner
D. Ministers in the State Cabinet
List II: (Appointing Authority)
i. Governor, on the advice of the Chief Minister
ii. Governor, based on his own judgment when no party has a majority
iii. Governor, directly under constitutional provisions
iv. Governor, to assist the state government in legal matters
Options:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

23. What is the primary role of the Advocate General of a State?
(1) To audit the accounts of the state government and report to the Comptroller and Auditor General.
(2) To conduct all elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities as per the State Election Commission.
(3) To preside over the sittings of the State Legislative Council in the absence of the Chairman.
(4) To give legal advice to the state government and perform duties of a legal character.
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which constitutional provision establishes the office of the Advocate General for the State?
(1) Article 76
(2) Article 148
(3) Article 165
(4) Article 226
(5) Question not attempted

25. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Advocate General has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the State Legislature.
Reason (R): The Advocate General has the right to vote in the proceedings of the State Legislature.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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Rajasthan (1967)
ii. Imposition of President's Rule in Rajasthan (1992)
iii. First Governor of reorganized Rajasthan (1956)
iv. Governor who was dismissed before completing his term (1981)

Options:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

67. Read the following statements regarding the role of the Chief Minister in policy making:
I. He outlines the government's major policies on the floor of the legislature.
II. He serves as the chief crisis manager at the political level during emergencies.
III. He exercises general supervision and coordination over all departments.
IV. He cannot intervene in a department assigned to another cabinet minister under any circumstances.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

68. Which of the following best defines the 'shadow cabinet'?
(1) A secretive committee of the ruling party to undermine the political opposition.
(2) A cabinet committee formed to handle matters of state espionage and intelligence.
(3) A body of retired bureaucrats advising the Governor on critical administrative tasks.
(4) An alternative cabinet formed by the opposition to shadow the ruling ministers.
(5) Question not attempted

69. Read the following statements concerning the Advocate General:
I. The office of the Advocate General is created by an Act of the State Legislature.
II. The Advocate General handles all private legal practice alongside state duties without restrictions.
III. The Advocate General gives legal advice to the state government.
IV. The Advocate General represents the state government in the High Court.
V. The Advocate General has the right of audience in any court within the territory of India.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) Only I and II
(2) Only II, III and V
(3) Only I, II and V
(4) Only IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

70. Identify the correct statement regarding the Council of Ministers:
(1) The Council of Ministers and the Cabinet are synonymous terms in the Indian Constitution.
(2) The Cabinet is a small body of senior ministers, while the Council includes all levels.
(3) The Council of Ministers meets weekly to deliberate on day-to-day administrative matters.
(4) The size of the Cabinet is fixed by the Constitution at 15% of the total assembly seats.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Arrange the following Chief Ministers of Rajasthan in chronological order of their first tenure:
I. Mohan Lal Sukhadia
II. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
III. Barkatullah Khan
IV. Vasundhara Raje

Select the correct sequence:
(1) I, III, II, IV
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) III, I, II, IV
(4) I, III, IV, II
(5) Question not attempted

72. Which of the following functions is performed by the Governor under his 'situational discretion'?
(1) Appointing the Chief Minister when no single party secures a clear assembly majority.
(2) Assenting to a bill passed by the state legislature during the regular budget

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session.
(3) Sending the annual report of the State Public Service Commission to the legislature.
(4) Appointing the chairperson and members of the State Human Rights Commission of India.
(5) Question not attempted

73. A person appointed as a minister in the state government takes two oaths. What are they?
(1) Oath of office and Oath of allegiance to the party
(2) Oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Oath of secrecy
(3) Oath of office and Oath of secrecy
(4) Oath of sovereignty and Oath of confidentiality
(5) Question not attempted

74. Under the Rules of Business made by the Governor under Article 166, who is primarily responsible for the transaction of the business of the state government?
(1) The Council of Ministers
(2) The Chief Secretary
(3) The Advocate General
(4) The Home Minister independently
(5) Question not attempted

75. What is the constitutional provision regarding the salary and allowances of the Chief Minister?
(1) Determined by the President of India
(2) Determined by the Parliament of India
(3) Fixed directly in the Second Schedule of the Constitution
(4) Determined by the State Legislature
(5) Question not attempted

76. In which situation does the Governor's special responsibility regarding tribal areas come into play under the Sixth Schedule?
(1) In the administration of tribal areas in Rajasthan and Gujarat.
(2) In the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
(3) In the administration of any scheduled area across India.
(4) In the creation of new states from existing tribal belts.
(5) Question not attempted

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77. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Constitutional Body/Official)
A. Governor
B. State Election Commissioner
C. Members of SPSC
D. Advocate General
List II: (Removal process)
i. By the President on the basis of a Supreme Court inquiry report
ii. At the pleasure of the Governor
iii. At the pleasure of the President
iv. In like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court
Options:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

78. If a state government is defeated on the vote of thanks to the Governor's address, what is the consequence?
(1) The Governor must read the address again to allow the House to reconsider the vote.
(2) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is removed from his office by the Governor.
(3) The assembly is automatically dissolved, and fresh general elections are announced.
(4) The Chief Minister must resign as it implies a loss of majority for the government.
(5) Question not attempted

79. Who serves as the Chairman of the State Planning Board?
(1) The Chief Minister
(2) The Governor
(3) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(4) The Home Minister of the State
(5) Question not attempted

80. Read the following statements regarding the dissolution of the legislative assembly by the Governor:
I. The Governor can dissolve the assembly on the advice of a Chief Minister who has lost majority support.
II. The Governor has the discretion to refuse the advice of a defeated Chief Minister to dissolve the assembly.

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III. Once the assembly is dissolved, the Governor must immediately take over the state administration directly.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(1) Only I and II
(2) Only II
(3) Only I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

81. Which constitutional article explicitly protects the Governor from being answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office?
(1) Article 163
(2) Article 361
(3) Article 226
(4) Article 356
(5) Question not attempted

82. Which of the following cabinet committees is typically chaired by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan?
(1) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
(2) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
(3) Cabinet Committee on Investment
(4) All of the above
(5) Question not attempted

83. The Governor addresses the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election. This is known as:
(1) Budget Speech
(2) Valedictory Address
(3) Special Address
(4) Prorogation Message
(5) Question not attempted

84. If an individual who is a member of the legislative council (upper house) is appointed as Chief Minister, which of the following applies to him?
(1) He must resign from the council and get elected to the assembly within six months.
(2) He cannot participate in the debates of the legislative assembly.
(3) He is ineligible to be appointed as the Chief Minister.
(4) He cannot vote on a motion of no-confidence in the legislative assembly.
(5) Question not attempted

85. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:

Assertion (A): The Constitution does not lay down any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister.

Reason (R): Article 164 only states that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor.

In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following is not a category of ministers in the Council of Ministers of a State?
(1) Cabinet Ministers
(2) Parliamentary Secretaries
(3) Ministers of State
(4) Deputy Ministers
(5) Question not attempted

87. Read the following statements about the Governor's role in the legislative process:
I. He can return a money bill for reconsideration of the state legislature.
II. He can reserve an ordinary bill for the President's consideration.
III. He can withhold his assent to an ordinary bill.
IV. He cannot return an ordinary bill if it is passed by the legislature for a second time.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) II, III and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II and III only
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

88. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer:

List I: (Committee/Commission)
A. Sarkaria Commission
B. Punchhi Commission
C. Administrative Reforms Commission

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Article 153
Article 153 of the Constitution of India provides that there shall be a Governor for each State. The Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 modified this to allow the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states. This office acts as the nominal executive head and a vital link between the Union and the State. The Governor represents the President in the state and performs various constitutional functions. While the executive power of the state is vested in the Governor, it is actually exercised by the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. This ensures a parliamentary form of government within the Indian states.

2. (2) Only II
The Governor is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. This method ensures that the Governor remains an agent of the central government rather than a direct representative. There is no electoral college or constitutional mandate requiring consultation with the Chief Minister for this appointment, although it is a common political convention practiced occasionally.
The Supreme Court has clarified that the office of the Governor is an independent constitutional office and not subordinate to the central government. Despite being appointed by the President, the Governor does not serve under the employment of the central government. This distinction is crucial for maintaining the federal structure.

3. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Article 154 covers the executive power of the State, while Article 155 deals with the appointment of the Governor. Article 156 outlines the term of office, and Article 157 specifies the qualifications for appointment. These constitutional provisions collectively define the structural and operational framework of the gubernatorial office within the Indian federal system and the state governance machinery.
Understanding these articles is essential for grasping the legal basis of state administration. Each article clarifies a specific aspect of the Governor's role, from their appointment by the President to their specific executive authorities. This legal framework ensures that the state executive functions within the prescribed constitutional boundaries.

4. (4) He must be a resident of the state for at least five years.
The Constitution specifies that a Governor must be a citizen of India and have completed thirty-five years of age. Additionally, the individual should not hold any other office of profit or be a member of either House of Parliament or a State Legislature. There is no constitutional requirement for residency in the state for five years before appointment.
While certain conventions suggest appointing a person from outside the state, these are not legally binding qualifications. The formal requirements remain strictly limited to citizenship, age, and absence of other offices. These criteria aim to ensure that the appointee is a mature citizen capable of handling the high constitutional responsibilities of the state.

5. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President, meaning the central executive can remove them without a specific procedure. Unlike the President of India or Judges of High Courts, the Constitution provides no specific grounds or procedure for the Governor's removal by the State Legislature, ensuring the Union government maintains effective oversight over state administration and leadership.
This lack of security of tenure has been a subject of much debate in Indian politics. Since the Governor serves at the pleasure of the President, they can be removed at any time. This legal position reinforces the Governor's role as a representative of the Union government within the individual states.

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recommendation for President's Rule (Article 356) by the Governor?
(1) No party secures a majority, and all major coalitions fail to form a government.
(2) The ruling party loses a major municipal election in a large metropolitan urban area.
(3) The state experiences minor public protests against a newly implemented social policy.
(4) The Chief Minister reshuffles the cabinet without holding any consultation with the Governor.
(5) Question not attempted

96. What does the term "real executive" imply in the context of the state government?
(1) The authority that formally signs all international treaties and state contracts.
(2) The Council of Ministers headed by the CM, who practically exercise state power.
(3) The bureaucracy headed by the Chief Secretary and other senior administrative staff.
(4) The constitutional head who exercises discretionary powers during a major crisis.
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Advocate General of a state?
(1) He receives such remuneration as the Governor may determine.
(2) He must not be a member of any political party while holding office.
(3) He can be removed by the Governor at any time.
(4) He has the right to speak in the state legislature.
(5) Question not attempted

98. In which article is the constitution of the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor mentioned?
(1) Article 163
(2) Article 164
(3) Article 165
(4) Article 166
(5) Question not attempted

99. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Constitutional Principle)
A. Collective Responsibility
B. Individual Responsibility
C. Pleasure Doctrine
D. Aid and Advise
List II: (Description)
i. Ministers hold office as long as the Governor desires, practically governed by CM's advice
ii. Governor exercises his functions based on the recommendations of the Council of Ministers
iii. The entire Council of Ministers is accountable to the Legislative Assembly
iv. A minister is accountable for the specific department assigned to them
Options:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

100. Read the following statements regarding the role of the Governor when a bill is returned by the President for reconsideration:
I. The Governor must immediately convene a joint sitting of the state legislature.
II. The state legislature must reconsider the bill within six months.
III. If passed again by the state legislature with or without amendments, the bill must be sent directly to the President.
IV. The Governor can withhold the bill indefinitely after it is passed the second time.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

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under specific constitutional provisions. These appointments highlight the Governor's role as the appointing authority for key state officials, ensuring the formal constitution of the state's executive machinery.

Each appointment follows a specific legal or conventional path. While the Chief Minister is chosen based on political reality, other officials are appointed based on technical qualifications or constitutional mandates. The Governor's role in these processes ensures that the state executive is legally constituted and capable of performing its duties.

23. (4) To give legal advice to the state government and perform duties of a legal character.

The Advocate General serves as the highest law officer in the state, providing legal advice to the state government. Their duties include representing the government in courts and performing legal tasks assigned by the Governor. This role is essential for ensuring that the state's actions are legally sound and that its interests are effectively protected in judicial proceedings.

The Advocate General must possess the qualifications required for a High Court judge. They act as the state's chief legal counsel, ensuring that government policies and administrative actions comply with existing laws. Their presence in the legislature allows them to provide legal guidance during the process of law-making.

24. (3) Article 165

Article 165 of the Indian Constitution establishes the office of the Advocate General for each state. This official is appointed by the Governor and must be qualified to be a High Court judge. The provision ensures that the state executive has access to expert legal counsel, facilitating the smooth performance of its constitutional and administrative functions under the law.

This constitutional mandate ensures that every state government has a dedicated legal advisor. The Advocate General holds office during the pleasure of the Governor and receives remuneration as determined by them. This position is a critical component of the state's executive framework, providing necessary legal oversight for all governmental actions.

25. (3) A is true but R is false.

The Advocate General has the right to speak and participate in the proceedings of both Houses of the State Legislature and its committees. However, the Constitution specifically denies them the right to vote in these proceedings. This arrangement allows the Advocate General to provide legal guidance to the legislature while maintaining the principle that only elected members can vote.

This right of audience ensures that the legislature can benefit from high-level legal expertise. By participating in debates, the Advocate General can clarify legal complexities of proposed bills. However, excluding them from voting preserves the democratic integrity of the legislative process, which is reserved for the people's representatives.

26. (1) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha

According to Article 164, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha must have a Minister in charge of tribal welfare. This minister may also handle the welfare of Scheduled Castes and backward classes. Originally, Bihar was included, but it was removed by the 94th Amendment Act of 2006, reflecting the demographic changes after the creation of Jharkhand state.

This constitutional requirement ensures that the interests of tribal populations in these states receive dedicated attention at the highest level of government. These states have significant tribal populations, and having a specific minister helps in the targeted implementation of welfare schemes and the protection of their unique social and cultural rights.

27. (4) I, II, III and IV

The Governor must reserve any bill that endangers the position of the High Court for the President's consideration. Additionally, they may reserve bills that conflict with the Constitution, Directive Principles, or national interests. Once a bill is reserved, the Governor's role ends, and the President becomes responsible for giving or withholding assent to that specific piece of legislation.

This power of reservation acts as a federal check on state legislative authority. It ensures that states do not pass laws that undermine the judiciary

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6. (2) Presentation to Governor, Consideration by Governor, Decision to assent, withhold, return, or reserve, Final outcome
When an ordinary bill is presented, the Governor has several choices under the Constitution. These include giving assent, withholding assent, returning the bill for reconsideration, or reserving it for the President's consideration. This sequence represents the formal procedural steps from the initial presentation to the final outcome, reflecting the Governor's role as a vital component of the legislative process.
These powers allow the Governor to ensure that state laws comply with constitutional principles. By either granting assent or withholding it, the Governor acts as a check on the state legislature. Reserving a bill for the President further ensures that state legislation does not conflict with national interests.

7. (4) I, II, III and IV
All executive actions of a state government are formally taken in the name of the Governor. This includes appointing the Advocate General, State Election Commissioner, and members of the State Public Service Commission. While the Governor makes these appointments, members of the State Public Service Commission can only be removed by the President of India, not the Governor of the state.
This ensures that high-ranking state officials have a degree of protection from local political pressure. The Governor's role as the appointing authority is a formal executive function performed on the advice of the Council of Ministers. This arrangement maintains the balance between state-level administration and central constitutional oversight.

8. (1) Legislative powers
The powers to summon and prorogue the state legislature, as well as the power to dissolve the state legislative assembly, are categorized as legislative powers. These functions are integral to the legislative process and the functioning of the assembly. The Governor exercises these powers based on the advice of the Council of Ministers, reflecting the principles of a parliamentary system.
These powers ensure that the Governor can facilitate the meeting and functioning of the elected representatives. Summoning brings the house together, while proroguing ends a session. Dissolution is a critical power that leads to new elections, allowing the people to choose a new government when the assembly's term expires.

9. (3) Only V
The Governor can withdraw an ordinance at any time, but this action requires the advice of the Council of Ministers, not independent discretion. Other conditions include the legislature being out of session and subjects being within state legislative competence. In certain cases, instructions from the President are necessary before the Governor can promulgate an ordinance under the provisions of Article 213. Ordinance making is an executive power used when the legislature is not in session. It allows the government to take immediate action on urgent matters. However, every ordinance must eventually be approved by the state legislature to remain in force, ensuring that the executive remains accountable to the elected legislative body.

10. (1) Appointing the Chief Minister when no party has a clear majority
Appointing a Chief Minister when no party has a clear majority is a situational discretionary power. In contrast, summoning the legislature for a budget session and appointing officials like the Advocate General or the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission are actions taken on the mandatory advice of the Council of Ministers, distinguishing them from the Governor's independent judgment.
In regular administrative and legislative matters, the Governor acts as a constitutional figurehead. However, in times of political uncertainty, such as a hung assembly, the Governor must use their discretion to ensure a stable government is formed. This situational power is essential for the smooth functioning of the parliamentary system at the state level.

11. (1) II, I, IV, III
Following assembly elections, the Election Commission first notifies the results. Subsequently, the majority party elects its leader. The Governor then invites this leader to form the government. Finally, the swearing-in ceremony of the Council of Ministers takes place. This

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chronological sequence ensures a constitutional transition of power and the establishment of a responsible and functioning executive in the state.

This process follows established democratic and constitutional norms. Each step is designed to ensure that the government formed has the mandate of the people as reflected in the election results. The Governor's role in this sequence is formal and symbolic, confirming the choice made by the electorate.

12. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii

Article 200 deals with the reservation of bills, while Article 356 concerns the recommendation for President's Rule. Article 167 empowers the Governor to seek information from the Chief Minister. Article 164 provides for the appointment of the Chief Minister. These articles define the diverse discretionary and constitutional functions the Governor performs within the state executive and the legislative framework.

Each article provides a legal basis for the Governor's various interactions with the state government. From overseeing the legislative process to ensuring constitutional compliance, these provisions ensure the Governor can act as a bridge between the state and the center while maintaining the integrity of the state's executive operations.

13. (3) He is the nominal head acting on council advice, except in discretionary matters.

The Governor serves as the nominal or constitutional head of the state executive. While all executive actions are taken in their name, they generally act on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. However, the Constitution allows the Governor to exercise independent discretion in specific matters, differentiating their role from a purely symbolic figurehead.

This dual role allows the Governor to act as a constitutional guardian. While the daily administration is handled by the elected government, the Governor ensures that actions align with constitutional mandates. The discretionary powers provide a necessary safety valve during political crises or when constitutional norms are at risk.

14. (4) To report to the President that the state government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.

Under Article 356, the Governor plays a crucial role by reporting to the President if the state government cannot function according to constitutional provisions. This report serves as the basis for the President to assume the functions of the state government. It is a vital mechanism to address the breakdown of constitutional machinery and maintain federal oversight.

This power is often invoked during times of extreme political instability or failure of law and order. The Governor's report must be objective and reflect the true state of affairs. Once President's Rule is imposed, the Governor acts as the chief executive of the state on behalf of the Union.

15. (3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who follows constitutional conventions. Typically, the leader of the party with a majority is appointed. However, the Governor is not strictly bound to appoint the leader of the largest pre-poll alliance if another leader can demonstrate majority support. This flexibility allows for the formation of a stable and functional government. The primary objective is to form a government that can prove its majority on the floor of the assembly. While pre-poll alliances are important, post-poll dynamics often dictate who can successfully lead the house. The Governor's judgment in these cases is essential for maintaining the continuity of the state administration.

16. (2) He holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, subject to enjoying assembly confidence.

The Chief Minister does not have a fixed tenure and holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. This pleasure is not arbitrary; it continues as long as the Chief Minister enjoys the support of the majority in the state legislative assembly. If majority support is lost, the Governor can dismiss the Chief Minister if they refuse to resign.

This principle ensures that the executive remains accountable to the legislature. As long as the Chief Minister commands the house's confidence, the

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Governor's pleasure is maintained. The loss of a majority, demonstrated through a floor test, is the only legitimate ground for the withdrawal of this pleasure and subsequent dismissal.

17. (4) All of the above
The Chief Minister holds several vital roles, including advising the Governor on ministerial appointments and presiding over the State Planning Board. As the leader of the House, they announce government policies on the floor and coordinate between various departments. These functions establish the Chief Minister as the real executive head and the primary driver of state administration.
The Chief Minister is the central pillar of the state government. Their influence extends across all departments and into the legislative process. By leading the cabinet and acting as the main spokesperson for the government, they ensure a unified direction for the state's social and economic development.

18. (1) The State Legislative Assembly
Article 164(2) explicitly states that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the State Legislative Assembly. This principle means that the entire ministry must resign if it loses the confidence of the House. It ensures that the executive remains accountable to the elected representatives of the people, which is a cornerstone of the parliamentary system.
Collective responsibility ensures that the government acts as a single team. Decisions made in the cabinet are binding on all ministers. This accountability to the lower house is the primary mechanism through which the people's representatives maintain control over the state executive's actions and policies.

19. (3) The minister must resign from the Council of Ministers.
Collective responsibility dictates that all ministers must publicly support cabinet decisions. If a minister disagrees with a decision and cannot defend it, the constitutional consequence is that they must resign from the Council of Ministers. This principle ensures that the government presents a united front and maintains internal discipline, preventing contradictory statements from within the executive branch.

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This requirement for unity is essential for effective governance. A minister who cannot support a major policy decision loses the right to be part of the decision-making body. Resignation is the standard procedural outcome when a minister finds their personal views in irreconcilable conflict with the collective cabinet's finalized stance.

20. (1) Only I and II
Individual responsibility implies that ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. However, the Governor exercises this power of removal only on the advice of the Chief Minister. This allows the Chief Minister to maintain harmony within the cabinet by removing any minister who loses their confidence or fails to perform, while preserving the formal constitutional structure.
This ensures that the Chief Minister is truly the head of the ministry. While the Governor formalizes the dismissal, the political decision rests with the Chief Minister. This arrangement prevents the Governor from unilaterally interfering in the composition of the cabinet, thereby upholding the parliamentary principle of executive leadership.

21. (3) Political Affairs Committee
The Political Affairs Committee is widely regarded as the most powerful among all cabinet committees. It deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs. In a state government, this committee handles significant political issues and major policy decisions, often making it the core decision-making body that guides the overall direction of the state administration.
This committee typically includes the most senior and influential ministers. It acts as a smaller, more focused group within the cabinet to tackle the most sensitive and important state issues. Its decisions often set the tone for the government's political strategy and its interaction with the central government.

22. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
The Governor appoints the Chief Minister based on assembly support, while ministers are appointed on the Chief Minister's advice. The Advocate General and State Election Commissioner are also appointed by the Governor

D. Venkatachaliah Commission (NCRWC)

List II: (Recommendation on Governor)

i. The Governor should be appointed after consultation with the Chief Minister.
ii. Impeachment of the Governor by the State Legislature should be considered.
iii. A person should not be appointed Governor for more than one term.
iv. The report of the Governor under Art 356 should be a speaking document.

Options:

(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

89. Read the following statements regarding the powers of the Chief Minister:

I. He is the chairman of the State Inter-State Council.
II. He is the chairman of the State Disaster Management Authority.
III. He communicates all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the Governor.
IV. He allocates portfolios among the ministers.
V. He can prorogue the state legislative assembly directly.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

(1) Only I and V
(2) Only II and III
(3) Only IV and V
(4) Only I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

90. Which legal immunity is available to the Governor of a state under Article 361?

(1) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against him in any court during his term of office.
(2) No civil proceedings can be instituted against him at all, even after his term expires.
(3) He is immune from being called as a witness in any court for his private acts.
(4) He can issue pardons for himself if convicted of an offense.
(5) Question not attempted

91. The concept of a "caretaker government" at the state level is relevant when:

(1) The Governor declares a state of emergency to take over the administration of state.
(2) The state assembly is in its first session following a general election in the state.
(3) The Advocate General temporarily assumes the Chief Minister's duties for a period.
(4) The CM resigns, and the Governor asks him to continue until alternative arrangements.
(5) Question not attempted

92. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the individual responsibility of a state minister?

(1) A minister is personally liable for all financial losses incurred by their department.
(2) A minister holds office at the Governor's pleasure, on the Chief Minister's advice.
(3) A minister can be dismissed by the Governor without receiving the CM's formal advice.
(4) A minister is answerable only to the High Court for their official and private acts.
(5) Question not attempted

93. What is the fundamental difference between the pardoning powers of the President and the Governor?

(1) The President can pardon death sentences, whereas the Governor cannot.
(2) The President can pardon sentences inflicted by court-martial, whereas the Governor cannot.
(3) Both (1) and (2) are correct.
(4) The Governor can pardon offenses against Union laws, whereas the President pardons offenses against State laws.
(5) Question not attempted

94. The oath of secrecy taken by a minister in the state government obligates them to:

(1) Not reveal any information regarding the state's budget to the state legislature.
(2) Not to reveal ministerial matters to any person, except for official duty discharge.
(3) To keep the media away from all internal departmental matters and secret files of state.
(4) To prevent the Governor from knowing the decisions made by the Council of Ministers.
(5) Question not attempted

95. Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies a constitutional crisis leading to a

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or violate fundamental national policies. By involving the President, the Constitution provides a mechanism for maintaining legal and administrative harmony between the Union and the states.

28. (2) He is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.
The Chief Minister acts as the vital link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers. Under Article 167, they must communicate all administrative decisions and legislative proposals to the Governor. This role ensures that the nominal head is kept informed of the real executive's actions, facilitating effective communication and coordination within the state's highest administrative levels.
This duty is fundamental to the functioning of the state executive. It allows the Governor to exercise their right to be informed, to encourage, and to warn. By maintaining this channel, the Chief Minister ensures that the constitutional head can perform their role effectively without directly interfering in day-to-day administration.

29. (1) II, IV and V
The Constitution does not specify grounds like corruption for removing a Governor; they serve at the President's pleasure. Furthermore, a Governor continues in office until a successor joins, even after their term expires. The State Legislature has no power to impeach the Governor. These factors ensure that the Governor remains an appointee of the Union government throughout their tenure.
This lack of constitutional grounds for removal ensures that the central government has final authority over the office. Unlike the President or High Court judges, the Governor does not enjoy protected tenure. This structural design emphasizes the Governor's role as a representative of the central executive within the state governance system.

30. (4) To communicate to the Governor all decisions of the council relating to state administration.
Article 167 defines the duties of the Chief Minister toward the Governor. These duties include communicating all decisions of the Council of Ministers regarding state administration and providing any information the Governor requests. This ensures transparency and allows the Governor to exercise their constitutional role as the state's nominal head while staying informed about the government's activities and legislative plans.
This communication is essential for the Governor's role as the constitutional guardian of the state. It allows the Governor to stay updated on all major executive decisions and legislative proposals. By fulfilling this duty, the Chief Minister maintains a healthy and constitutionally mandated relationship between the real and nominal executive heads.

31. (1) When exercising situational discretion, such as appointing a CM after a hung assembly.
The Governor can act independently when exercising situational discretion. A primary example is appointing a Chief Minister when no single party or coalition has a clear majority in the assembly. In such cases, the Governor uses their judgment to select a leader likely to form a stable government, bypassing the need for the outgoing or non-existent council's advice.
Situational discretion is critical during times of political instability. It allows the Governor to take necessary steps to ensure the continuity of governance. Other instances include dismissing a Council of Ministers that has lost its majority or dissolving the legislative assembly when the cabinet has lost the confidence of the house.

32. (2) Power to pardon a death sentence
The Governor of a state has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, and remissions for offenses against state laws. However, unlike the President, the Governor cannot pardon a death sentence. Even if a state law prescribes the death penalty, the power to grant a complete pardon for such a sentence rests exclusively with the President of India under the Constitution.
This distinction highlights the ultimate mercy power held by the President. While the Governor can commute or remit a death sentence, they cannot provide a full pardon that erases the conviction entirely. This constitutional arrangement ensures that the highest level of mercy in the most severe cases is reserved for the national head.

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33. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Summoning refers to calling the legislature to meet, while proroguing signifies ending a session. Dissolution brings the life of the legislative assembly to a final end, necessitating new elections. Addressing involves a formal speech delivered by the Governor at the start of the first session after general elections. These terms describe the Governor's essential powers regarding the legislature's operation.
Each of these powers is essential for the formal functioning of the democratic process at the state level. The Governor exercises these functions based on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Together, they ensure that the legislative body meets, works, and dissolves in an orderly and constitutionally prescribed manner.

34. (3) Six months and six weeks
An ordinance promulgated by the Governor must be laid before the state legislature and ceases to operate six weeks after the legislature reassembles. Since the maximum gap between two sessions is six months, the maximum life of an ordinance is six months and six weeks. This ensures that executive law-making remains subject to legislative oversight within a specific timeframe.
This time limit prevents the executive from bypassing the legislature indefinitely. If the legislature disapproves of the ordinance before the six-week period ends, it ceases to be effective immediately. This mechanism ensures that all executive laws eventually receive the approval of the people's elected representatives to remain part of the legal system.

35. (3) The Governor should be an eminent person from outside the state and a detached figure.
The Sarkaria Commission recommended that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the state who has not been active in local politics recently. This person should be a detached figure without intense political links. These recommendations aimed to preserve the neutrality of the Governor's office and prevent it from becoming a tool for partisan political interference.
Such a person is more likely to act impartially during political crises. By appointing someone from outside the state, the central government can avoid local political entanglements. This detached position is crucial for the Governor to effectively serve as a constitutional guardian and a bridge between the Union and the states.

36. (2) Breakdown of constitutional machinery - Assessment of situation - Submission of report to President - Proclamation of President's Rule
During a constitutional crisis, the Governor first observes the breakdown of constitutional machinery. Then, the situation is assessed to determine if the government can continue. A formal report is submitted to the President based on this assessment. Finally, if the President is satisfied, a proclamation of President's Rule is issued under Article 356 to stabilize the state administration.
This process follows a logical sequence aimed at restoring constitutional order. The Governor's assessment is critical as it provides the factual basis for the President's action. By following these steps, the Union government can intervene in a state only when it is clear that the normal constitutional processes have failed.

37. (3) The Governor serves at the President's pleasure, who can remove him at any time.
The 'Pleasure Doctrine' as applied to the Governor means they hold office at the pleasure of the President. This implies that the President can remove the Governor at any time without providing reasons or following a formal impeachment process. This doctrine underscores the Governor's position as a representative of the Union government who serves at the discretion of the center.
While the Governor has a normal term of five years, this is subject to the President's pleasure. This legal status means the Governor can be transferred or removed before their term ends. This doctrine is a key element of the central government's control over the state's constitutional head and administrative oversight.

38. (2) The President of India
If a Governor decides to resign before their five-year term ends, they must submit a formal resignation letter addressed to the President of India. Since the President is the appointing authority for the Governor, the resignation must also be directed to them. This procedural requirement maintains the hierarchical

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relationship between the head of the Union and the state's nominal head.
The President accepts the resignation and makes alternative arrangements for the state's administration. This process ensures a smooth transition and ensures that the vacancy is filled according to constitutional norms. The requirement to address the President reinforces the fact that the Governor is an appointee of the central executive authority.

39. (4) The Chief Justice of the concerned State High Court
The oath of office to the Governor is administered by the Chief Justice of the concerned State High Court. In their absence, the senior-most judge of that High Court performs this duty. This process ensures that the Governor is formally sworn into office by a high judicial authority, emphasizing the legal and constitutional solemnity of the gubernatorial position.
The oath binds the Governor to protect and defend the Constitution and the law. By having the state's highest judicial officer administer the oath, the Constitution underscores the importance of the office. This ceremonial yet legal requirement marks the official commencement of the Governor's duties and responsibilities within the state.

40. (1) Only I and II
The Chief Minister advises the Governor on summoning and proroguing legislative sessions and serves as the primary spokesperson for the state government. However, the final authority to decide on the disqualification of a member under the anti-defection law rests with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the Chairman of the Legislative Council, not the Chief Minister of the state.
This distinction preserves the independence of the legislative presiding officers. While the Chief Minister leads the executive and influences policy, the management of internal house discipline and membership issues under the Tenth Schedule is a legislative function. This separation ensures that disqualification decisions are handled within the legislative framework rather than by the executive.

41. (1) III, II, I, IV
The induction of a minister begins with their appointment by the Governor on the Chief Minister's advice. Following this, the minister takes the oath of office and secrecy. Portfolios are then allocated by the Chief Minister. Finally, the minister assumes charge of their respective department. This sequence ensures that all legal and procedural requirements for ministerial functioning are met.
Each step is necessary for the formal establishment of a minister's authority. The appointment provides the legal basis, the oath provides the constitutional commitment, and the portfolio allocation defines the specific area of responsibility. Together, these steps allow a minister to begin their administrative work as part of the state's executive branch.

42. (1) The Council of Ministers stands dissolved automatically.
If a Chief Minister dies suddenly while in office, the Council of Ministers is automatically dissolved. This occurs because the Council exists only as long as its head is in office. While the ruling party typically elects a new leader to be appointed as the next Chief Minister, the previous ministry ceases to exist legally at the moment of the CM's death.
This principle highlights the central role of the Chief Minister in the parliamentary system. The Council is a team led by the Chief Minister, and its existence is tied to that leadership. A new Council must be formed and sworn in under the leadership of the successor to restore the executive machinery.

43. (2) It cannot exceed 15 percent of the Assembly membership, including the Chief Minister.
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 established that the total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state cannot exceed 15 percent of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly. This limit prevents the creation of oversized cabinets for political reasons. For smaller states, the minimum number of ministers is fixed at twelve for administrative efficiency.
This rule ensures that the size of the government remains proportional to the size of the legislature. It discourages the use of ministerial positions as

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a means to satisfy political factions. By capping the cabinet size, the amendment promotes lean and efficient governance while maintaining the necessary administrative capacity for the state.

44. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Collective responsibility is enshrined in Article 164(2), while individual responsibility is covered under Article 164(1). The 15 percent limit on the size of the Council and the minimum requirement of twelve ministers are key structural provisions. These rules and articles define the accountability and size of the state executive, ensuring both democratic control and administrative stability.
Together, these provisions create a disciplined and responsible executive body. Collective responsibility ensures the ministry acts as a unit, while individual responsibility links each minister to the Governor through the Chief Minister. The size limits ensure that the cabinet remains manageable and focused on effective governance rather than political patronage.

45. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Governor serves as the Chancellor of state universities not because of a constitutional mandate, but through statutory powers granted by specific university acts. As Chancellor, the Governor performs various administrative and ceremonial functions related to higher education. This role is distinct from their constitutional duties as the head of the state executive, operating under legislative framework.
This position allows the Governor to provide oversight to the state's higher education system. While these powers are not found in the Constitution, they are firmly established in state laws. As Chancellor, the Governor appoints Vice-Chancellors and presides over convocations, acting as a link between the government and academic institutions.

46. (2) Article 161
Article 161 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Governor to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment. This power extends to any person convicted of an offense against a state law. While similar to the President's power under Article 72, the Governor's authority is limited to the executive jurisdiction of the state and excludes certain powers like pardoning death sentences.
This mercy power allows the Governor to address cases of legal hardship or provide relief based on humanitarian grounds. It is a significant executive power that ensures the justice system has a mechanism for clemency. However, it must be exercised on the advice of the state government, reflecting the parliamentary nature of the executive.

47. (2) I, III and IV
The Advocate General must be qualified to be a High Court judge and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. As the state's highest law officer, they receive remuneration determined by the Governor rather than a fixed constitutional salary. This position is vital for providing legal counsel to the state government and representing its interests in various legal and judicial forums.
The Advocate General plays a critical role in ensuring the state's actions are legally sound. By serving at the Governor's pleasure, the office remains closely linked to the state's executive branch. Their expertise is essential during the legislative process and when the state faces legal challenges in higher courts.

48. (1) The state legislature must reconsider it within six months.
When the President returns a state bill for reconsideration, the state legislature must deliberate on it within six months. If the legislature passes the bill again, it is presented to the President once more. However, unlike with central bills, the President is not constitutionally bound to give assent to a state bill even if it is passed a second time.
This provision gives the President final authority over certain types of state legislation. The six-month period ensures that the legislature has enough time to address the President's concerns. This mechanism maintains the balance between state legislative autonomy and the Union government's power to oversee laws that may affect national interests.

49. (2) Only II and V
Cabinet committees are extra-constitutional bodies established by the Chief Minister, not the legislature, to handle specific issues. While many are headed by the Chief Minister, other senior

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ministers can also chair them. They are divided into standing and ad hoc types. These committees streamline decision-making by allowing for detailed discussion on complex matters before they reach the full cabinet.

These committees are essential for managing the diverse and complex tasks of a modern state government. By delegating work to smaller groups, the cabinet can focus on broader policy issues. They are flexible tools that the Chief Minister uses to ensure that all aspects of administration receive expert and focused attention.

50. (1) Tikaram Paliwal

Tikaram Paliwal became the first elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan in 1952. While Hira Lal Shastri was the first Chief Minister, he was not elected through a general election but appointed during the transition. Paliwal's tenure marked the beginning of democratic governance in the state following the first general elections, establishing a milestone in Rajasthan's political history and administration.

His appointment followed the successful conduct of the first democratic exercise in the newly formed state. This event solidified the transition from princely rule and interim arrangements to a representative form of government. Paliwal's leadership during this foundational period helped establish the initial administrative and legislative structures of modern Rajasthan.

51. (3) Parliamentary form

The parliamentary form of government is characterized by the presence of a nominal executive head and a real executive. In the state, the Governor is the nominal head, while the Council of Ministers led by the Chief Minister holds real authority. This system ensures that the executive is drawn from and remains responsible to the legislature, maintaining democratic accountability.

This structure is designed to prevent the concentration of power in a single individual. By making the real executive responsible to the elected assembly, the Constitution ensures that the government remains sensitive to public opinion. The Governor's formal role provides a stable constitutional framework within which this democratic process operates.

52. (4) The cabinet acts as a team, and all ministers sink and swim together on decisions.

Collective responsibility means the cabinet functions as a single unit. All ministers are jointly accountable to the legislative assembly for every decision made by the cabinet. If the assembly passes a no-confidence motion, the entire ministry must resign. This principle ensures that the government maintains a unified policy stance and that all members share the consequences of their actions.

Unity is the core of this principle. Every minister is expected to support cabinet decisions in the legislature and in public. This collective accountability ensures that the executive presents a strong, unified front, which is essential for stable governance and for maintaining the confidence of both the legislature and the public.

53. (3) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.

When a no-confidence motion is passed against the Council of Ministers, the entire cabinet, including the Chief Minister, must resign. This is a direct application of the principle of collective responsibility. It reflects the assembly's withdrawal of support, making it impossible for the executive to continue in power, thereby triggering a change in government or leading to fresh elections.

This motion is the most powerful tool the legislature has to control the executive. It ensures that the government can only remain in office as long as it has the majority's support. The resignation of the entire ministry confirms that the executive's authority is derived entirely from the elected representatives' confidence.

54. (2) The Governor can dismiss the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers.

If a Chief Minister loses the majority in the assembly and refuses to resign, the Governor has the authority to dismiss them. Constitutional conventions require the government to have the support of the House. By dismissing a defeated Chief Minister who clings to power, the Governor upholds the democratic principle that the executive must be accountable to the elected legislative body.

This power is a crucial safeguard for democracy. It prevents a leader from staying in office without a mandate. The Governor acts as the final arbiter in

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such situations, ensuring that the constitutional requirement of having a government that enjoys the house's confidence is strictly and fairly maintained.

55. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Cabinet ministers head major departments and attend all cabinet meetings. Ministers of state with independent charge manage departments but are not cabinet members. Other ministers of state are attached to cabinet ministers for assistance. Deputy ministers are subordinate officials who primarily handle administrative tasks. These categories form the hierarchy within the Council of Ministers, defining different levels of administrative responsibility.
This tiered structure allows for a clear division of labor within the government. Cabinet ministers focus on major policy decisions, while others handle more specific or administrative tasks. This organization ensures that the vast range of state functions is managed efficiently and that there is a clear path of accountability.

56. (2) Yes, for six months, within which they must become a member of the state legislature.
A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as Chief Minister. However, they must obtain membership in either the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council within six months of their appointment. Failure to do so results in their automatic removal from the office, ensuring that the head of government is ultimately an elected or nominated representative.
This provision allows for the appointment of talented individuals who may not be in the legislature at the time. However, the six-month limit ensures that the democratic principle of legislative representation is upheld. It is a common practice that allows leaders to take charge while they seek a mandate from the people.

57. (4) Article 167
Article 167 specifies the Chief Minister's duty to keep the Governor informed about the state's administration. This includes communicating all cabinet decisions and legislative proposals. The Governor can also request specific information or ask that a matter decided by an individual minister be considered by the whole Council. This article ensures a structured communication channel between the nominal and real executive. This duty is vital for the Governor's role as the constitutional head. It allows the Governor to stay informed about all important developments in the state. By fulfilling this obligation, the Chief Minister ensures that the Governor can provide necessary guidance and oversight without interfering in the daily executive work.

58. (1) He acts on the advice of the Advocate General when calling for cabinet meetings.
The Chief Minister does not act on the advice of the Advocate General when calling cabinet meetings; instead, they exercise this power as the head of the government. The Chief Minister recommends ministerial appointments, reshuffles portfolios, and can demand a minister's resignation. These powers consolidate the Chief Minister's authority over the Council of Ministers and ensure the government's smooth functioning.
As the real executive head, the Chief Minister has full control over the cabinet's composition and agenda. This authority is essential for maintaining discipline and ensuring that the government pursues its policy goals effectively. The Governor's role in these matters is formal, following the specific recommendations made by the Chief Minister.

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59. (4) Can direct the Governor to return the bill to the state legislature for reconsideration.
When a bill is reserved for the President, they can either give assent, withhold it, or direct the Governor to return the bill to the state legislature for reconsideration. If the bill is returned and passed again by the legislature, the President is still not obligated to give assent. This gives the central executive significant control over certain types of state legislation.
This power allows the Union government to ensure that state laws do not conflict with federal policies or constitutional principles. By returning a bill, the President gives the state legislature a chance to address potential issues. However, the President's final discretion remains absolute, highlighting the centralizing features of the Indian federal system.

60. (4) I, II and III
The Governor has important financial powers, such as ensuring the state budget is presented to the legislature and recommending money bills before their introduction. They also control the state's Contingency Fund, from which they can make advances for unforeseen expenses. These powers ensure that the state's financial management is conducted under the formal authority of the constitutional head.
These functions are designed to ensure fiscal discipline and executive accountability. By requiring the Governor's recommendation for money bills, the Constitution ensures that the state's finances are managed in a structured and transparent manner. The control over the Contingency Fund provides the government with the flexibility to handle emergencies promptly.

61. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Governor is responsible for appointing district judges in consultation with the State High Court. Furthermore, the President consults the Governor when appointing judges to that State's High Court. These provisions reflect the shared responsibility between the state and central authorities in the judicial appointment process, ensuring that local administrative and legal contexts are considered by the appointing powers.
This collaboration ensures that judicial appointments are made with a comprehensive understanding of the state's legal needs. The Governor's role in these appointments is a key part of their judicial powers. By involving both the state head and the high court, the Constitution maintains the independence and quality of the state judiciary.

62. (4) The Chief Minister who commands a majority in the house
The Governor normally dissolves the legislative assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister, provided the Chief Minister still commands a majority in the House. If the Chief Minister has lost the majority, the Governor is not bound to follow their advice and may instead explore the possibility of forming an alternative government or recommend the imposition of President's Rule. This ensures that an outgoing or defeated leader cannot force an unnecessary election. The Governor's primary duty is to maintain a stable government. If a leader with a majority requests dissolution, it is generally granted as part of the democratic process, allowing the people to choose their representatives for the next term.

63. (3) 91st Amendment Act, 2003
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 introduced a limit on the size of the Council of Ministers to 15 percent of the total strength of the state assembly. This amendment also specified that a state must have at least twelve ministers. These rules were designed to prevent political defections driven by the promise of ministerial berths and to ensure lean governance.
This legal cap has brought more discipline to the formation of state cabinets. It prevents the excessive expansion of the ministry for purely political purposes. By keeping the cabinet size manageable, the amendment promotes more efficient decision-making and better administrative control over various government departments and programs.

64. (2) It cannot be inquired into by any court.
Article 163(3) explicitly states that the question of whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court. This provision protects the confidentiality of the executive decision-making process. It ensures that the relationship between the Governor and the Council of Ministers remains privileged and free from judicial scrutiny. This protection is essential for the smooth functioning of the executive branch. It allows for open and honest communication between the ministers and the constitutional head. By excluding this advice from judicial review, the Constitution preserves the internal workings of the government and prevents legal challenges from interfering with executive deliberations.

65. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Unlike the President, who must act on advice in almost all matters, Article 163 allows the Governor to exercise certain functions at their discretion. This makes the Governor more than a figurehead. These discretionary powers, whether constitutional or situational, allow the Governor to act independently in specific circumstances,

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maintains its authority over the financial aspects of the state's top leadership positions.

76. (2) In the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides for the administration of tribal areas in the four North-Eastern states: Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. In these states, the Governor has special responsibilities and powers regarding the creation and functioning of autonomous district councils. This framework is designed to protect the unique social and cultural interests of tribal populations in these specific regions.
These powers give the Governor a more direct role in local administration than in other states. By overseeing the district councils, the Governor ensures that tribal communities have a degree of self-governance. This special responsibility is a unique constitutional feature that recognizes and protects the diverse cultural identities within the Indian federation.

77. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The Governor serves at the President's pleasure, and the Advocate General at the Governor's pleasure. The State Election Commissioner can only be removed like a High Court judge. Members of the State Public Service Commission are removed by the President following a Supreme Court inquiry. These different removal processes provide varying degrees of independence to these important constitutional and administrative offices.
These mechanisms ensure that different officials are protected from arbitrary removal according to the nature of their roles. While political appointees have less security, those in quasi-judicial or electoral roles enjoy higher protection. This balanced approach maintains the integrity of the state's constitutional machinery and ensures that essential functions are performed without undue pressure.

78. (4) The Chief Minister must resign as it implies a loss of majority for the government.
The Governor's address is a statement of government policy. If the House defeats the motion of thanks for this address, it signifies a lack of confidence in the government's policies and a loss of its majority. In such a scenario, the Chief Minister is constitutionally obligated to resign, as the government can no longer claim to have the support of the legislative assembly.
This defeat is equivalent to a no-confidence motion. Since the address is prepared by the cabinet, its rejection is a direct challenge to the government's authority. This principle ensures that the executive must always command the majority's support to continue in office, which is a fundamental requirement of the parliamentary system.

79. (1) The Chief Minister
The Chief Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the State Planning Board. This role highlights the Chief Minister's responsibility for the state's long-term economic development and planning. By heading this board, the Chief Minister ensures that developmental goals are aligned with government policies and that there is effective coordination among various departments involved in the planning and implementation processes.
This leadership is crucial for setting the state's economic priorities. The Planning Board acts as an advisory body, and having the Chief Minister at its helm gives its recommendations significant political and administrative weight. This ensures that the state's developmental agenda is driven by the highest level of the executive branch.

80. (2) Only II
The Governor generally follows the advice of a majority-holding Chief Minister to dissolve the assembly. However, if a Chief Minister has lost support, the Governor has the discretion to refuse the advice to dissolve the House. Instead, the Governor may look for an alternative leader to form a government, ensuring that elections are not held unnecessarily while the current assembly can still function.
This discretionary power prevents a defeated leader from using dissolution as a political weapon. The Governor's goal is to ensure that a stable government exists as long as possible within the current assembly. By exploring other options, the Governor protects the democratic process and avoids the disruption and expense of premature general elections.

81. (2) Article 361
Article 361 provides constitutional immunity to the Governor, stating they are not answerable

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While the Council is the formal executive body mentioned in the Constitution, the Cabinet is the practical decision-making hub. The Cabinet sets the direction for the entire government, and its decisions are then implemented by the broader Council. This arrangement ensures both wide representation and focused, efficient leadership at the top level.

71. (1) I, III, II, IV
Mohan Lal Sukhadia first became Chief Minister in 1954, followed by Barkatullah Khan in 1971. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat took office for the first time in 1977, and Vasundhara Raje's first tenure began in 2003. This chronological order reflects the political evolution of Rajasthan, spanning several decades and involving leaders from different political backgrounds and eras of the state's democratic history.
These leaders have each left a significant mark on Rajasthan's development. From the long tenure of Sukhadia to the first non-Congress government under Shekhawat, these successions show the changing political mandates. Understanding this sequence is key to grasping the history of governance and the shifting political priorities in the state over the years.

72. (1) Appointing the Chief Minister when no single party secures a clear assembly majority.
Situational discretion refers to powers the Governor exercises based on the political situation rather than explicit constitutional text. The most prominent example is appointing a Chief Minister after an election where no single party wins a majority. In such a hung assembly, the Governor must use their judgment to invite the leader best positioned to provide a stable and sustainable government for the state.
This discretion is vital during times of political uncertainty. It requires the Governor to act impartially and in the best interest of democratic stability. By inviting a leader who can prove their majority on the floor of the house, the Governor ensures that the state continues to have a functioning and representative government.

73. (3) Both (1) and (2) are correct.
A minister in the state government takes an oath of office, pledging to faithfully and conscientiously discharge their duties. They also take an oath of secrecy, promising not to reveal any matter brought under their consideration as a minister except as required for their official duties. These oaths emphasize the dual responsibility of performing public duties while maintaining necessary executive confidentiality.
These oaths are constitutionally mandated and signify the start of a minister's tenure. They bind the individual to the principles of integrity and confidentiality. This legal and symbolic commitment is essential for building trust in the executive branch and for ensuring that government business is conducted with the appropriate level of discretion.

74. (1) The Council of Ministers
Article 166 empowers the Governor to make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the state government. Under these rules, the Council of Ministers is primarily responsible for conducting the government's business. While individual ministers handle specific departments, the collective body remains the core authority for executing the state's administrative functions and implementing government policies and programs.
This collective responsibility ensures that all executive actions have the backing of the entire ministry. The Rules of Business provide the framework for how departments interact and how decisions are reached. By making the Council responsible, the Governor ensures that the state's administration is handled by a group that is accountable to the legislature.

75. (4) Determined by the State Legislature
The salaries and allowances of the Chief Minister and other ministers are not fixed by the Constitution or the President. Instead, they are determined periodically by the State Legislature through law. This allows the state to adjust remunerations according to local economic conditions and administrative requirements, ensuring that the executive's compensation remains under the control of the elected legislative representatives.
This control by the legislature is a key part of the system of checks and balances. It ensures that the executive's pay is transparent and subject to public and legislative oversight. By passing specific laws for these salaries, the state assembly

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such as during political instability or when reserving bills for the President's review.
These powers provide the Governor with the necessary tools to handle unique situations. While they usually act on advice, the ability to use independent judgment is a vital safeguard. This discretionary role is a key feature that distinguishes the office of the Governor from that of the President of India.

66. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Gurumukh Nihal Singh was the first Governor of reorganized Rajasthan in 1956. Dr. Sampurnanand saw the first imposition of President's Rule in 1967. Raghukul Tilak was famously dismissed before completing his term in 1981, and M. Channa Reddy was Governor during the 1992 President's Rule. These events represent significant moments in the political and administrative history of Rajasthan.
Each Governor played a unique role during their tenure. From overseeing the initial state reorganization to handling major constitutional crises, their actions have shaped the state's political landscape. These milestones highlight the critical interaction between the Governor's office and the evolving democratic and administrative processes within the state of Rajasthan.

67. (1) I, II and III
The Chief Minister is the central figure in policy making, outlining major government policies and managing political crises. They supervise and coordinate all departments to ensure administrative efficiency. While ministers head specific departments, the Chief Minister's overarching role as the head of the government allows them to intervene and ensure that all departments align with the government's collective policy goals.
This coordinating role is essential for a unified government approach. The Chief Minister ensures that all ministries work together toward the state's overall development. By leading the cabinet and setting the legislative agenda, the Chief Minister remains the primary force behind the state's executive actions and policy implementations.

68. (4) An alternative cabinet formed by the opposition to shadow the ruling ministers.
A shadow cabinet is a unique feature of the British parliamentary system where the opposition party forms a parallel cabinet. Each 'shadow minister' monitors a specific government minister and their department. This practice prepares the opposition for future governance and provides a structured mechanism for critiquing the ruling government's policies and performance on the floor of the legislature.
This system enhances the accountability of the ruling government. It ensures that there is always an alternative set of leaders ready to take over. By focusing on specific departments, shadow ministers can provide more detailed and effective criticism, which leads to better-informed debates and stronger democratic oversight within the parliamentary framework.

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69. (3) Only I, II and V
The office of the Advocate General is created by Article 165 of the Constitution, not a state act. They have the right of audience in all courts within their state, but not throughout India. Additionally, while they can practice privately, there are specific restrictions to prevent conflicts of interest with their official duties. These points highlight the constitutional nature and limits of the office.
The Advocate General is a vital part of the state's legal machinery. They provide the government with high-level legal advice and represent its interests in court. Their status is unique, combining official duties with the possibility of private practice, provided it does not clash with their responsibilities as the state's chief law officer.

70. (2) The Cabinet is a small body of senior ministers, while the Council includes all levels.
The Council of Ministers is a larger body comprising all categories of ministers, including Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. In contrast, the Cabinet is a smaller, more powerful inner circle consisting only of senior ministers who meet regularly to make major policy decisions. This distinction is crucial for understanding the hierarchy and decision-making structure within the state's executive branch.

to any court for the exercise of their powers and duties. This ensures that the Governor can perform their functions without fear of legal action for their official acts. This protection is essential for maintaining the dignity and independence of the state's highest constitutional office during its term.

This immunity allows the Governor to make decisions and perform their duties without judicial interference. While it protects them from personal liability for official acts, it does not mean their actions are beyond review. The courts can still examine the validity of the state's actions, even if the Governor themselves cannot be sued.

82. (4) All of the above

In Rajasthan, as in other states, the Chief Minister typically chairs all major cabinet committees, including those for Political Affairs, Economic Affairs, and Investment. This centralized leadership allows the Chief Minister to maintain control over diverse policy areas and ensure that all committee decisions are consistent with the overall strategic goals and political priorities of the state government and its administration.

These committees are where the real work of policy formulation happens. By heading them, the Chief Minister ensures that he is directly involved in the most important decisions. This practice strengthens the Chief Minister's position as the real head of the government and provides for a more integrated and focused approach to state governance.

83. (3) Special Address

The special address by the Governor is a constitutional requirement at the beginning of the first session after each general election and the first session of every year. In this speech, the Governor outlines the government's policies and legislative program. This address is followed by a debate and a vote of thanks in the legislature, serving as a key democratic procedure.

This event is more than just a ceremony; it is an important opportunity for the legislature to review the government's plans. The subsequent debate allows the opposition to critique these policies. The final vote of thanks is a test of the government's majority, reinforcing its accountability to the elected representatives of the people.

84. (4) He cannot vote on a motion of no-confidence in the legislative assembly.

A member of the Legislative Council can be appointed as Chief Minister. However, they can only vote in the House of which they are a member. Therefore, such a Chief Minister cannot vote on a motion of no-confidence, which is always moved and decided in the Legislative Assembly. This highlights the primary role of the Assembly in determining the government's survival.

While such a leader can participate in debates in both houses, their voting power is restricted to their own house. This constitutional rule ensures that the ultimate fate of the government rests with the house that is directly elected by the people. It maintains the essential democratic link between the electorate and the executive's continuation in power.

85. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Article 164 is brief, merely stating that the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor. It does not detail the selection process. Therefore, the Governor relies on established parliamentary conventions, such as inviting the leader of the majority party. This lack of a rigid constitutional procedure allows for flexibility in various political scenarios while maintaining the core principle of majority support.

These conventions are as important as the written text of the Constitution. They provide the practical rules that guide the Governor in making this crucial appointment. By following these established norms, the Governor ensures that the person chosen to lead the state has the necessary democratic legitimacy to command the legislative assembly.

86. (2) Parliamentary Secretaries

The Council of Ministers formally consists of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. While Parliamentary Secretaries are sometimes appointed to assist ministers, they are not constitutionally recognized as a category of the Council of Ministers. Their role is primarily to help ministers in the legislature, and they do not hold the same constitutional status as other ministerial ranks.

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assembly.
II. He decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not.
III. He acts as the ex-officio chairman of all parliamentary committees of the assembly.
IV. He exercises a casting vote in the case of a tie.
V. He decides questions of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V only
(2) I, II, III and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

23. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Historical firsts)
A. First Speaker of Rajasthan Assembly
B. First Deputy Speaker of Rajasthan Assembly
C. First Woman Speaker of Rajasthan Assembly
D. First Pro-tem Speaker of Rajasthan Assembly
List II: (Personalities)
i. Sangram Singh
ii. Narottam Lal Joshi
iii. Sumitra Singh
iv. Lal Singh Shaktawat
Select the correct combination:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following actions is the Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly NOT authorized to perform?
(1) Proroguing a session of the Legislative Assembly
(2) Adjourning the Assembly in the absence of a quorum
(3) Suspending a member for unruly behavior
(4) Nominating chairmen to various legislative committees
(5) Question not attempted

25. Select the correct chronological order of the following Speakers of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from earliest to most recent:
(1) Ram Niwas Mirdha → Parasram Maderna → Deependra Singh Shekhawat → C.P. Joshi
(2) Parasram Maderna → Ram Niwas Mirdha → C.P. Joshi → Deependra Singh Shekhawat
(3) Ram Niwas Mirdha → Deependra Singh Shekhawat → Parasram Maderna → C.P. Joshi
(4) Parasram Maderna → Deependra Singh Shekhawat → Ram Niwas Mirdha → C.P. Joshi
(5) Question not attempted

26. To whom does the Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly address his resignation letter in writing?
(1) The Deputy Speaker of the Assembly
(2) The Governor of Rajasthan
(3) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(4) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(5) Question not attempted

27. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the Governor of the state.
Statement II: The Deputy Speaker acts as the Speaker when the office of the Speaker is vacant.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

28. During a heated debate on an ordinary bill in the Rajasthan Assembly, an equal number of votes are cast in favor and against the motion. In this situation, how will the Speaker act?
(1) The Speaker must refer the bill to the Governor for a final decision
(2) The Speaker can exercise a casting vote to resolve the deadlock
(3) The Speaker is forced to declare the bill as defeated
(4) The Speaker can vote like an ordinary member to express his party affiliation
(5) Question not attempted

29. A resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration in the Rajasthan Legislative

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has a fresh mandate or the assembly's permanent confidence.

92. (2) A minister holds office at the Governor's pleasure, on the Chief Minister's advice.
Individual responsibility means a minister holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. This pleasure is exercised only on the advice of the Chief Minister. If the Chief Minister is unhappy with a minister's performance or conduct, they can advise the Governor to dismiss that minister. This ensures that the Chief Minister has the ultimate authority to maintain his team's integrity.
This principle is a cornerstone of the Chief Minister's leadership. It allows them to reshuffle the cabinet or remove ineffective members as needed. While the Governor formalizes the action, the decision is purely political and executive, ensuring that the cabinet remains a cohesive and disciplined group under the Chief Minister's direction.

93. (3) Both (1) and (2) are correct.
The President has broader pardoning powers than the Governor. Specifically, the President can grant pardons in cases involving death sentences and sentences given by court-martials (military courts). The Governor lacks these specific powers. While both can remit or commute sentences under state or union laws respectively, these two areas remain the exclusive domain of the President of India's pardoning authority.
This difference reflects the President's role as the supreme head of the Union and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. By reserving these powers for the President, the Constitution ensures that the most extreme cases of mercy and military justice are handled at the highest national level, maintaining uniformity across all states.

94. (2) Not to reveal ministerial matters to any person, except for official duty discharge.
The oath of secrecy is a solemn promise made by a minister not to disclose any official secrets or cabinet deliberations to any unauthorized person. This secrecy is necessary to ensure free and frank discussion within the cabinet and to protect sensitive information related to state security and administration. Information can only be revealed when required for the proper discharge of ministerial duties.
This principle of secrecy allows for internal debate without external pressure. It ensures that once a cabinet decision is made, the government can present a united front. The oath is a legal and ethical commitment that reinforces the professional and confidential nature of high-level government decision-making processes and executive deliberations.

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95. (1) No party secures a majority, and all major coalitions fail to form a government.
A classic case for President's Rule occurs when no party can form a majority government after an election or after a government falls. If all attempts to form a coalition fail, the Governor may conclude that the constitutional machinery has broken down. This situation necessitates the President's intervention to ensure the state's administration continues in accordance with the Constitution's broader framework.
This recommendation is the Governor's most serious responsibility. It involves a careful assessment of the political landscape and the ability of any group to provide a stable administration. By reporting a breakdown, the Governor initiates a federal mechanism that replaces the state executive with central oversight until a new government can be formed.

96. (2) The Council of Ministers headed by the CM, who practically exercise state power.
The term "real executive" refers to the body that actually exercises administrative and political power. In a state, this is the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. While the Governor is the nominal executive in whose name all actions are taken, the actual decisions and policies are formulated and implemented by the Chief Minister and their cabinet, reflecting the parliamentary system.
This distinction is fundamental to the Indian constitutional structure. The nominal head provides continuity and stability, while the real executive provides leadership and policy direction. This arrangement ensures that those who exercise power are directly or indirectly accountable to the people through the legislature, maintaining the democratic core of the government.

Reason (R): The Constitution mandates that all states with a population below 10 crores must operate with only a Legislative Assembly.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

36. If the Governor of Rajasthan returns an ordinary bill to the Legislative Assembly for reconsideration, and the Assembly passes it again with or without amendments, what must the Governor do?
(1) He must reserve it for the consideration of the President
(2) He can withhold his assent indefinitely
(3) He can send it back to the Assembly for a second reconsideration
(4) He must give his assent to the bill
(5) Question not attempted

37. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The Governor of Rajasthan must reserve a bill for the President if it endangers the position of the State High Court.
Statement II: Once a bill is reserved for the President, the Governor has no further role in its enactment.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

38. In parliamentary procedure within the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, what defines the "First Reading" of a bill?
(1) The conducting of a detailed debate regarding various amendments proposed for the bill
(2) The motion to introduce the bill and its official gazette publication
(3) The final voting process conducted by the house for the successful passage of the bill
(4) The formal process of forwarding the proposed bill to a designated select committee
(5) Question not attempted

39. Identify the correct pair regarding the types of majorities required for different motions in the State Legislative Assembly:
(1) Passage of an ordinary bill - Special majority
(2) Resolution for creation of a Legislative Council - Simple majority
(3) Vote of No-confidence against the Council of Ministers - Effective majority
(4) Resolution for the removal of the Speaker - Effective majority
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following statements regarding the President's power over state bills reserved by the Governor:
I. The President may direct the Governor to return an ordinary bill to the state legislature for reconsideration.
II. If the state legislature passes the returned bill again, the President is constitutionally bound to give his assent.
III. The Constitution does not prescribe a time limit within which the President must take action on a reserved bill.
IV. A Money Bill can be reserved for the President's consideration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which Article of the Indian Constitution defines a "Money Bill" in the context of the State Legislature?
(1) Article 198
(2) Article 199
(3) Article 202
(4) Article 207
(5) Question not attempted

42. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Financial legislative terms)
A. Annual Financial Statement
B. Demands for Grants
C. Appropriation Bill
D. Vote on Account
List II: (Constitutional meanings/provisions)

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CHAPTER 14
Rajasthan Legislative Assembly

1. Which Article of the Constitution of India mandates that there shall be a Legislature for every State?
(1) Article 167
(2) Article 168
(3) Article 169
(4) Article 170
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Articles of the Constitution)
A. Article 169
B. Article 170
C. Article 174
D. Article 178
List II: (Provisions regarding State Legislatures)
i. Sessions of the State Legislature, prorogation and dissolution
ii. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
iii. Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States
iv. Composition of the Legislative Assemblies
Select the correct combination:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

3. The legislative framework of Rajasthan is described as a unicameral system. What does this specifically signify in the context of the state?
(1) The state legislature consists of the Governor and the Legislative Council only
(2) The state legislature consists of a single directly elected Governor
(3) The state legislature consists of the Governor and the Legislative Assembly only
(4) The state legislature operates independently without the Governor's assent
(5) Question not attempted

4. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The Rajasthan Legislature is an integrated body comprising the Governor and the Vidhan Sabha.
Statement II: The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature because he presides over the daily sessions of the Vidhan Sabha.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the structure of state legislatures in India:
I. Rajasthan has a unicameral legislature.
II. Madhya Pradesh has a bicameral legislature.
III. Gujarat has a unicameral legislature.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. What is the current maximum strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly as determined by the delimitation exercise?
(1) 160 members
(2) 184 members
(3) 200 members
(4) 210 members
(5) Question not attempted

7. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State of Rajasthan does not possess a Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad).
Reason (R): The Parliament of India has the exclusive power to create or abolish a Legislative Council in a state by a simple majority, provided

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the Legislative Assembly of that state passes a resolution to that effect by a special majority.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Which of the following constitutional provisions is an exception and does NOT apply to the Rajasthan State Legislature due to its structural nature?
(1) Article 170 (Composition of Legislative Assemblies)
(2) Article 171 (Composition of Legislative Councils)
(3) Article 174 (Sessions of the State Legislature)
(4) Article 178 (The Speaker and Deputy Speaker)
(5) Question not attempted

9. In the event that the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly passes a resolution demanding the creation of a Legislative Council, what will be the immediate constitutional effect?
(1) The Legislative Council will be automatically constituted within a six-month period
(2) The Governor will immediately promulgate an ordinance to establish the new Council
(3) The Parliament of India must enact a specific law to create the Council
(4) The President of India will issue a formal notification for the Council's creation
(5) Question not attempted

10. The first session of the First Rajasthan Legislative Assembly was held on which of the following dates?
(1) 29 February 1952
(2) 29 March 1952
(3) 26 January 1950
(4) 15 August 1951
(5) Question not attempted

11. The strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly was increased to 200 members during which assembly election?
(1) Fourth Assembly Elections
(2) Fifth Assembly Elections
(3) Sixth Assembly Elections
(4) Seventh Assembly Elections
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the qualifications required to become a member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly:
I. The candidate must be a citizen of India.
II. The candidate must be not less than 30 years of age.
III. The candidate must make and subscribe to an oath before a person authorized by the Election Commission.
IV. The candidate must be an elector for any assembly constituency in the state.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II only
(3) II and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

13. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the disqualifications of members of the State Legislative Assembly under the Constitution:
(1) Holding an office of profit - Article 191(1)(a)
(2) Being of unsound mind - Article 191(1)(b)
(3) Undischarged insolvent - Article 191(1)(c)
(4) Disqualification on ground of defection - Article 191(1)(d)
(5) Question not attempted

14. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Ground of disqualification)
A. Found guilty of certain election offences
B. Voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign state
C. Voting contrary to party directions (Whip)
D. Holding an office of profit under the State Government
List II: (Source of authority)
i. Tenth Schedule of the Constitution
ii. Article 191(1) of the Constitution
iii. Representation of the People Act, 1951
iv. Article 191(1)(a) of the Constitution
Select the correct combination:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

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15. The concept of "Office of Profit" acts as a major ground for disqualification of an MLA. According to the Constitution of India, who possesses the ultimate authority to declare which offices do not disqualify their holders from being members of the State Legislature?
(1) The State Legislature by law
(2) The Governor of the State
(3) The High Court of the State
(4) The Election Commission of India
(5) Question not attempted

16. Arrange the evolution of the maximum strength (number of seats) of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in the correct chronological order from the first assembly to the current one.
I. 200 members
II. 184 members
III. 160 members
IV. 176 members
Select the correct sequence:
(1) III, II, IV, I
(2) III, IV, II, I
(3) IV, III, II, I
(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

17. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: If any question arises as to whether an MLA has become subject to disqualification under Article 191(1), the Governor's decision shall be final.
Statement II: Before giving any decision on such a question, the Governor is required to obtain the opinion of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

18. Which of the following is NOT a ground for disqualification of a member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly under the Representation of the People Act, 1951?
(1) Being an undischarged insolvent
(2) Being found guilty of corrupt practices in elections
(3) Failure to lodge an account of election expenses within time
(4) Being convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years
(5) Question not attempted

19. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): An MLA from Rajasthan disqualified under the Tenth Schedule (Anti-defection law) appeals directly to the Governor for the final verdict.
Reason (R): The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is the designated authority to decide on questions of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

20. A person wanting to contest elections for the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly must be at least how many years old?
(1) 18 years
(2) 21 years
(3) 25 years
(4) 30 years
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the election of the Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) The Speaker is nominated by the Governor from among the senior-most members
(2) The Speaker is elected by a special electoral college of all sitting MPs and MLAs of Rajasthan
(3) The Speaker is elected by the Legislative Assembly from amongst its members
(4) The Speaker is appointed by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(5) Question not attempted

22. Consider the following powers and functions of the Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly:
I. He maintains order and decorum in the

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Their appointment is often more about political management than constitutional necessity. Unlike regular ministers, they do not have the same executive authority or specific departmental responsibilities. Their position is distinct, and they operate outside the formal structure of the Council of Ministers as defined by the Constitution of India and various state laws.

87. (1) II, III and IV
The Governor has different powers for different types of bills. They cannot return a money bill for reconsideration because it is introduced with their prior recommendation. However, they can withhold assent to an ordinary bill, return it once for reconsideration, or reserve it for the President. If the legislature passes a returned ordinary bill again, the Governor must give their assent.
This process ensures that the Governor has a role in the legislative process without having a final veto over ordinary laws. By returning a bill, the Governor encourages the legislature to take a second look at the proposed law. The requirement to give assent the second time preserves the supreme authority of the elected legislature.

88. (2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
The Sarkaria Commission suggested consulting the Chief Minister on Governor appointments. The Punchhi Commission proposed the possibility of the Governor's impeachment by the State Legislature. The ARC recommended that a person should not serve more than one term as Governor. These recommendations aimed to reform the office to ensure better federal relations and more neutral state governance.
These commissions focused on making the office of the Governor more accountable and less susceptible to central political pressure. By suggesting consultation and limited terms, they sought to improve the relationship between the Union and the states. These ideas continue to influence debates on federalism and the constitutional role of the state's nominal head.

89. (1) Only I and V
The Chief Minister is the chairman of the State Disaster Management Authority and communicates all decisions to the Governor, but the Inter-State Council is a national body headed by the Prime Minister. Additionally, the power to prorogue the legislative assembly belongs to the Governor, although they act on the Chief Minister's advice. These distinctions are vital for understanding the Chief Minister's executive limits.
While the Chief Minister is extremely powerful, their authority exists within a defined constitutional framework. They lead the state's administration and planning but must respect the Governor's formal powers. Understanding where the Chief Minister's direct authority ends and the Governor's formal role begins is essential for grasping the nuances of state-level governance in India.

90. (1) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against him in any court during his term of office.
Under Article 361, the Governor enjoys complete immunity from criminal proceedings during their term of office. No court can institute or continue any criminal case against them while they hold the position. This protection ensures that the head of the state is not distracted from their duties by criminal litigation, preserving the stability and integrity of the high constitutional office they occupy.
This immunity is a significant legal privilege designed to protect the dignity of the office. While it lasts only as long as the term of office, it provides a necessary shield for the Governor. Once they leave the office, they can be held accountable for any past criminal acts, ensuring that justice is eventually served.

91. (4) The CM resigns, and the Governor asks him to continue until alternative arrangements.
A caretaker government is formed when a Chief Minister resigns or the assembly is dissolved, and the Governor asks the outgoing ministry to continue until a new government takes charge. This arrangement ensures that the state is not left without an executive head and that essential administrative functions continue during the transition period before a new election or government formation.
A caretaker government has limited powers and is expected to handle only routine administrative tasks. It should avoid making major policy decisions or significant appointments that could influence future elections. This convention maintains administrative continuity while respecting the fact that the government no longer

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Assembly. What is the constitutional effect on his position and voting rights during this specific proceeding?
(1) He maintains the right to preside over the assembly proceedings but is prohibited from voting
(2) He is restricted from presiding over the session and is completely barred from casting any vote
(3) He can vote initially but not preside or cast a tie-breaking vote
(4) He continues to preside over the assembly and is limited to exercising only a single casting vote
(5) Question not attempted

30. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the Deputy Speaker's status in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) He is subordinate to the Speaker and answers directly to him
(2) He is responsible only to the Governor when the Speaker is absent
(3) He functions as a representative of the ruling party's parliamentary board
(4) He is independent of the Speaker and is directly responsible to the Assembly
(5) Question not attempted

31. Consider the following statements regarding the legislative powers of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly:
I. It can make laws on any subject enumerated in the State List.
II. It has exclusive power to make laws on subjects in the Concurrent List.
III. Its laws on Concurrent List subjects prevail over Parliamentary laws if they receive the President's assent.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

32. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Stages of passing an ordinary bill)
A. First Reading
B. Second Reading
C. Third Reading
D. Committee Stage
List II: (Corresponding activities)
i. Detailed scrutiny of the bill clause by clause
ii. Introduction of the bill and publication in the gazette
iii. General discussion on the principles of the bill without detailed scrutiny
iv. Voting on the bill as a whole, focusing on acceptance or rejection
Select the correct combination:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

33. Arrange the following steps in the correct procedural order for the passage of an ordinary public bill in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly:
I. Voting and passage in the Assembly
II. Introduction of the bill
III. Assent by the Governor
IV. Clause-by-clause consideration
Select the correct sequence:
(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) IV, II, I, III
(4) II, IV, III, I
(5) Question not attempted

34. When an ordinary bill passed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly is presented to the Governor, which of the following is an incorrect option available to him under Article 200?
(1) He may amend the bill and pass it into law unilaterally
(2) He may formally signify his constitutional assent to the bill
(3) He may exercise his power to withhold assent to the proposed bill
(4) He may return the bill to the house for its further reconsideration
(5) Question not attempted

35. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In a unicameral legislature like Rajasthan, a bill passed by the Assembly goes directly to the Governor for assent without requiring approval from a second chamber.

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97. (2) He must not be a member of any political party while holding office.
The Advocate General is the highest legal officer of the state and can speak in the legislature. They are appointed by the Governor and serve at their pleasure, meaning they can be removed at any time. There is no constitutional prohibition against the Advocate General belonging to a political party, although they are expected to perform their legal duties in a professional and impartial manner.
While they may have political leanings, their primary duty is to provide objective legal counsel to the state. This position requires high legal qualifications equivalent to those of a High Court judge. Their presence in the state legislature allows them to clarify legal points during debates, ensuring that new laws are constitutionally sound.

98. (1) Article 163
Article 163 provides for a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor. This article is the foundation of the parliamentary system at the state level. It mandates that the Governor must generally act according to this advice, except in cases where they are constitutionally required to exercise their own independent and situational discretion.
This provision ensures that the constitutional head does not act arbitrarily. By requiring the Governor to follow the Council's advice, the Constitution places real power in the hands of the elected representatives. The exceptions for discretionary matters provide a necessary balance, allowing the Governor to act independently when constitutional principles are at risk.

99. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Collective responsibility ensures the ministry is accountable to the assembly, while individual responsibility links each minister to their department. The pleasure doctrine means ministers serve as long as the CM and Governor are satisfied. Aid and advise reflects the Governor's duty to act on cabinet recommendations. These principles together define the operational and accountability framework of the state's executive branch.
These core concepts work together to ensure a disciplined and responsible government. They define how power is shared and how accountability is maintained within the state's leadership. Understanding these relationships is essential for grasping the complex workings of the state executive and its interaction with both the legislature and the constitutional head.

100. (2) II and III only
If the President returns a bill, the state legislature must reconsider it within six months. If it is passed again, the bill is sent back to the President. The Governor does not have the power to convene a joint sitting at the state level for this purpose, nor can they withhold a bill indefinitely once it has been reconsidered and passed by the legislature.
This process ensures that the state legislature has the final say on the bill's content, even if the President still holds the power to give or withhold assent. The six-month rule provides a clear timeline for the legislative response. This mechanism balances state legislative authority with the overarching role of the Union executive in overseeing state laws.

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i. Advance grant to meet short-term expenditure before the budget passes
ii. Authorization of withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund
iii. Estimated receipts and expenditures of the state for a financial year
iv. Estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund requiring voting

Select the correct combination:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of the enactment of the State Budget in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) General Discussion → Presentation of Budget → Scrutiny by Committees → Voting on Demands → Appropriation Bill
(2) Presentation of Budget → General Discussion → Voting on Demands → Appropriation Bill → Finance Bill
(3) Presentation of Budget → Voting on Demands → General Discussion → Finance Bill → Appropriation Bill
(4) General Discussion → Voting on Demands → Presentation of Budget → Appropriation Bill → Finance Bill
(5) Question not attempted

44. Consider the following statements regarding the procedure of a Money Bill in the Rajasthan Legislature:
I. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Legislative Council (if one existed).
II. It can only be introduced on the recommendation of the Governor.
III. It can be introduced by any private member of the assembly.
IV. The Speaker's decision on whether a bill is a Money Bill is final.
V. The Governor cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) I and IV only
(2) III only
(3) II, III and V only
(4) III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

45. Which of the following matters is NOT considered a defining condition of a Money Bill under Article 199 in the Rajasthan Assembly?
(1) The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
(2) The regulation of the borrowing of money by the State Government
(3) The imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties by local authorities
(4) The appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State
(5) Question not attempted

46. The introduction of a Money Bill in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly requires the prior recommendation of which constitutional authority?
(1) The Chief Minister
(2) The Speaker of the Assembly
(3) The Finance Minister of the State
(4) The Governor of the State
(5) Question not attempted

47. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The Constitution requires the state government to lay before the House the 'Annual Financial Statement' for that year.
Statement II: The budget can only be presented in the Rajasthan Assembly by the Chief Minister.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

48. Identify the odd one out among the expenditures charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State (which are non-votable):
(1) Emoluments and allowances of the Governor
(2) Salaries and allowances of the State Cabinet Ministers
(3) Salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court
(4) Salaries and allowances of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(5) Question not attempted

49. In the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, if a Money Bill introduced by the government is

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88. Consider the following statements regarding the Pro-tem Speaker of the Rajasthan Assembly:
I. He is usually the senior-most member of the newly elected house.
II. He is appointed by the Governor.
III. He possesses all the powers of the Speaker.
IV. His office ceases to exist as soon as the new Speaker is elected by the house.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

89. Which of the following is NOT a collective privilege of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) The right to punish members and outsiders for breach of its privileges
(2) The right to receive immediate information of the arrest or release of a member
(3) The exemption of members from jury service
(4) The right to institute inquiries and order the attendance of witnesses
(5) Question not attempted

90. By established parliamentary convention, who is generally appointed as the Pro-tem Speaker of a newly constituted Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) The member with the most seniority in terms of age or consecutive terms served
(2) The individual serving as the leader of the single largest political party within the State Assembly
(3) The individual who held the office of the Chief Minister in the immediately preceding government
(4) The legislative candidate who managed to win their specific election with the highest total vote margin
(5) Question not attempted

91. Consider the following bills passed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in recent years (2021-2023):
I. Rajasthan Minimum Guaranteed Income Bill
II. Rajasthan Right to Health Bill
III. Rajasthan Platform Based Gig Workers (Registration and Welfare) Bill
IV. Rajasthan Honour of Dead Body Bill
V. Rajasthan Marriages Registration (Amendment) Bill
Which of the above statement(s) represent the landmark welfare bills passed?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

92. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Significant Acts)
A. Rajasthan Right to Health Act
B. Rajasthan Minimum Guaranteed Income Act
C. Rajasthan Gig Workers Act
D. Rajasthan Anti-Cheating (Amendment) Act
List II: (Key objectives/features)
i. Provides 125 days of employment guarantee in urban and rural areas
ii. Imposes life imprisonment for leaking competitive exam papers
iii. Establishes a welfare board and dedicated fund for digital platform workers
iv. Mandates free emergency medical treatment in public and select private hospitals
Select the correct combination:
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

93. In which year did the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly become the first in India to pass the 'Right to Health' Act?
(1) 2021
(2) 2022
(3) 2023
(4) 2024
(5) Question not attempted

94. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Rajasthan Minimum Guaranteed Income Bill, 2023?
(1) It guarantees a monthly universal basic income payment of Rs 5000 to every citizen of the state
(2) It is a specialized welfare scheme that

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I. It acts as the continuous economy committee of the state legislature.
II. In Rajasthan, there are two Estimates Committees (Committee 'A' and Committee 'B').
III. The chairman of the committee is invariably chosen from the opposition.
IV. It examines the budget estimates only after they have been voted by the Assembly.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

56. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Committee on Privileges in the Rajasthan Assembly functions in a semi-judicial capacity.
Reason (R): It examines cases of breach of privileges of the House and its members and recommends appropriate action.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: A 'Half-an-hour discussion' is meant for discussing matters of sufficient public importance that have been the subject of a recent question.
Statement II: Such discussions generally take place in the first hour of the sitting before the Question Hour begins.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

58. Identify the odd one out among the following committees based on their classification as Financial Committees of the Rajasthan Assembly:
(1) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
(2) Public Accounts Committee
(3) Estimates Committee 'A'
(4) Committee on Public Undertakings
(5) Question not attempted

59. What is the standard number of members in the Public Accounts Committee of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) 10 members
(2) 15 members
(3) 20 members
(4) 22 members
(5) Question not attempted

60. What is the most appropriate purpose of introducing an Adjournment Motion in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) To formally adjourn the daily sitting of the house specifically due to an existing lack of quorum
(2) Drawing House attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance
(3) To deliberately delay the legislative passage of any controversial bill proposed by the government
(4) To provide an opportunity for all members to discuss the details of the state budget in high detail
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following provisions of the Anti-Defection Law (Tenth Schedule) applicable to an MLA in Rajasthan:
I. An elected member voluntarily gives up his political party membership.
II. An elected member votes contrary to the whip issued by his party.
III. An independent member joins a political party after election.
IV. A nominated member joins a political party within six months of taking his seat.
V. A member abstains from voting with prior permission of the party.

Which of the above scenarios result in disqualification?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II, III and IV only

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defeated on the floor of the house, what is the most likely political consequence?
(1) The individual holding the office of the Finance Minister must tender a resignation immediately
(2) The entire Council of Ministers must resign due to loss of majority support
(3) The Governor will exercise the power to dissolve the Assembly without any Chief Ministerial advice
(4) A mandatory joint sitting of the state legislature must be summoned to resolve the crisis
(5) Question not attempted

50. What is the fundamental purpose of passing a 'Vote on Account' in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) Granting funds for part of the year while the budget is under consideration
(2) To grant retroactive approval for excess expenditure that was incurred during the previous year
(3) To facilitate the reappropriation of specific funds from one government department to another
(4) To provide necessary additional grants specifically for any unexpected or urgent new services
(5) Question not attempted

51. Consider the following categories of parliamentary questions used in the Rajasthan Assembly:
I. Starred Questions
II. Unstarred Questions
III. Short Notice Questions
Which of the following represents the correct combination regarding their answers?
(1) I requires written answer, II requires oral answer, III requires oral answer
(2) I requires oral answer, II requires oral answer, III requires written answer
(3) I requires oral answer, II requires written answer, III requires oral answer
(4) I requires written answer, II requires written answer, III requires oral answer
(5) Question not attempted

52. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Parliamentary Committees)
A. Public Accounts Committee
B. Estimates Committee
C. Committee on Privileges
D. Business Advisory Committee
List II: (Primary functions)
i. Regulates the timetable of the House
ii. Examines the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
iii. Suggests alternative policies for economy in administration
iv. Investigates breaches of members' rights and immunities
Select the correct combination:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

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53. In the context of the daily routine of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, how is "Zero Hour" best defined?
(1) The specific time slot reserved for the delivery of the Governor's address at the session's start
(2) The initial hour of a daily sitting that is designated exclusively for official government business
(3) An informal way for MLAs to raise urgent issues without giving prior notice
(4) The concluding hour of the legislative day during which all pending bills are put to a vote
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) Its members are elected by the Assembly every year using proportional representation
(2) By convention, the Chairman of the PAC is appointed from the ruling party
(3) A minister cannot be elected as a member of the PAC
(4) Its primary function is to examine the annual audit reports of the CAG
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements about the Estimates Committee in the Rajasthan Assembly:

68. Arrange the following events regarding the evolution of defection laws and legislative sizes in the correct chronological order:
I. Kihoto Hollohan judgement by Supreme Court
II. 91st Constitutional Amendment limiting ministry size
III. 52nd Constitutional Amendment introducing Anti-Defection Law
Select the correct sequence:
(1) I, II, III
(2) III, I, II
(3) II, III, I
(4) III, II, I
(5) Question not attempted

69. Identify the incorrect pair regarding exemptions to disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law:
(1) Speaker resigning from his party after election - Exempted
(2) Two-thirds members merging with another party - Exempted
(3) One-third members splitting to form a new group (current law) - Exempted
(4) Deputy Speaker resigning from his party after election - Exempted
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Leader of the Opposition (LoP) in Rajasthan:
I. The LoP receives salary and allowances equivalent to a Cabinet Minister of the state.
II. The office of the LoP is a statutory office and not a constitutional office.
III. The LoP is the ex-officio chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

71. The "Whip" system is a crucial mechanism for maintaining party discipline in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. Where is the office of the Whip mentioned?
(1) It is a provision explicitly defined within the Constitution of India for party discipline
(2) It is found within the formal Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Rajasthan Assembly
(3) It is a statutory provision mandated by the Representation of the People Act, enacted in 1951
(4) It is based on parliamentary conventions rather than being explicitly written
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following types of whips issued to MLAs in the Assembly:
I. One-line whip informs members of a vote but allows them to abstain.
II. Two-line whip directs members to be present in the House during voting.
III. Three-line whip directs members to be present and vote according to party lines.
IV. Violating a three-line whip can lead to disqualification under the anti-defection law.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

73. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Legislative procedures)
A. Summoning a session
B. Prorogation of a session
C. Adjournment sine die
D. Dissolution of the Assembly
List II: (Defining authorities)
i. Presiding Officer (Speaker)
ii. Governor
iii. Governor on advice of Council of Ministers
iv. Governor
Select the correct combination:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

74. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The maximum gap between two sessions of the state legislature cannot be more than six months.
Statement II: The Assembly must meet at least three times a year strictly for Budget, Monsoon,

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and Winter sessions.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

75. Which of the following authorities does NOT have the constitutional power to prorogue a session of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) The Governor of Rajasthan
(2) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(3) The Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly
(4) Both (2) and (3)
(5) Question not attempted

76. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): At the commencement of the first session after each general election, the Governor of Rajasthan addresses the Legislative Assembly.
Reason (R): Article 176 mandates a Special Address by the Governor to inform the legislature of the causes of its summons.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the 'Motion of Thanks' in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) It is moved to discuss the Governor's special address
(2) The motion must be passed by the House, otherwise it amounts to the defeat of the government
(3) Members cannot propose amendments to the Motion of Thanks
(4) The Chief Minister generally replies to the debate on this motion
(5) Question not attempted

78. Identify the odd one out among the traditional parliamentary sessions recognized by convention in India and Rajasthan:
(1) Budget Session
(2) Monsoon Session
(3) Winter Session
(4) Spring Session
(5) Question not attempted

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor's Address under Article 176 in Rajasthan:
I. It is delivered at the beginning of the first session of every year.
II. It is prepared by the state cabinet and reflects the government's policies.
III. Discussion on the address takes place on a 'Motion of Thanks'.
IV. The address can be boycotted by opposition members as a form of protest.
V. Failure to pass the Motion of Thanks has no impact on the government's survival.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, III, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

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80. Identify the correct pair matching the constitutional provision with its corresponding Article for the State Legislature:
(1) Oath or affirmation by members - Article 173
(2) Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum - Article 189
(3) Vacation of seats - Article 192
(4) Salaries and allowances of members - Article 190
(5) Question not attempted

81. In the context of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, what defines the role of a "Pro-tem Speaker"?
(1) A permanent speaker who is elected to serve for a significantly reduced tenure of only three years
(2) A temporary officer who administers oaths and conducts the initial Speaker election
(3) The deputy speaker who assumes the full

responsibilities of the speaker during a prolonged absence
(4) A senior member of the opposition party who is appointed by the Governor to audit assembly accounts
(5) Question not attempted

82. Who administers the oath of office to the Pro-tem Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) The Governor of the state
(2) The outgoing Speaker of the previous assembly
(3) The Chief Minister of the state
(4) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(5) Question not attempted

83. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Legislative concepts related to privileges)
A. Article 194
B. Freedom of Speech in Legislature
C. Freedom from arrest
D. Right to exclude strangers
List II: (Descriptions)
i. An individual privilege in civil cases during session
ii. A collective privilege of the House to hold secret sittings
iii. Absolute immunity from any court proceedings for anything said in the House
iv. Powers, Privileges and Immunities of State Legislatures
Select the correct combination:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

84. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The privileges of the State Legislature are classified into collective privileges and individual privileges.
Statement II: A member of the Assembly enjoys freedom from arrest in all criminal and civil cases during the session of the House.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

85. Consider the following statements regarding the individual privileges of an MLA in Rajasthan:
I. An MLA cannot be arrested in a civil case 40 days before and 40 days after the session of the Assembly.
II. An MLA cannot be arrested for a criminal offence even with the permission of the Speaker.
III. An MLA has the right to refuse to give evidence or appear as a witness in a court when the Assembly is in session.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

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86. Which of the following statements accurately describes the duration of freedom from arrest in civil cases for a member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) 14 days before the session begins and 14 days after it ends
(2) 30 days before the session begins and 30 days after it ends
(3) 40 days before the session begins and 40 days after it ends
(4) Only for the duration the session is actually held
(5) Question not attempted

87. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the publication of proceedings of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) The Legislative Assembly possesses the exclusive right to publish its own official reports and debates
(2) The Legislative Assembly maintains the specific legal right to prohibit others from publishing its debates
(3) Under Article 361A, the media enjoys legal protection for publishing substantially true session reports
(4) The press has absolute immunity to publish even expunged portions of the proceedings
(5) Question not attempted

ANSWERS

1. (2) Article 168
Article 168 of the Indian Constitution specifies that every state must have a legislature consisting of the Governor and either one or two houses. For Rajasthan, this involves a unicameral system featuring the Legislative Assembly. This constitutional mandate ensures a democratic legal framework for governance and law-making at the state level across India.

2. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Article 169 governs the abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in states, while Article 170 details the composition of Legislative Assemblies. Article 174 addresses the sessions, prorogation, and dissolution of the legislature. Finally, Article 178 outlines provisions for the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. These articles collectively define the structural and operational parameters of state legislatures.

3. (3) The state legislature consists of the Governor and the Legislative Assembly only
A unicameral legislative system implies that the state legislature consists of only one house. In Rajasthan, this structure includes the Governor and the Legislative Assembly, also known as the Vidhan Sabha. Unlike bicameral states, there is no second chamber or Legislative Council. This streamlined arrangement allows for direct law-making by the elected representatives of the people.

4. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The State Legislature is an integrated body comprising the Governor and the Vidhan Sabha, making the first statement accurate. However, the Governor does not preside over daily sessions; that responsibility belongs to the Speaker. The Governor's role is largely ceremonial, including summoning sessions and providing assent to bills, rather than managing day-to-day legislative debates.

5. (3) I and III only
Rajasthan and Gujarat both maintain a unicameral legislature, consisting only of the Legislative Assembly. Madhya Pradesh also possesses a unicameral system, despite constitutional provisions that allow for a second chamber. Currently, only six Indian states—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh—have a bicameral structure. Understanding these distinctions is vital for state-level governance studies.

6. (3) 200 members
The current strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly is fixed at 200 members. This number was reached through progressive increases during previous delimitation exercises to reflect the growing population of the state. These 200 seats represent various territorial constituencies where members are directly elected by citizens through a universal adult franchise, ensuring a representative democratic legislative body.

7. (2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Rajasthan currently operates with a unicameral legislature, meaning it has no Legislative Council. While Parliament holds the power to create or abolish such councils under Article 169, this requires a specific resolution from the State Assembly. The absence of a council in Rajasthan is a structural fact, although the legal mechanism for its creation exists at the federal level.

8. (2) Article 171 (Composition of Legislative Councils)
Article 171 of the Constitution pertains specifically to the composition and internal structure of Legislative Councils. Since Rajasthan has a unicameral legislature consisting only of the Legislative Assembly, the provisions regarding a second chamber are currently inapplicable. Articles 170, 174, and 178 remain relevant as they govern the Assembly's composition, sessions, and the roles of presiding officers.

9. (3) The Parliament of India must enact a specific law to create the Council
If the Rajasthan Assembly passes a resolution for a Legislative Council by a special majority, the

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applies exclusively to agricultural laborers and farmers
(3) It provides a legally guaranteed corporate sector job to one member of every family below poverty line
(4) It guarantees 125 days of annual work and a minimum pension of Rs 1000 every month
(5) Question not attempted

95. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: Rajasthan is the first state in India to pass an act specifically for the social security of gig workers.
Statement II: The Act levies a welfare fee (cess) on every transaction passing through platforms like Swiggy, Zomato, and Ola.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

96. What was the direct legislative effect of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly passing laws related to new district formations in recent times (prior to the 16th Assembly)?
(1) The total number of constituencies in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly was increased to 250
(2) Reorganization of state boundaries, increasing the total number of districts to 50
(3) Rajasthan's total representation within the Rajya Sabha was increased by the central government
(4) The state government received constitutional clearance to establish a permanent Legislative Council
(5) Question not attempted

97. Identify the odd one out among the following laws/bills, as it was NOT a bill passed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly during its 15th session (2018-2023):
(1) Rajasthan Right to Health Bill
(2) Rajasthan Legislative Council Creation Bill, 2023
(3) Rajasthan Platform Based Gig Workers Bill
(4) Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill reducing tenure to 3 years
(5) Question not attempted

98. Which of the following most appropriately captures the primary focus of the landmark legislative business conducted by the Rajasthan Assembly during the year 2023?
(1) Expansion of the social security net and statutory welfare guarantees
(2) Privatization of state-owned enterprises and fiscal contraction
(3) Reversal of all decentralization policies affecting Panchayati Raj
(4) Enhancing the punitive powers of the state police exclusively
(5) Question not attempted

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99. The state elections held in November 2023 constituted which numbered session of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) 14th Legislative Assembly
(2) 15th Legislative Assembly
(3) 16th Legislative Assembly
(4) 17th Legislative Assembly
(5) Question not attempted

100. Who was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the 16th Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) C.P. Joshi
(2) Kali Charan Saraf
(3) Rajendra Rathore
(4) Vasudev Devnani
(5) Question not attempted

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(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

62. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The decision of the Speaker of the Rajasthan Assembly regarding disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is final and exempt from judicial review.
Statement II: The Supreme Court struck down the absolute immunity from judicial review regarding the Speaker's decision in the Kihoto Hollohan case.
Which of the following is correct?
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(5) Question not attempted

63. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Political/legislative concepts)
A. Introduction of Tenth Schedule
B. Limiting Council of Ministers to 15% of Assembly strength
C. Requirement to be recognized as Leader of Opposition
D. Minimum age to become an MLA
List II: (Constitutional amendments or criteria)
i. 91st Constitutional Amendment Act
ii. 1/10th of total seats in the Assembly
iii. 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act
iv. 25 years
Select the correct combination:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

64. According to the current provisions of the Tenth Schedule, how is a "merger" defined to protect members of a legislature from disqualification on grounds of defection?
(1) When a minimum of at least one-third of the members of the legislature party agree to the merger
(2) When the official party president unilaterally declares a formal merger with another political party
(3) When two-thirds of the legislature party members agree to merge
(4) When at least fifty percent of the total members belonging to the legislature party agree to merge
(5) Question not attempted

65. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the recognition of the Leader of Opposition in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) He must belong to the opposition party which has successfully secured at least 15% of total seats
(2) Belonging to a party with at least 10% of the total House strength
(3) The position holds a formal constitutional status that is mentioned explicitly within Article 170
(4) The Leader of the Opposition is elected directly by all sitting opposition MLAs via a secret ballot
(5) Question not attempted

66. An MLA of the Rajasthan Assembly publicly criticizes his own party and campaigns for a rival party in a by-election, though he has not formally resigned. What is the effect of this action under the Anti-Defection law?
(1) It constitutes 'voluntarily giving up membership', leading to disqualification
(2) The action is legally protected under the right to freedom of speech and avoids disqualification
(3) He can only be formally suspended by the Speaker's order but cannot be permanently disqualified
(4) He must undergo a trial by the State High Court before any disqualification is officially confirmed
(5) Question not attempted

67. Who among the following served as the first Leader of Opposition in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(1) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
(2) Maharawal Laxman Singh
(3) Jaswant Singh
(4) Gulab Chand Kataria
(5) Question not attempted

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process moves to the national level. Under Article 169, the Parliament of India must then pass a law to give effect to this creation. The resolution itself does not automatically constitute the council; it serves as a formal request for federal legislative action.

10. (2) 29 March 1952
The inaugural session of the first Rajasthan Legislative Assembly took place on March 29, 1952. This historic meeting occurred at the Town Hall in Jaipur following the first general elections. It marked the formal beginning of parliamentary democracy in the newly integrated state. This session established the foundation for legislative procedures and governance within the state's modern political history.

11. (3) Sixth Assembly Elections
The membership of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly was increased to its current total of 200 during the Sixth Assembly elections held in 1977. This expansion was necessary to ensure better representation for the state's expanding population. Since then, the number of seats has remained constant, providing a stable framework for electing representatives across the various districts of Rajasthan.

12. (2) II only
To qualify as a member of the Legislative Assembly, a candidate must be a citizen of India and at least 25 years old. The requirement for 30 years of age applies to the Legislative Council or Rajya Sabha, not the Vidhan Sabha. Additionally, candidates must be registered electors and take an oath authorized by the Election Commission of India.

13. (4) Disqualification on ground of defection - Article 191(2)
Constitutional disqualifications for MLAs are primarily listed under Article 191. Sub-clause (1) covers holding an office of profit, being of unsound mind, or being an undischarged insolvent. However, disqualification on the grounds of defection is specifically addressed under Article 191(2), which refers to the Tenth Schedule. Precise article mapping is essential for understanding the legal grounds for member removal.

14. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Election offenses are governed by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, whereas foreign citizenship falls under Article 191(1). Voting against a party whip is a matter for the Tenth Schedule, and holding an office of profit is specifically barred by Article 191(1)(a). These diverse legal instruments work together to maintain the integrity and loyalty of elected legislative members.

15. (1) The State Legislature by law
The State Legislature holds the power to enact laws that determine which specific offices of profit will not disqualify a person from being a member. This legislative authority allows the state to define exemptions based on administrative needs. While the Governor makes the final decision on disqualification, the underlying legal criteria are established through statutes passed by the Assembly itself.

16. (2) III, IV, II, I
The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly began with 160 members in 1952. This number grew to 176 in 1957 following the merger of Ajmer State. Subsequent delimitation increased the strength to 184 members in 1967, and finally to 200 members in 1977. This chronological progression reflects the administrative and demographic changes that shaped the state's representative structure over several decades.

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17. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
For disqualifications arising under Article 191(1), the Governor's decision is considered final. However, the Governor does not consult the Chief Minister or Council of Ministers in this specific matter. Instead, the Constitution mandates that the Governor must obtain and follow the opinion of the Election Commission of India. This ensures an impartial process regarding the eligibility of legislative members.

18. (1) Being an undischarged insolvent
Being an undischarged insolvent is a constitutional disqualification mentioned in Article 191(1)(c) rather than a provision of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The 1951 Act focuses on statutory grounds such as election expense failures, corrupt practices, and criminal convictions involving imprisonment.

rather than a strict constitutional requirement for three specific meetings.

75. (4) Both (2) and (3)
The power to prorogue a session of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly belongs solely to the Governor under Article 174. Neither the Chief Minister nor the Speaker has the constitutional authority to end a session. While the Speaker can adjourn the House, only the Governor can formally terminate the entire session after the business of the House has been completed.

76. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 176 requires the Governor to address the Assembly at the start of the first session after a general election and at the start of each year. This address outlines the government's plans and policy priorities. It is a mandatory constitutional duty that informs the legislature of the reasons for its summons, setting the stage for the year's legislative agenda.

77. (3) Members cannot propose amendments to the Motion of Thanks
Members of the Assembly are permitted to propose amendments to the Motion of Thanks. This allows the opposition to highlight perceived failures or omissions in the Governor's address. The motion must be passed by the House; if it is defeated, it is considered a vote of no confidence, necessitating the resignation of the government. This ensures accountability for executive policies.

78. (4) Spring Session
Budget, Monsoon, and Winter are the three traditional sessions recognized by parliamentary convention in India. A "Spring Session" is not a standard recognized term in the Indian or Rajasthan legislative calendar. While the House can be summoned at any time, these three periods provide a regular and predictable schedule for conducting various types of state legislative and financial business.

79. (1) I, II, III and IV only
The Governor's Address is a policy statement prepared by the cabinet and discussed via a Motion of Thanks. While it can be boycotted as a protest, the failure to pass the Motion of Thanks results in the government's resignation. This highlights the critical nature of the motion as a test of the government's majority and its ability to lead the legislature.

80. (2) Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum - Article 189
Article 189 deals with voting in the House, the power to act despite vacancies, and the quorum requirements. Article 173 covers qualifications for membership, while Article 190 relates to the vacation of seats. Article 192 involves the decision on disqualification, and Article 195 handles salaries. Correct constitutional mapping is essential for understanding the legal foundation of assembly operations and member status.

81. (2) A temporary officer who administers oaths and conducts the initial Speaker election
A Pro-tem Speaker is a temporary officer appointed by the Governor to preside over the House until a regular Speaker is elected. Their primary duties include administering the oath to newly elected members and facilitating the election of the permanent Speaker. This role ensures that the new Assembly can begin its work legally and orderly after a general election.

82. (1) The Governor of the state
The Governor of the state administers the oath of office to the Pro-tem Speaker. Once sworn in, the Pro-tem Speaker then administers the oath to all other members of the Legislative Assembly. This chain of administration ensures that all representatives are constitutionally qualified to participate in House proceedings. The Governor's role here is a vital part of initiating a new term.

83. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Article 194 lists the powers and privileges of legislatures. Freedom of speech within the House provides absolute immunity from court proceedings. Individual privilege includes freedom from arrest in civil cases, while collective privilege allows the House to exclude strangers or hold secret sessions. These protections enable the legislature to function independently and effectively without outside interference or threat of legal action.

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28. (2) The Speaker can exercise a casting vote to resolve the deadlock
In the event of an equal division of votes, the Speaker does not vote in the first instance but exercises a casting vote. This special vote is used specifically to resolve a deadlock and ensure a decision is reached. By convention, the casting vote is often used to maintain the status quo, preserving the Speaker's neutrality.

29. (3) He can vote initially but not preside or cast a tie-breaking vote
When a resolution for removal is under consideration, the Speaker cannot preside over the House. However, the Speaker retains the right to speak and participate in the proceedings. During this time, the Speaker can vote in the first instance on the resolution or any other matter but is strictly prohibited from exercising a casting vote in a tie.

30. (4) He is independent of the Speaker and is directly responsible to the Assembly
The Deputy Speaker is not subordinate to the Speaker; rather, the office is independent and directly responsible to the Legislative Assembly. This ensures that the Deputy Speaker can act impartially when presiding over the House. The role is a constitutional position that provides a vital check and balance, ensuring the House functions even in the Speaker's absence.

31. (3) I and III only
The State Legislature has the power to make laws on subjects in the State List. It also shares power with Parliament over the Concurrent List, but does not have exclusive authority there. If a state law on a concurrent subject receives the President's assent, it can prevail over a conflicting central law within that specific state.

32. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
The first reading involves the introduction and publication of the bill. The second reading focuses on general principles, while the committee stage allows for detailed, clause-by-clause scrutiny. The third reading is the final stage where the House votes on the bill as a whole. This multi-stage process ensures that proposed legislation is thoroughly debated and refined before becoming law.

33. (1) II, IV, I, III
The passage of a public bill starts with its introduction, followed by detailed clause-by-clause consideration during the second reading and committee stages. Once the House votes and passes the bill, it is sent to the Governor for formal assent. This logical progression ensures that every piece of legislation undergoes rigorous examination and gains the necessary executive approval.

34. (1) He may amend the bill and pass it into law unilaterally
Under Article 200, the Governor can give assent, withhold assent, return the bill for reconsideration, or reserve it for the President. However, the Governor has no constitutional authority to unilaterally amend a bill or pass it into law. Any changes suggested by the Governor must be considered and passed by the Legislative Assembly through the established process.

35. (3) A is true but R is false.
In Rajasthan's unicameral system, bills go straight from the Assembly to the Governor. However, there is no constitutional rule stating that states with populations under 10 crores must be unicameral. The decision to have a bicameral legislature depends on the state's preference and a resolution passed by its assembly, which is then enacted by the Parliament of India.

36. (4) He must give his assent to the bill
If the Legislative Assembly passes a returned bill again, whether with or without the amendments suggested by the Governor, the Governor is constitutionally obligated to give assent. This provision ensures that the will of the elected representatives ultimately prevails in the legislative process. The Governor cannot return the bill a second time or withhold assent indefinitely in this scenario.

37. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The Governor must reserve any bill that would derogate from the powers of the High Court. Once reserved for the President, the Governor's role concludes regarding that specific bill. The President then decides whether to give assent or direct the Governor to return it. This mechanism protects the independence of the judiciary from

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56. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Committee on Privileges acts in a semi-judicial capacity by investigating alleged breaches of the House's code of conduct or members' immunities. After examining the facts, it recommends whether a breach has occurred and what punishment should be taken. This process protects the dignity of the legislature and ensures that members can perform their duties without interference.

57. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
A 'Half-an-hour discussion' is used to clarify matters of public importance arising from recent questions. However, these discussions do not occur before Question Hour. Instead, they are typically held at the end of the day's sitting on designated days. This provides an opportunity for more detailed explanations when a previous answer is considered insufficient by the members.

58. (1) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
The Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committees, and Committee on Public Undertakings are all classified as financial committees because they oversee state finances. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation is a scrutiny committee that examines whether the executive is properly exercising its delegated power to make rules. Distinguishing between these functional categories is essential for understanding legislative oversight mechanisms.

59. (2) 15 members
The Public Accounts Committee of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly consists of 15 members. These members are elected annually from the Assembly through the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. This size allows for diverse party representation while remaining small enough to conduct detailed and effective examinations of the state's audit reports and accounts.

60. (2) Drawing House attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance
An Adjournment Motion is a tool used to draw the attention of the House to a specific, definite matter of urgent public importance. If admitted, it leads to the suspension of the day's scheduled business to debate the urgent issue. Because it carries an element of censure against the government, it requires the support of a minimum number of members.

61. (1) I, II and III only
Scenarios leading to disqualification include voluntarily giving up party membership, voting against a party whip, or an independent member joining a party. Nominated members are allowed to join a party within six months of taking their seat without being disqualified. Abstaining with prior permission also avoids disqualification. These rules maintain political stability and prevent opportunistic party-switching by elected representatives.

62. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
Originally, the Speaker's decision on disqualification was final and beyond judicial reach. However, in the landmark Kihoto Hollohan case, the Supreme Court ruled that the Speaker acts as a tribunal when deciding these cases. Consequently, the decision is subject to judicial review by the High Courts and Supreme Court to ensure it is not biased or mala fide.

63. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
The 52nd Amendment introduced the Tenth Schedule, while the 91st Amendment limited the Council of Ministers' size. The Leader of the Opposition must lead a party with at least 1/10th of the total seats. The minimum age for an MLA is 25 years. These constitutional and statutory rules define the boundaries of party discipline, ministry size, and legislative roles.

64. (3) When two-thirds of the legislature party members agree to merge
Under the current anti-defection law, a merger is only valid and exempt from disqualification if at least two-thirds of the members of the legislature party agree to it. This high threshold was established by the 91st Amendment to prevent frequent splits and ensure that only substantial movements of members are recognized. It effectively protects against individual or small-group defections.

65. (2) Belonging to a party with at least 10% of the total House strength
To be recognized as the Leader of the Opposition, a member must belong to the largest opposition

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reconsideration, facilitating the smooth passage of the state's essential financial business.

47. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Constitution requires the 'Annual Financial Statement' to be laid before the House each year. However, it is not mandatory for the Chief Minister to present the budget; usually, the Finance Minister performs this duty. In Rajasthan, the Chief Minister often holds the finance portfolio and presents it, but the role is not constitutionally restricted to that office.

48. (2) Salaries and allowances of the State Cabinet Ministers
The salaries and allowances of Cabinet Ministers are votable items and not charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State. In contrast, the emoluments of the Governor, High Court Judges, and the Speaker are non-votable "charged" expenditures. This distinction ensures that the salaries of key constitutional heads and the judiciary are protected from annual legislative fluctuations or political debates.

49. (2) The entire Council of Ministers must resign due to loss of majority support
If a Money Bill is defeated, it signifies a loss of confidence in the government by the Legislative Assembly. Since the budget and financial control are central to administration, the entire Council of Ministers, led by the Chief Minister, is expected to resign. This outcome reflects the principle of collective responsibility and the necessity for the government to command a majority.

50. (1) Granting funds for part of the year while the budget is under consideration
A 'Vote on Account' allows the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenses for a short period, typically two months, while the full budget is being debated and passed. This prevents a financial shutdown at the start of the new fiscal year. It acts as an interim measure to ensure the continuous functioning of services.

51. (3) I requires oral answer, II requires written answer, III requires oral answer
Starred questions require oral answers and allow for supplementary questions. Unstarred questions require a written response, and no supplementaries are permitted. Short notice questions concern matters of urgent public importance and are answered orally after a notice period shorter than ten days. This system allows MLAs to hold the executive accountable through different levels of inquiry and detail.

52. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
The PAC examines CAG reports, while the Estimates Committee suggests administrative economies. The Committee on Privileges investigates breaches of members' rights, and the Business Advisory Committee manages the House's schedule. These committees play vital roles in financial oversight, procedural integrity, and the efficient management of legislative time, ensuring the government remains accountable to the elected representatives.

53. (3) An informal way for MLAs to raise urgent issues without giving prior notice
"Zero Hour" is an informal period following Question Hour where members can raise matters of urgent public importance without prior notice. It is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure but has become a significant convention in Indian legislatures. This period allows for spontaneous debate on current issues, providing a platform for members to address immediate concerns.

54. (2) By convention, the Chairman of the PAC is appointed from the ruling party
By convention, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is usually appointed from the opposition party, not the ruling party. This practice ensures an impartial and critical audit of government expenditures. Ministers are ineligible for membership to avoid conflicts of interest, as the committee's role is to scrutinize the very departments that the ministers oversee and manage.

55. (2) I, II and IV only
The Estimates Committee is known as the 'continuous economy committee'. Rajasthan uniquely has two such committees (A and B). They examine estimates after they are voted. However, unlike the PAC, the chairman of the Estimates Committee in Rajasthan is usually from the ruling party. These committees assist the House in ensuring that public funds are utilized efficiently and economically.

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93. (3) 2023
Rajasthan made history in 2023 by becoming the first state in India to pass the Right to Health Act. This landmark legislation grants every resident the right to free outpatient and inpatient services at public healthcare facilities. It also mandates that designated private hospitals provide emergency care without prepayment, reflecting a significant shift toward viewing healthcare as a legal entitlement for citizens.

94. (4) It guarantees 125 days of annual work and a minimum pension of Rs 1000 every month
The Rajasthan Minimum Guaranteed Income Bill, 2023, is a comprehensive social security measure. It legally guarantees 125 days of employment per year for both rural and urban families. Additionally, it provides a minimum monthly pension of Rs 1,000 to eligible categories like the elderly and specially-abled. This act ensures a basic financial safety net through both work opportunities and direct social assistance.

95. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Rajasthan is the pioneer in India for passing a dedicated social security law for gig workers. The Act establishes a welfare board and a fund financed by a small cess on each transaction from aggregator platforms. This innovative approach aims to provide insurance, health benefits, and grievance redressal for workers in the digital platform economy, addressing a growing sector of the modern workforce.

96. (2) Reorganization of state boundaries, increasing the total number of districts to 50
The legislative actions regarding new districts led to a major administrative reorganization, increasing the total number of districts in Rajasthan to 50. This change was intended to improve governance and bring administration closer to the people. While this affected administrative boundaries, it did not automatically change the number of assembly seats, which remains at 200 until the next major delimitation exercise.

97. (2) Rajasthan Legislative Council Creation Bill, 2023
While the 15th Assembly passed landmark bills like the Right to Health and Gig Workers Bill, a specific 'Legislative Council Creation Bill, 2023' was not part of that session's enacted business. The proposal for a council has been discussed previously but was not a final legislative product of this specific term. The 15th Assembly focused heavily on social security and administrative reform legislation.

98. (1) Expansion of the social security net and statutory welfare guarantees
During 2023, the Rajasthan Assembly focused primarily on expanding the social security net through various statutory guarantees. The passage of the Right to Health, Minimum Guaranteed Income, and Gig Workers acts demonstrated a clear priority for transforming government schemes into legal entitlements. This welfare-centric approach aimed to provide long-term security and rights-based benefits to the state's residents across multiple sectors.

99. (3) 16th Legislative Assembly
The state elections held in November 2023 resulted in the formation of the 16th Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. This new session began its term with a change in the ruling party and the election of new presiding officers. Each numbered assembly represents a five-year term, unless dissolved earlier, and marks a distinct chapter in the state's ongoing political and legislative history.

100. (4) Vasudev Devnani
Vasudev Devnani was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the 16th Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in December 2023. As a senior leader, his role involves presiding over sessions, maintaining order, and ensuring that the House functions according to the rules of procedure. His election followed the standard parliamentary tradition of choosing an experienced member to lead the state's highest law-making body.

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party that has secured at least 10% of the total seats in the House. This "one-tenth" rule ensures that the office represents a significant alternative political force. The Speaker formally grants this recognition, allowing the LoP to enjoy specific statutory privileges and responsibilities.

66. (1) It constitutes 'voluntarily giving up membership', leading to disqualification
Campaigning for a rival party or publicly criticizing one's own party can be interpreted as 'voluntarily giving up membership' of the original party. According to judicial precedents, this behavior is sufficient grounds for disqualification under the Tenth Schedule, even if the member has not submitted a formal resignation. This ensures that members remain loyal to the party platform they were elected on.

67. (3) Jaswant Singh
Jaswant Singh served as the first Leader of Opposition in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. This role is crucial for providing a check on the government and representing the views of the minority parties. Subsequent leaders like Bhairon Singh Shekhawat and Maharawal Laxman Singh also played significant roles in shaping the state's political discourse and holding the executive accountable.

68. (2) III, I, II
The 52nd Amendment introduced the Anti-Defection Law in 1985. The Kihoto Hollohan judgement, which allowed judicial review of the Speaker's decisions, occurred in 1992. Finally, the 91st Amendment in 2003 strengthened the law by removing the split exemption and limiting the size of ministries. This sequence shows the evolution of legal measures to ensure political stability in India.

69. (3) One-third members splitting to form a new group (current law) - Exempted
The 91st Amendment removed the provision that allowed one-third of a party's members to split without facing disqualification. Currently, only a merger involving two-thirds of the members is exempted. Speakers and Deputy Speakers who resign from their parties after election are also protected from disqualification to maintain the neutrality of their offices. Modern laws aim to discourage small-scale defections.

70. (1) I and II only
The Leader of the Opposition holds a statutory position and receives the same salary and perks as a Cabinet Minister. While the LoP is often a member of the Public Accounts Committee, they are not necessarily the ex-officio chairman of it; that role is an appointment made by the Speaker. This office ensures that the opposition has a formal voice.

71. (4) It is based on parliamentary conventions rather than being explicitly written
The office of the Whip is not mentioned in the Constitution, the Rules of the House, or any statute. It is entirely based on British parliamentary conventions that have been adopted in India. Every political party appoints a whip to ensure their members attend sessions and vote according to the party's official directions, thereby maintaining internal cohesion and discipline.

72. (4) I, II, III and IV
One-line, two-line, and three-line whips indicate increasing levels of compulsion for members. A three-line whip is the most binding, requiring both presence and specific voting. Defying a three-line whip without valid permission from the party leads to disqualification under the Tenth Schedule. These mechanisms are vital for the survival of the government and the implementation of party policies.

73. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Summoning and prorogation are the powers of the Governor, while adjournment sine die is the authority of the Speaker. Dissolution of the Assembly is also done by the Governor, usually upon the advice of the Council of Ministers. These procedures manage the lifecycle of a legislative session and the assembly itself, balancing the roles of the executive and presiding officers.

74. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Constitution mandates that no more than six months can pass between two sessions of the State Legislature. However, it does not specify the number of sessions or their names. While Rajasthan traditionally holds three sessions—Budget, Monsoon, and Winter—this is a matter of convention and administrative convenience

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Distinguishing between constitutional and statutory disqualifications is critical for understanding the legal framework governing elected officials.

19. (4) A is false but R is true.
Under the Tenth Schedule, the authority to decide on disqualification due to defection lies with the Speaker of the Assembly, not the Governor. Therefore, an MLA would not appeal to the Governor for a verdict. The Speaker's role as the adjudicating officer is a fundamental feature of the anti-defection law, designed to maintain party discipline within the legislative chamber.

20. (3) 25 years
According to the Constitution of India, the minimum age required to contest an election for the Legislative Assembly is 25 years. This requirement ensures that representatives have attained a basic level of maturity before participating in the state's law-making process. Lower age limits apply to voting, while higher limits are set for the Legislative Council or the Rajya Sabha.

21. (3) The Speaker is elected by the Legislative Assembly from amongst its members
The Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly is elected by the House from among its own members. This process typically occurs shortly after the first meeting of a newly constituted Assembly. The election ensures that the presiding officer has the confidence of the majority of the members. The Speaker remains in office until a new Speaker is chosen.

22. (1) I, II, IV and V only
The Speaker maintains order, certifies Money Bills, exercises a casting vote during ties, and adjudicates Tenth Schedule disqualifications. While the Speaker appoints chairmen for committees, he does not act as the ex-officio chairman of all of them. These powers are essential for the smooth functioning of the House and for ensuring that legislative business is conducted orderly.

23. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Narottam Lal Joshi served as the first Speaker, while Lal Singh Shaktawat was the first Deputy Speaker. Sumitra Singh made history as the first woman Speaker of the Rajasthan Assembly. Sangram Singh acted as the first Pro-tem Speaker during the initial assembly's formation. These individuals played pioneering roles in establishing the parliamentary traditions and procedures of the state's legislature.

24. (1) Proroguing a session of the Legislative Assembly
While the Speaker can adjourn the House or suspend members, the power to prorogue a session rests exclusively with the Governor. Prorogation officially ends a session of the legislature, whereas adjournment merely suspends the sitting for a specific time. Understanding the constitutional division of powers between the presiding officer and the head of state is vital for parliamentary studies.

25. (1) Ram Niwas Mirdha → Parasram Maderna → Deependra Singh Shekhawat → C.P. Joshi
Ram Niwas Mirdha served as Speaker during the 1950s and 60s, followed years later by Parasram Maderna in the late 1990s. Deependra Singh Shekhawat held the position during the 2008-2013 period, and C.P. Joshi was elected for the 15th Assembly. This sequence reflects the historical leadership transitions within the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha across different political eras and legislative terms.

26. (1) The Deputy Speaker of the Assembly
According to the Constitution, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly resigns by submitting a written letter to the Deputy Speaker. This internal arrangement ensures that the office remains transitionally managed within the House. Similarly, the Deputy Speaker would submit a resignation to the Speaker. This reciprocal process maintains the independence of the legislative wing from the executive branch.

27. (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
The date for electing the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the Speaker of the Assembly, not the Governor. However, it is true that the Deputy Speaker performs the duties of the Speaker when that office is vacant or during the Speaker's absence from a sitting. This ensures continuity in the administration and presiding functions of the legislative house.

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84. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
Privileges are indeed divided into collective and individual categories. However, members are only exempt from arrest in civil cases during and near the session. They do not enjoy immunity from arrest in criminal cases or under preventive detention laws. This distinction ensures that while legislative work is protected, members remain accountable to the criminal justice system like any other citizen.

85. (2) I and III only
MLAs are exempt from civil arrest for 40 days before and after sessions and can refuse to appear as witnesses during a session. However, they can be arrested for criminal offenses, although the Speaker must be immediately informed of such an event. These privileges are designed to prevent civil litigation from interfering with a representative's ability to participate in legislative duties.

86. (3) 40 days before the session begins and 40 days after it ends
In civil cases, a member of the Legislative Assembly cannot be arrested during the session and for 40 days before its commencement and 40 days after its conclusion. This 40-day window is a long-standing parliamentary privilege intended to ensure that members have sufficient time to travel and prepare for their legislative responsibilities without the hindrance of civil legal proceedings.

87. (4) The press has absolute immunity to publish even expunged portions of the proceedings
While the press has protection under Article 361A for true reports, they do not have immunity to publish parts of the proceedings that have been expunged by the Speaker. Publishing expunged material or secret sittings without permission constitutes a breach of privilege. The House maintains control over its official record to ensure accuracy and to protect the integrity of its debates.

88. (4) I, II, III and IV
All statements are correct: the Pro-tem Speaker is typically the senior-most member, is appointed by the Governor, holds full Speaker powers temporarily, and leaves office once a permanent Speaker is elected. This transitional role is critical for the orderly commencement of a new legislative term, bridging the gap between the general election and the formal organization of the House.

89. (3) The exemption of members from jury service
The exemption from jury service is considered an individual privilege of a member rather than a collective privilege of the House. Collective privileges include the right to punish for contempt, the right to exclude strangers, and the right to be informed of a member's arrest. Individual privileges are specifically designed to allow each member to perform their duties without personal distraction.

90. (1) The member with the most seniority in terms of age or consecutive terms served
By long-standing convention, the Governor appoints the member with the most seniority—based on age or number of terms served—as the Pro-tem Speaker. This practice ensures that the temporary head of the House is an experienced legislator who commands respect across party lines. Seniority serves as an objective and neutral criterion for this brief but essential role in the Assembly.

91. (4) I, II, III, IV, and V
Between 2021 and 2023, Rajasthan passed several pioneering welfare bills, including the Right to Health, Minimum Guaranteed Income, and Gig Workers Bill. The Honour of Dead Body Bill and Marriages Registration Amendment also reflect a broad social welfare agenda. These laws aimed to expand statutory rights and social security for various sections of the state's population, setting national precedents.

92. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
The Right to Health Act ensures emergency treatment, while the Minimum Guaranteed Income Act provides 125 days of work. The Gig Workers Act creates a welfare fund for digital platform employees, and the Anti-Cheating Act imposes life imprisonment for paper leaks. These legislative measures address critical issues in healthcare, employment, social security, and the integrity of competitive examinations within Rajasthan.

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potential legislative encroachment at the state level.

38. (2) The motion to introduce the bill and its official gazette publication
The First Reading of a bill in the Rajasthan Assembly consists of a motion for leave to introduce the bill. Upon approval, the bill is formally introduced and subsequently published in the official Gazette. No debate on the principles or details of the bill occurs at this stage; it is essentially a procedural step to bring the legislation before the House.

39. (4) Resolution for the removal of the Speaker - Effective majority
A resolution for the removal of the Speaker requires an effective majority, meaning a majority of all the then members of the House. Ordinary bills require only a simple majority. Resolutions for creating a Legislative Council require a special majority. Understanding these different types of majorities is essential for grasping how various legislative actions are validated within the Assembly.

40. (2) I, III and IV only
The President can direct the Governor to return a bill and is not bound to give assent even if the legislature re-passes it. There is no constitutional time limit for the President's decision. Additionally, Money Bills can indeed be reserved for the President's consideration. These powers reflect the federal balance, allowing central oversight over certain state-level legislative actions.

41. (2) Article 199
Article 199 of the Indian Constitution provides the definition of a Money Bill for the state legislature. It specifies that a bill is a Money Bill if it deals exclusively with matters like taxation, borrowing, or expenditures from the Consolidated Fund. The Speaker's certification is required to confirm a bill's status, ensuring that financial legislation follows a specialized procedure.

42. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The Annual Financial Statement is the budget, while Demands for Grants are expenditure estimates requiring votes. The Appropriation Bill authorizes withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund, and a Vote on Account provides advance funds before the full budget is passed. These terms describe the essential components of the state's financial administration and the legislative control over public money.

43. (2) Presentation of Budget → General Discussion → Voting on Demands → Appropriation Bill → Finance Bill
The enactment of the budget begins with its presentation, followed by a general discussion. Next, the House votes on the Demands for Grants for various departments. Finally, the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill are passed to authorize spending and taxation. This systematic process ensures that the government's financial plans are thoroughly reviewed and legally sanctioned by the legislature.

44. (2) III only
A Money Bill is a government bill and can only be introduced by a minister, not a private member. All other statements are correct: it requires the Governor's recommendation, the Speaker's decision is final, and the Governor cannot return it for reconsideration. This specific procedure underscores the government's primary responsibility and authority over the state's financial matters and resources.

45. (3) The imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties by local authorities
Matters regarding fines or penalties imposed by local authorities are not considered Money Bills under Article 199. Money Bills must focus on state-level taxation, borrowing, or the Consolidated Fund of the State. Local financial regulations fall under different legislative categories. Distinguishing between state-level financial powers and local administrative fees is important for understanding the scope of Article 199.

46. (4) The Governor of the State
The prior recommendation of the Governor is a mandatory constitutional requirement for introducing a Money Bill in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. This rule highlights the executive's role in initiating financial legislation. Because the Governor recommends the bill, he is generally expected not to return it for

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CHAPTER 15

Rajasthan High Court and Subordinate Courts

1. On which date was the Rajasthan High Court formally inaugurated at Jodhpur by the Rajpramukh Maharaja Sawai Man Singh?
(1) 26 January 1950
(2) 29 August 1949
(3) 1 November 1956
(4) 15 August 1947
(5) Question not attempted

2. Match the following Articles of the Constitution of India with their respective provisions regarding the High Courts:
List I: (Articles)
A. Article 214
B. Article 215
C. Article 216
D. Article 217
List II: (Provisions)
i. Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court
ii. High Courts to be courts of record
iii. Constitution of High Courts
iv. High Courts for States
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

3. Under Article 215 of the Constitution, the Rajasthan High Court is recognized as a Court of Record. Which of the following best defines this status?
(1) It manages state archives for historical hearings and maintains complete physical records of every proceeding.
(2) It acts as a repository for the administrative records and procedural transcripts of all subordinate state courts.
(3) It maintains judgments for perpetual memory and testimony while holding authority to punish for its contempt.
(4) Its judgments are submitted to the State Legislature for formal recording before they are officially implemented.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Based on the statements given below regarding the Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court, choose the correct option:
I. The Jaipur Bench was abolished in 1958 based on the recommendations of the Satyanarayan Rao Committee.
II. The Jaipur Bench was permanently re-established in the year 1977.
III. The Principal Seat of the Rajasthan High Court has always been located at Jaipur.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The writ jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court is wider than that of the Supreme Court of India.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, whereas the High Court can issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as well as for any other purpose.
In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct option:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.

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Adalats. What was the purpose for this specific amendment?
(1) To act as a constitutional replacement for the regular High Courts in matters of civil and administrative disputes.
(2) To conduct original criminal trials for major offenses that are punishable with life imprisonment or death.
(3) To establish a compulsory pre-litigation mechanism for conciliation and settlement of public utility service cases.
(4) To function as the primary appellate body for reviewing all judgments delivered by the specialized Family Courts.
(5) Question not attempted

46. Select the correct sequence of steps involved for a litigant seeking to appeal a civil dispute initially filed at the lowest level in Rajasthan:
(1) Civil Judge (Junior Division) → District Judge → High Court → Supreme Court
(2) District Judge → Civil Judge (Junior Division) → High Court → Supreme Court
(3) Civil Judge (Junior Division) → High Court → District Judge → Supreme Court
(4) District Judge → High Court → Civil Judge (Junior Division) → Supreme Court
(5) Question not attempted

47. In which year was the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) formally constituted to implement the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 in the state?
(1) 1987
(2) 1995
(3) 1998
(4) 2002
(5) Question not attempted

48. Find the odd one out among the following officers in the context of the revenue court hierarchy in Rajasthan:
(1) Tehsildar
(2) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(3) Sub-Divisional Officer
(4) Collector
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following elements regarding the control of the High Court over subordinate courts under Article 235:

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I. Posting and promotion of persons belonging to the judicial service of a State.
II. Grant of leave to persons belonging to the judicial service.
III. Disciplinary jurisdiction over judicial officers.
IV. Dismissal or removal of a District Judge without any reference to the Governor.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the scope of control?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

50. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Rajasthan High Court enjoys original jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the election of members to the State Legislative Assembly.
Reason (R): The Representation of the People Act, 1951 vests the power to hear election petitions directly in the High Courts.
In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct option:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

51. Match the following committees/commissions with their key relevance to the judiciary in Rajasthan:
List I: (Committees)
A. B.R. Patel Committee
B. P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee
C. State Law Commission
D. Collegium System
List II: (Relevance)
i. Recommendation leading to abolition of Jaipur bench in 1958
ii. Periodic review of state laws and legal reforms
iii. Decision on the location of the capital and High Court in 1949
iv. Mechanism for appointment of judges

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(3) 60
(4) 75
(5) Question not attempted

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Advocate General of Rajasthan:
I. The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor of Rajasthan under Article 165 of the Constitution.
II. A person must be qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be appointed as Advocate General.
III. The Advocate General has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of the State Legislative Assembly without the right to vote.
IV. The remuneration of the Advocate General is determined by the State Legislature.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and IV only
(3) I, II and IV only
(4) II, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

14. Based on the statements given below, choose the correct option:
Statement I: When a judge presides over a district-level court and hears civil cases, they are known as a District Judge.
Statement II: When the same judge hears criminal cases, they are referred to as a Sessions Judge.
(1) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

15. The power of judicial review exercised by the Rajasthan High Court cannot be used to:
(1) Review the proceedings of military tribunals or courts-martial.
(2) Determine the constitutional validity of a law passed by the Rajasthan State Assembly.
(3) Strike down an executive order of the State Government violating fundamental rights.
(4) Declare a subordinate legislation ultra vires to the parent Act.
(5) Question not attempted

16. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Constitution ensures the independence of the subordinate judiciary from the state executive.
Reason (R): Article 235 vests the control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto solely in the Governor of the State.
In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct option:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

17. Select the correct hierarchical sequence of revenue courts in Rajasthan, from the lowest to the highest authority:
(1) Tehsildar → Sub-Divisional Officer → Revenue Appellate Authority → Board of Revenue
(2) Sub-Divisional Officer → Tehsildar → Board of Revenue → Revenue Appellate Authority
(3) Tehsildar → Revenue Appellate Authority → Sub-Divisional Officer → Board of Revenue
(4) Sub-Divisional Officer → Revenue Appellate Authority → Tehsildar → Board of Revenue
(5) Question not attempted

18. In which year was the Family Courts Act enacted by the Parliament of India, under which Family Courts have been established in various districts of Rajasthan?
(1) 1974
(2) 1984
(3) 1994
(4) 2004
(5) Question not attempted

19. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA):
I. It was constituted under the Legal Services

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Authorities Act, 1987.
II. Its objective is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society.
III. The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court acts as its Patron-in-Chief.
IV. It organizes Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.
V. It has the power to issue binding writs similar to the High Court in public interest litigations.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following is correctly paired regarding the provisions of the High Court?
(1) Article 223 - Appointment of retired Judges at sittings of High Courts
(2) Article 224 - Appointment of acting Chief Justice
(3) Article 226 - Power of superintendence over all courts
(4) Article 222 - Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another
(5) Question not attempted

21. Match the legal authorities/institutions in Rajasthan with their highest presiding officer:
List I: (Institution)
A. High Court of Rajasthan
B. Board of Revenue
C. Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority
D. District Court
List II: (Presiding Officer)
i. Executive Chairman
ii. Chief Justice
iii. District Judge
iv. Chairman
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

22. Under Article 222 of the Constitution, the President can transfer a Judge from the Rajasthan High Court to any other High Court in India. This power is exercised after consultation with:
(1) The Governor of Rajasthan
(2) The Chief Justice of India
(3) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(4) The Union Law Minister
(5) Question not attempted

23. Consider the following statements about Lok Adalats in Rajasthan:
I. Lok Adalats have jurisdiction over both pre-litigation matters and pending cases.
II. The award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court.
III. An appeal against the award of a Lok Adalat can be filed directly in the Rajasthan High Court within 30 days.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following is the odd one out in the context of prerogative writs issued by the Rajasthan High Court under Article 226?
(1) Injunction
(2) Certiorari
(3) Quo Warranto
(4) Mandamus
(5) Question not attempted

25. High pendency of cases in the subordinate courts of Rajasthan is a major challenge. Which of the following is primarily considered an effect of this high pendency rather than a cause?
(1) Shortage of judicial infrastructure and support staff.
(2) Frequent adjournments sought by legal practitioners.
(3) Prolonged pre-trial detention of undertrial prisoners.
(4) Complex procedural laws and multiple stages of appeal.
(5) Question not attempted

26. What is the most appropriate primary purpose of establishing Fast Track Courts in Rajasthan?
(1) To facilitate the rapid disposal of long-pending sessions cases and those involving

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women or children.
(2) To act as specialized forums for the exclusive hearing of complex constitutional matters and pending writ petitions.
(3) To manage high-profile corporate litigation cases in order to foster rapid economic development within the region.
(4) To operate as permanent appellate bodies for reviewing all administrative decisions made by the Board of Revenue.
(5) Question not attempted

27. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Under Article 228, the Rajasthan High Court can withdraw a case pending in a subordinate court if it involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.
Reason (R): The subordinate courts do not have the jurisdiction to interpret the Constitution and determine the constitutional validity of statutes.
In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct option:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Arrange the civil courts in a typical district of Rajasthan in ascending order of their jurisdiction (lowest to highest):
I. Court of District Judge
II. Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division)
III. Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division)
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(1) III, II, I
(2) I, II, III
(3) II, III, I
(4) III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

29. According to the Constitution of India, at what age does a judge of the Rajasthan High Court retire?
(1) 60 years
(2) 62 years
(3) 65 years
(4) 70 years
(5) Question not attempted

30. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Board of Revenue in Rajasthan.
(1) The primary administrative headquarters of the Board of Revenue is permanently situated within the city of Ajmer.
(2) It functions as the highest court in the state for the purpose of hearing revenue appeals and revisions.
(3) It exercises full administrative and judicial control over all the subordinate revenue courts in the state.
(4) It possesses the authority to conduct original trials for criminal homicide cases involving agricultural land.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Match the following Articles with their specific subject matter pertaining to High Courts and Subordinate Courts:
List I: (Articles)
A. Article 226
B. Article 227
C. Article 228
D. Article 233
List II: (Subject Matter)
i. Transfer of certain cases to High Court
ii. Appointment of District Judges
iii. Power of High Courts to issue certain writs
iv. Power of superintendence over all courts by the High Court
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

32. The majestic new building of the Rajasthan High Court at Jhalamand, Jodhpur, was inaugurated in which year and by whom?
(1) In 2020 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi
(2) In 2019 by President Ram Nath Kovind
(3) In 2018 by Chief Justice Ranjan Gogoi
(4) In 2021 by Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot
(5) Question not attempted

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(5) Question not attempted

6. Who among the following served as the first Chief Justice of the newly constituted Rajasthan High Court in 1949?
(1) Justice Kailas Nath Wanchoo
(2) Justice Kamal Kant Verma
(3) Justice Sarjoo Prosad
(4) Justice J. S. Ranawat
(5) Question not attempted

7. Which of the following statements regarding the appointment of judges to the Rajasthan High Court is correct?
(1) They are appointed by the Governor of Rajasthan following formal recommendations made by the Chief Minister and State Cabinet.
(2) They are appointed by the President of India based exclusively on the individual recommendation of the Chief Justice of India.
(3) They are recruited by the Union Ministry of Law and Justice through a rigorous national level competitive examination.
(4) They are appointed by the President in consultation with the CJI, the State Governor, and the High Court Chief Justice.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Arrange the following criminal courts in the subordinate judiciary of Rajasthan in descending order of their hierarchy (from highest to lowest):
I. Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate
II. Court of Sessions Judge
III. Court of Judicial Magistrate Second Class
IV. Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(1) I, II, IV, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) II, IV, I, III
(4) I, III, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

9. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the original jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court.
(1) The High Court has original jurisdiction in matters of admiralty, probate, and matrimonial disputes.
(2) Disputes relating to the election of Members of Parliament or State Legislature can be directly filed in the High Court.
(3) The High Court has original jurisdiction to hear disputes between the Government of Rajasthan and another State Government.
(4) Cases concerning contempt of court fall under its original jurisdiction.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Article 227 of the Constitution grants the Rajasthan High Court the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction. This power extends to:
(1) Both administrative and judicial superintendence.
(2) Administrative superintendence only.
(3) Judicial superintendence only.
(4) Disciplinary action against members of the Armed Forces Tribunals.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Match the following writs with their primary purposes:
List I: (Writs)
A. Habeas Corpus
B. Mandamus
C. Prohibition
D. Quo Warranto
List II: (Purposes)
i. To command a public official to perform their official duties
ii. To inquire into the legality of a claim of a person to a public office
iii. To direct the release of a person detained unlawfully
iv. To forbid a lower court from proceeding with a case outside its jurisdiction
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

12. As of the current legal framework, what is the maximum sanctioned strength of judges in the Rajasthan High Court, including both permanent and additional judges?
(1) 40
(2) 50

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39. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment to the judicial service of the state (other than District Judges):
I. Appointments are made by the Governor of the State.
II. The appointments are made in accordance with rules made by the Governor.
III. The Governor must consult the State Public Service Commission.
IV. The Governor must consult the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such state.
V. The Chief Minister has absolute discretionary power to veto any appointment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

40. Before entering upon his office, a person appointed as a Judge of the Rajasthan High Court makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation before:
(1) The Governor of Rajasthan or some person appointed in that behalf by him
(2) The President of India at the Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi
(3) The Chief Justice of India in the presence of the Supreme Court judges
(4) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court at the principal seat in Jodhpur
(5) Question not attempted

41. Match the following courts/authorities with their primary jurisdiction:
List I: (Courts/Authorities)
A. Family Court
B. Commercial Court
C. Revenue Court
D. Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal
List II: (Primary Jurisdiction)
i. Disputes relating to agricultural land tenancy
ii. Compensation for victims of road accidents
iii. Disputes related to marriage and matrimonial affairs
iv. High-value business and trade disputes
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

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42. Who is the appointing authority for the Chairman and Members of the Board of Revenue in Rajasthan?
(1) The State Government of Rajasthan
(2) The President of India
(3) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(4) The Union Ministry of Rural Development
(5) Question not attempted

43. Consider the following statements regarding the supervisory jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court under Article 227:
I. The High Court can call for returns from subordinate courts.
II. The High Court can make and issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of subordinate courts.
III. The supervisory jurisdiction extends to tribunals dealing with armed forces.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

44. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the appellate jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court.
(1) The High Court hears appeals against the judgments of District Courts in civil matters.
(2) The High Court does not have the power to hear second appeals in civil cases under any circumstances.
(3) The High Court hears appeals against judgments of Sessions Courts where the sentence of imprisonment exceeds seven years.
(4) The High Court can hear appeals in cases where a substantial question of law is involved.
(5) Question not attempted

45. The Legal Services Authorities Act was amended in 2002 to introduce Permanent Lok

33. Consider the following statements regarding the qualifications required for appointment as a Judge of the Rajasthan High Court:
I. The person must be a citizen of India.
II. The person must have held a judicial office in the territory of India for at least ten years.
III. The person must have been an advocate of a High Court for at least ten years.
IV. The person must be recognized as a distinguished jurist by the President.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding constitutional qualifications under Article 217?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only (where either II or III is met)
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

34. A Sessions Judge in Rajasthan imposes a death sentence on a convict in a murder case. Which of the following legal principles applies to this sentence?
(1) The sentence is subject to confirmation by the Rajasthan High Court before it can be executed.
(2) The sentence is final and executable immediately upon pronouncement.
(3) The sentence must be confirmed by the Governor of Rajasthan before execution.
(4) The sentence can only be confirmed by the Supreme Court of India.
(5) Question not attempted

35. Based on the statements given below regarding Gram Nyayalayas in Rajasthan, choose the correct option:
Statement I: Gram Nyayalayas are established at the Panchayat Samiti level to provide access to justice to citizens at their doorsteps.
Statement II: A Gram Nyayalaya is presided over by a Nyayadhikari, who possesses the same qualifications as a Civil Judge.
(1) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Collegium System for the appointment of High Court judges is not explicitly mentioned in the original text of the Constitution of India.
Reason (R): The Collegium System evolved through judicial interpretations in the 'Three Judges Cases' to ensure the primacy of the judiciary in appointments.
In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct option:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following statements about the appointment of an Acting Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court is correct?
(1) The Acting Chief Justice is appointed directly by the outgoing Chief Justice through a formal notification before retirement.
(2) The Governor of Rajasthan appoints the Acting Chief Justice to manage administrative functions when the office of Chief Justice is vacant.
(3) The President appoints a High Court Judge to perform these duties when the office is vacant or the CJ is absent.
(4) The senior-most judge of the High Court automatically assumes the office of Chief Justice without requiring any appointment.
(5) Question not attempted

38. In the context of writ jurisdiction under Article 226, the writ of 'Mandamus' means:
(1) By what authority
(2) We command
(3) To be certified
(4) You may have the body
(5) Question not attempted

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(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

52. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Rajasthan High Court are charged on:
(1) The Consolidated Fund of India
(2) The Contingency Fund of India
(3) The Public Account of the State of Rajasthan
(4) The Consolidated Fund of the State of Rajasthan
(5) Question not attempted

53. Consider the following statements regarding the writ of Certiorari:
I. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal.
II. It is issued to quash an order already passed by an inferior court.
III. It can be issued on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction.
IV. It can be issued on the grounds of error of law apparent on the face of the record.
V. It can be issued against private individuals to resolve personal property disputes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) III and IV only
(3) V only
(4) IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

54. Based on the statements given below, choose the correct option:
Statement I: The President can appoint duly qualified persons as additional judges of the Rajasthan High Court for a temporary period not exceeding two years.
Statement II: Additional judges can hold office up to the age of 65 years.
(1) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

55. What is the retirement age of a judicial officer serving in the subordinate judiciary (like a District Judge) in Rajasthan?
(1) 58 years
(2) 60 years
(3) 62 years
(4) 65 years
(5) Question not attempted

56. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the types of jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court?
(1) Supervisory Jurisdiction - Authority to call for returns from all subordinate courts and tribunals.
(2) Original Jurisdiction - Power to hear and decide appeals arising from the decisions of the Sessions Court.
(3) Appellate Jurisdiction - Inherent power to issue a writ of Quo Warranto against a public official.
(4) Advisory Jurisdiction - Power to provide legal advice to the Governor of the state upon specific request.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Commercial Courts are established at the district level in Rajasthan under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015. Their primary objective is to:
(1) Settle labor disputes between management and trade unions.
(2) Hear matters pertaining strictly to international trade treaties.
(3) Adjudicate on commercial disputes of a specified value to ensure speedy resolution.
(4) Resolve consumer complaints involving amounts less than one lakh rupees.
(5) Question not attempted

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58. Arrange the following steps involved for the removal (impeachment) of a High Court Judge in the correct sequence:
I. An address supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament is passed.
II. A removal motion signed by requisite members is introduced in Parliament.
III. The President issues an order for removal.
IV. An Inquiry Committee is constituted to investigate the charges.
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?

(1) II, IV, I, III
(2) II, I, IV, III
(3) IV, II, I, III
(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

59. Consider the following statements regarding the judicial review power of the Rajasthan High Court:
I. It can examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments of both the State Legislature and the Parliament.
II. It cannot examine the constitutionality of executive orders of the Central Government.
III. The phrase "judicial review" is not explicitly mentioned anywhere in the Constitution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

60. What is the most appropriate description of the primary role of the Advocate General of Rajasthan before the High Court?
(1) To preside over the judicial bench and conduct proceedings in the temporary absence of the Chief Justice.
(2) To advise the State Government on legal matters and perform duties of a legal character as assigned.
(3) To act as the principal defense counsel for providing representation to all indigent prisoners in the state.
(4) To audit and oversee the legal expenditures and financial allocations made to the state government departments.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Match the following terms related to revenue administration and courts in Rajasthan with their meanings:
List I: (Terms)
A. Khasra
B. Khatauni
C. Tehsildar
D. Sub-Divisional Officer
List II: (Meanings)
i. A register of all persons cultivating land in a village
ii. A field book containing details of the land plot
iii. An officer responsible for revenue collection at the Tehsil level
iv. The primary revenue court of original jurisdiction for major tenancy disputes
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

62. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the contempt of court jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court.
(1) The High Court possesses the inherent power to punish individuals for the contempt of its own authority.
(2) It has the statutory power to punish for the contempt of all courts that are subordinate to its jurisdiction.
(3) Civil contempt is defined as the willful disobedience of any judgment, decree, or specific order of the court.
(4) Innocent publication and fair criticism of judicial acts constitute punishable criminal contempt.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Consider the following statements regarding Fast Track Courts in Rajasthan:
I. They were initially established based on the recommendation of the 11th Finance Commission.
II. They aim to clear the backlog of pending sessions cases.
III. Fast track court judges are newly recruited directly from fresh law graduates.
IV. State governments and High Courts are responsible for their establishment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following disputes would generally not fall under the jurisdiction of a Family Court in Rajasthan?
(1) A suit for a decree seeking the nullity of a

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marriage between two parties.
(2) A suit concerning partition of ancestral agricultural property.
(3) A suit related to the legal custody and welfare of a minor child in a family.
(4) A suit for the provision of maintenance and financial support to a legally wedded wife.
(5) Question not attempted

65. The term 'Lok Adalat' literally translates to:
(1) Fast Court
(2) People's Court
(3) Supreme Court
(4) Justice Court
(5) Question not attempted

66. In India, statutory backing to Lok Adalats was provided by the Legal Services Authorities Act. However, the first unofficial Lok Adalat camp in the post-independence era was held in 1982 in which state (serving as a model later adopted by Rajasthan)?
(1) Gujarat
(2) Maharashtra
(3) Uttar Pradesh
(4) Kerala
(5) Question not attempted

67. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, a Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) in Rajasthan has the power to pass any sentence authorized by law except:
(1) A sentence of rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term that does not exceed three years.
(2) A sentence of rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term that does not exceed seven years.
(3) A sentence of death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.
(4) A sentence of fine exceeding the amount of Rs. 10,000 for any single criminal offense.
(5) Question not attempted

68. The pension of a retired Judge of the Rajasthan High Court is charged on:
(1) The Consolidated Fund of the State of Rajasthan
(2) The Public Account of India
(3) The Contingency Fund of the State
(4) The Consolidated Fund of India
(5) Question not attempted

69. Consider the following powers of a Sessions Judge in Rajasthan:
I. Power to try cases of murder and rape.
II. Power to issue writs for fundamental rights.
III. Power to pass a sentence of death, subject to confirmation by the High Court.
IV. Power to hear appeals from the Chief Judicial Magistrate.
V. Power to review legislative acts of the State Assembly.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and V only
(4) I, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

70. Based on the statements given below, choose the correct option:
Statement I: A judge of the Rajasthan High Court can resign from his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Chief Justice of India.
Statement II: A judge of the Rajasthan High Court can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.
(1) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Match the following functionaries of the Legal Services Authorities in Rajasthan with their corresponding roles:
List I: (Functionaries)
A. Patron-in-Chief of RSLSA
B. Executive Chairman of RSLSA
C. Chairman of District Legal Services Authority
D. Chairman of Taluk Legal Services Committee
List II: (Roles)
i. District Judge

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9. (3) The High Court has original jurisdiction to hear disputes between the Government of Rajasthan and another State Government.
The original jurisdiction of high courts covers matters like admiralty, probate, matrimonial disputes, and contempt of court. However, disputes between a state government and another state, or between the center and a state, fall exclusively under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. High courts cannot hear these inter-state disputes directly as they involve high-level constitutional and federal issues.

10. (1) Both administrative and judicial superintendence.
Article 227 grants high courts the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their territorial jurisdiction. This power is comprehensive, encompassing both administrative control and judicial oversight. It allows the high court to ensure that subordinate judicial bodies act within their bounds and follow prescribed procedures. This oversight is vital for maintaining uniform standards of justice across Rajasthan.

11. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Habeas Corpus is used to secure the release of an unlawfully detained person. Mandamus commands a public official to perform a duty they have failed to do. Prohibition is issued by a higher court to prevent a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction. Quo Warranto inquires into the legality of a person's claim to a public office. These are essential writs.

12. (2) 50
The sanctioned judge strength of the Rajasthan High Court currently stands at fifty judges. This total includes both permanent judges and additional judges appointed to handle the caseload. Determining the sanctioned strength is a balancing act between the volume of litigation and the available judicial infrastructure. Maintaining this strength is essential for the timely disposal of pending legal matters.

13. (2) II and IV only
The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor under Article 165 and must be qualified for appointment as a high court judge. While the Advocate General can participate in legislative assembly proceedings, they do not have voting rights. Importantly, their remuneration is determined by the Governor rather than the state legislature. These rules ensure the office remains constitutionally grounded.

14. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
In the subordinate judiciary, the same presiding officer holds two distinct titles based on the nature of the case. When hearing civil matters, the officer is designated as the District Judge. When presiding over criminal trials, the same official is referred to as the Sessions Judge. This dual role streamlines the administration of justice at the highest level of district courts.

15. (1) Review the proceedings of military tribunals or courts-martial.
The power of judicial review allows high courts to examine the validity of legislative acts and executive orders. However, this authority does not extend to the proceedings or decisions of military tribunals and courts-martial. The Constitution specifically excludes these military bodies from the high court's supervisory and review jurisdiction. This separation preserves the independent disciplinary structure of the armed forces.

16. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Constitution ensures the independence of the subordinate judiciary through Article 235. This article vests the control over district courts and other subordinate courts in the high court, rather than the state executive or Governor. This control includes matters of posting, promotion, and leave. By insulating judicial officers from executive influence, the legal system maintains its integrity and impartiality.

17. (1) Tehsildar → Sub-Divisional Officer → Revenue Appellate Authority → Board of Revenue
Revenue administration in Rajasthan follows a specific hierarchical structure for legal disputes. The Tehsildar operates at the base level of this system. Above the Tehsildar is the Sub-Divisional Officer, followed by the Revenue Appellate Authority. The Board of Revenue, located in Ajmer, serves as the highest court for revenue-related appeals and revisions, ensuring consistency in land administration across Rajasthan.

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settling cases outside of the formal court.
(3) To completely replace the existing subordinate judiciary with a private system of mediators and independent arbitrators.
(4) To reduce the burden on formal courts by encouraging out-of-court settlements like arbitration and mediation.
(5) Question not attempted

79. Consider the following provisions regarding the Family Courts Act, 1984:
I. It makes it obligatory for the State Government to set up a Family Court for every city/town with a population exceeding one million.
II. Legal practitioners have an absolute right to represent their clients in a Family Court.
III. It provides for the association of social welfare agencies and counselors.
IV. The proceedings may be held in camera if the court so desires.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

80. The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court can direct that the High Court or any Judges thereof may sit at a place other than Jodhpur or Jaipur within the State. This power is exercised with the prior approval of:
(1) The President of India
(2) The Governor of Rajasthan
(3) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(4) The State Legislature
(5) Question not attempted

81. Match the following Constitutional Articles with their subjects pertaining to Subordinate Courts:
List I: (Articles)
A. Article 233
B. Article 234
C. Article 235
D. Article 236
List II: (Subjects)
i. Interpretation of terms like 'District Judge'
ii. Control over subordinate courts
iii. Recruitment of persons other than district judges to the judicial service
iv. Appointment of district judges
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

82. According to the Legal Services Authorities Act, which of the following categories is generally NOT entitled as of right to free legal aid from the RSLSA?
(1) An able-bodied adult male earning Rs. 50 Lakhs per annum.
(2) A member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.
(3) A woman or a child.
(4) An industrial workman.
(5) Question not attempted

83. Consider the following historical facts regarding the judiciary in Rajasthan:
I. Prior to 1949, several princely states in Rajputana had their own High Courts.
II. The Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 abolished the various High Courts of the integrating states.
III. The Satyanarayan Rao Committee recommended shifting the capital to Jodhpur.
IV. Currently, the Principal Seat is at Jodhpur and the Bench is at Jaipur.
V. The first Chief Justice, Kamal Kant Verma, was formerly the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

84. Which of the following statements correctly describes a limitation of the original jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court?
(1) It lacks the constitutional authority to hear any cases involving the violation of fundamental rights.
(2) It does not possess the original jurisdiction required to hear cases related to admiralty and maritime.

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practice subject to certain restrictions.
(5) Question not attempted

100. Which of the following is the most appropriate significance of the Rajasthan High Court being a "Court of Record" under Article 215?
(1) Its judgments are not legally binding on subordinate courts but serve as non-authoritative academic records for reference.
(2) It is required to strictly adhere to the administrative and procedural guidelines issued by the State Government.
(3) It must translate every single one of its proceedings into the regional language for the purpose of record-keeping.
(4) It has the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself to protect the proper administration of justice.
(5) Question not attempted

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(1) 35 years
(2) 40 years
(3) 45 years
(4) No minimum age is prescribed
(5) Question not attempted

93. What is the fundamental effect of the phrase "and for any other purpose" in Article 226 concerning the Rajasthan High Court's writ jurisdiction?
(1) It restricts the High Court from issuing any prerogative writs against the actions of the State Government.
(2) It provides authority to the High Court to issue binding writs to other established High Courts in India.
(3) It allows the High Court to issue writs for the enforcement of both fundamental and ordinary legal rights.
(4) It transfers the entire original jurisdiction of the subordinate courts to the High Court for faster disposal.
(5) Question not attempted

94. Find the odd one out among the options below concerning the essential qualifications to be appointed as a High Court judge under the Constitution:
(1) Must be a citizen of India.
(2) Must have held a judicial office for at least 10 years.
(3) Must have been an advocate of a High Court for at least 10 years.
(4) Must have attained the age of 50 years.
(5) Question not attempted

95. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the territorial jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court?
(1) Only the Parliament can extend or exclude the jurisdiction of the High Court regarding any Union Territory.
(2) The State Legislature has the power to extend the jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court to a neighboring Union Territory.
(3) The President of India can unilaterally extend the court's jurisdiction through a direct executive order without legislation.
(4) The Rajasthan High Court inherently possesses jurisdiction over all contiguous Union Territories without requiring any legislative act.
(5) Question not attempted

96. Under which Schedule of the Constitution of India is the form of oath or affirmation for a Judge of a High Court prescribed?
(1) Second Schedule
(2) Third Schedule
(3) Fourth Schedule
(4) Fifth Schedule
(5) Question not attempted

97. Based on the statements given below regarding the 'Special Appeal' (Intra-court appeal) in the Rajasthan High Court, choose the correct option:
Statement I: A Special Appeal lies before a Division Bench against the judgment of a Single Judge of the same High Court.
Statement II: Such intra-court appeals are governed by the provisions of the High Court Rules and Letters Patent/Ordinance.
(1) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

98. At the district level in Rajasthan, who acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA)?
(1) District Judge
(2) District Collector (District Magistrate)
(3) Superintendent of Police
(4) Member of Parliament from the district
(5) Question not attempted

99. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the remuneration of the Advocate General of Rajasthan.
(1) He receives such remuneration as the Governor may determine.
(2) He does not receive a fixed monthly salary from the State Consolidated Fund strictly akin to a regular government employee.
(3) It is fixed by the Constitution of India.
(4) He is allowed to undertake private legal

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(3) It cannot resolve any legal disputes pertaining to the election of a Member of the State Legislature.
(4) It cannot entertain a dispute between Rajasthan and another State Government.
(5) Question not attempted

85. The P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee, on whose recommendation the Jaipur bench was abolished in 1958, consisted of how many members including the Chairman?
(1) Two
(2) Three
(3) Four
(4) Five
(5) Question not attempted

86. Based on the statements given below, choose the correct option:
Statement I: Prohibition is issued to a lower court to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction while the case is pending.
Statement II: Certiorari is issued to a lower court to quash its order after the judgment has been pronounced.
(1) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Original jurisdiction of a court refers to:
(1) The power to hear appeals against the orders of lower courts.
(2) The power to advise the executive on matters of public importance.
(3) The power to transfer cases from one state to another.
(4) The power to hear a case for the first time in the first instance.
(5) Question not attempted

88. What is the constitutionally mandated term of office for the Advocate General of Rajasthan?
(1) Not fixed by the Constitution; holds office during the pleasure of the Governor
(2) Five years
(3) Six years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(4) Co-terminus with the term of the Chief Minister
(5) Question not attempted

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89. Identify the incorrect statement regarding a Judicial Magistrate First Class in Rajasthan.
(1) They are subordinate to the Chief Judicial Magistrate.
(2) They can pass a sentence of imprisonment up to 3 years.
(3) They can try criminal cases involving offenses punishable with death.
(4) They are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court.
(5) Question not attempted

90. A citizen files a writ petition in the Rajasthan High Court challenging an illegal demolition order of his house by the local municipality. The High Court issues a temporary order stopping the demolition until final hearings. This order is best termed as a:
(1) Stay Order / Interim Injunction
(2) Decree
(3) Writ of Quo Warranto
(4) Advisory Opinion
(5) Question not attempted

91. Match the following legal maxims/literal meanings with their corresponding writs:
List I: (Maxims/Meanings)
A. You may have the body
B. We command
C. To be certified
D. What is your authority
List II: (Writs)
i. Mandamus
ii. Certiorari
iii. Quo Warranto
iv. Habeas Corpus
(1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

92. What is the minimum age prescribed by the Constitution of India for appointment as a Judge of the Rajasthan High Court?

ANSWERS

1. (2) 29 August 1949
The Rajasthan High Court was formally established on August 29, 1949. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh, the Rajpramukh of the state, inaugurated the court in Jodhpur. This event marked the integration of various princely states' judicial systems into a single high court for the newly formed Rajasthan. Jodhpur remains the principal seat of the high court today.

2. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
Article 214 mandates that every state must have a high court. Article 215 designates these courts as courts of record with powers to punish for contempt. Article 216 discusses the constitution of these courts by the President. Article 217 outlines the procedure for appointing judges and their conditions of office. These articles form the constitutional basis for judicial functioning.

3. (3) It maintains judgments for perpetual memory and testimony while holding authority to punish for its contempt.
Being a court of record implies two primary functions for the judiciary. First, the court's judgments and proceedings are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony, serving as authoritative precedents for subordinate courts. Second, the court possesses the inherent power to punish for its own contempt. This status ensures the dignity and authority of the judicial process is maintained.

4. (1) I and II only
The Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court was abolished in 1958 following recommendations from the Satyanarayan Rao Committee. However, the bench was permanently re-established in 1977 to better serve the legal needs of the region. While Jaipur serves as a bench, the principal seat has consistently remained in Jodhpur. These administrative changes reflect regional judicial management history.

5. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The writ jurisdiction of high courts is broader than that of the Supreme Court. While the Supreme Court can only issue writs to enforce fundamental rights under Article 32, high courts can issue them for fundamental rights and any other legal purpose under Article 226. This distinction makes the high court a more versatile venue for seeking various remedies.

6. (2) Justice Kamal Kant Verma
Justice Kamal Kant Verma served as the first Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court upon its inauguration in 1949. He previously held the position of Chief Justice in the Allahabad High Court. His appointment was a crucial step in organizing the unified judicial structure of the state. He played a pioneering role in establishing early legal traditions in Rajasthan.

7. (4) They are appointed by the President in consultation with the CJI, the State Governor, and the High Court Chief Justice.
Judges of the high court are appointed by the President of India under Article 217. This process involves a consultative mechanism where the President considers the views of the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state. Additionally, for the appointment of judges other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the respective high court is consulted.

8. (2) II, I, IV, III
The criminal justice hierarchy in the subordinate judiciary begins with the Court of Sessions Judge at the highest district level. Below it is the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, followed by the Judicial Magistrate First Class. The Judicial Magistrate Second Class sits at the lowest level of this hierarchy. This structured system ensures orderly legal proceedings and defined appellate routes.

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courts lack the jurisdiction to determine the constitutional validity of statutes or interpret high-level constitutional provisions. The high court may either dispose of the case itself or determine the legal question.

28. (1) III, II, I
The hierarchy of civil courts within a district in Rajasthan begins at the lowest level with the Court of Civil Judge Junior Division. Cases involving higher pecuniary values are heard by the Court of Civil Judge Senior Division. The Court of District Judge stands at the apex of the district civil judiciary, handling major suits and exercising overall administrative control.

29. (2) 62 years
According to the Constitution of India, a judge of a high court holds office until they reach the age of sixty-two years. This retirement age is uniform for all high courts across the country. It differs from the Supreme Court, where judges retire at sixty-five. Proposals to increase this limit have been discussed but the current mandate remains sixty-two.

30. (4) It possesses the authority to conduct original trials for criminal homicide cases involving agricultural land.
The Board of Revenue, headquartered in Ajmer, is the highest judicial body in Rajasthan for revenue matters, including land appeals and revisions. It exercises administrative and judicial control over subordinate revenue courts. However, it does not have the authority to conduct criminal trials, such as those involving homicide; such cases fall under the jurisdiction of the sessions and criminal courts.

31. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs for the enforcement of rights. Article 227 provides the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals. Article 228 deals with the transfer of cases involving constitutional interpretation to the High Court. Article 233 outlines the procedure for appointing District Judges. These articles define the high court's relationship with lower courts.

32. (2) In 2019 by President Ram Nath Kovind
The majestic new building of the Rajasthan High Court, located at Jhalamand in Jodhpur, was inaugurated in 2019. The ceremony was presided over by the then President of India, Ram Nath Kovind. This modern facility was designed to provide better infrastructure for the judiciary and legal professionals, marking a significant milestone in the state's judicial history and architectural landscape.

33. (3) I, II and III only (where either II or III is met)
To be appointed as a High Court judge under Article 217, a person must be an Indian citizen. They must have held a judicial office in India for at least ten years or been an advocate of a High Court for a similar period. Notably, the provision for appointing a "distinguished jurist" exists only for the Supreme Court.

34. (1) The sentence is subject to confirmation by the Rajasthan High Court before it can be executed.
Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, when a Sessions Judge imposes a death sentence, it cannot be executed immediately. The sentence must be submitted to the Rajasthan High Court for confirmation. The High Court examines the case to ensure justice was served before the penalty is carried out. This procedural safeguard is essential given the irreversible nature of capital punishment.

35. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Gram Nyayalayas are established at the Panchayat Samiti level under the Gram Nyayalayas Act to bring justice closer to rural citizens. These courts are presided over by a Nyayadhikari, who is a judicial officer with the same qualifications and salary as a Civil Judge. They have the power to hear both civil and criminal cases, facilitating speedy dispute resolution.

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36. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Collegium System for appointing judges is a product of judicial innovation rather than an original constitutional provision. It evolved through the "Three Judges Cases" decided by the Supreme Court to ensure judicial independence by giving the judiciary primacy in appointments. This system involves senior judges recommending

18. (2) 1984
The Family Courts Act was enacted by the Parliament in 1984 to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs. Under this legislation, specialized Family Courts have been established in various districts of Rajasthan. These courts adopt a less formal approach compared to traditional civil courts to resolve sensitive personal and domestic matters effectively.

19. (1) I, II, III and IV only
The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority was established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Its primary goal is to provide free and competent legal services to vulnerable sections of society. The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court serves as the Patron-in-Chief. While it organizes Lok Adalats for dispute resolution, it does not possess writ-issuing powers.

20. (4) Article 222 - Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another
Article 222 governs the transfer of a judge from one high court to another by the President. Article 223 deals with the appointment of an acting Chief Justice when the office is vacant. Article 224 relates to additional and acting judges. Article 226 empowers the high court to issue writs for the enforcement of rights. Correct mapping of articles is essential.

21. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Rajasthan High Court is presided over by the Chief Justice. The Board of Revenue is led by a Chairman. For the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, a senior judge of the high court serves as the Executive Chairman. The District Court is headed by the District Judge. These leadership roles are defined by specific statutes and constitutional provisions for administration.

22. (2) The Chief Justice of India
Under Article 222 of the Constitution, the President has the authority to transfer a judge from one high court to any other high court within India. This power is not absolute and must be exercised only after consultation with the Chief Justice of India. This procedure ensures that transfers are made in the interest of justice and judicial administration.

23. (1) I and II only
Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to handle both pending court cases and pre-litigation matters through mutual settlement. The awards passed by these forums are legally deemed to be decrees of a civil court and are binding on all parties. Crucially, no appeal lies against a Lok Adalat award in any court, emphasizing the finality of the consensual settlement reached.

24. (1) Injunction
Prerogative writs are specific legal remedies issued by high courts under Article 226 and the Supreme Court under Article 32. These include Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo Warranto, Prohibition, and Habeas Corpus. While an injunction is a common legal remedy used to restrain or compel actions, it is categorized as an equitable remedy in civil law rather than a prerogative writ.

25. (3) Prolonged pre-trial detention of undertrial prisoners.
High case pendency in the subordinate judiciary often leads to significant social and legal consequences. One major effect is the prolonged detention of undertrial prisoners who remain in jail waiting for their cases to be heard. While factors like infrastructure shortages and complex procedures are causes of delay, the continued imprisonment of individuals without a final verdict is a direct result.

26. (1) To facilitate the rapid disposal of long-pending sessions cases and those involving women or children.
Fast Track Courts were established as a temporary measure to address the heavy backlog of cases in the sessions courts. Their primary focus is the rapid disposal of long-pending matters, particularly those involving heinous crimes against women and children. By providing dedicated forums for these trials, the system aims to ensure swift justice and reduce the time spent in litigation.

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 228 allows the high court to withdraw a case from a subordinate court if it involves a substantial question of law regarding constitutional interpretation. Subordinate

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ii. Senior Civil Judge
iii. Chief Justice of High Court
iv. Senior Judge of High Court
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

72. Find the odd one out regarding the types of cases predominantly targeted for expedited disposal by Fast Track Courts in Rajasthan:
(1) Intellectual property disputes between multinational corporations.
(2) Cases involving heinous crimes like rape and murder.
(3) Cases involving under-trial prisoners in jails for long periods.
(4) Cases pertaining to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act.
(5) Question not attempted

73. Consider the following statements regarding Article 235 of the Constitution:
I. It vests the control over district courts in the High Court.
II. This control includes the posting and promotion of judicial officers.
III. It takes away the right of appeal which a judicial officer may have under the law regulating the conditions of his service.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

74. Who has the authority to appoint District Judges in Rajasthan?
(1) The Governor of Rajasthan in consultation with the High Court.
(2) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan on the advice of the State Public Service Commission.
(3) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court.
(4) The President of India in consultation with the Governor.
(5) Question not attempted

75. A citizen in Rajasthan alleges that a private individual has illegally confined his brother. Can the citizen approach the Rajasthan High Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus?
(1) No, Habeas Corpus can only be issued against the State or public authorities.
(2) No, such matters fall exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts.
(3) Yes, provided the citizen first exhausts all appeals at the District Court level.
(4) Yes, Habeas Corpus can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals.
(5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following is correctly paired regarding the maximum sentence a criminal court can award?
(1) Magistrate of the First Class - Imprisonment up to 3 years
(2) Magistrate of the Second Class - Imprisonment up to 5 years
(3) Chief Judicial Magistrate - Imprisonment up to 10 years
(4) Assistant Sessions Judge - Death sentence
(5) Question not attempted

77. Identify the incorrect statement regarding appeals from the Revenue Courts in Rajasthan.
(1) Appeals from the orders of a Tehsildar typically lie to the Sub-Divisional Officer.
(2) The Revenue Appellate Authority hears appeals from the Sub-Divisional Officer in certain matters.
(3) Appeals from the Board of Revenue lie directly to the Supreme Court of India, bypassing the High Court.
(4) The High Court exercises supervisory jurisdiction over the Board of Revenue under Article 227.
(5) Question not attempted

78. What was the primary reason for the legislative introduction of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms like Section 89 in the Civil Procedure Code, heavily utilized in Rajasthan?
(1) To significantly increase the total revenue collection of the State Government through various court fees and penalties.
(2) To ensure that legal practitioners and lawyers receive higher remuneration for

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candidates to the President, reflecting the evolution of Indian constitutional law.

37. (3) The President appoints a High Court Judge to perform these duties when the office is vacant or the CJ is absent.
Article 223 of the Constitution provides for the appointment of an Acting Chief Justice. When the office of the Chief Justice of a High Court is vacant or the incumbent is unable to perform their duties, the President of India appoints one of the other judges of that court to fulfill the role. This ensures that the court's leadership continues.

38. (2) We command
The term "Mandamus" is a Latin word that literally means "we command." It is a prerogative writ issued by a superior court to a public official, government, or lower court, directing them to perform a specific legal duty they are bound to do. It serves as a vital tool to ensure that public authorities act according to the law.

39. (1) I, II, III and IV only
Appointments to the state judicial service, other than district judges, are made by the Governor under Article 234. This process requires mandatory consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court. The appointments must follow rules framed by the Governor. This consultative process is designed to ensure that the selection of judicial officers is based on merit.

40. (1) The Governor of Rajasthan or some person appointed in that behalf by him
Before assuming office, a person appointed as a judge of the Rajasthan High Court must take an oath or affirmation. This ceremony is conducted before the Governor of Rajasthan or a person appointed by the Governor for this purpose. The form of the oath is prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Constitution, emphasizing the judge's commitment to the law.

41. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Family Courts handle domestic issues like marriage and custody. Commercial Courts resolve high-value trade disputes to promote economic efficiency. Revenue Courts deal with agricultural land and tenancy matters. Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals are specialized bodies for determining compensation for victims of road accidents. These specialized forums ensure that diverse legal matters are handled by experts in the respective legal fields.

42. (1) The State Government of Rajasthan
The Chairman and members of the Board of Revenue in Rajasthan are appointed by the State Government. The Board functions as the apex body for revenue administration and adjudication in the state. While it performs judicial functions, its administrative structure and appointments are governed by state-level executive decisions, reflecting the board's role in the state's land management system.

43. (1) I and II only
Under Article 227, the High Court exercises supervisory jurisdiction by calling for returns from subordinate courts and issuing general rules to regulate their practice. This power ensures administrative efficiency and legal uniformity within the state's judicial system. However, the Constitution explicitly excludes courts and tribunals relating to the armed forces from this supervisory authority, maintaining the military's separate judicial framework.

44. (2) The High Court does not have the power to hear second appeals in civil cases under any circumstances.
The High Court possesses broad appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters. It hears appeals against the decisions of District Courts and can also entertain second appeals if a substantial question of law is involved. In criminal cases, it hears appeals against convictions from Sessions Courts or where the sentence exceeds seven years. This appellate role is crucial for justice.

45. (3) To establish a compulsory pre-litigation mechanism for conciliation and settlement of public utility service cases.
The 2002 amendment to the Legal Services Authorities Act introduced Permanent Lok Adalats specifically for public utility services like transport, water, and power. These bodies provide a compulsory pre-litigation mechanism to settle disputes through conciliation. If parties fail to reach an agreement, the Permanent Lok

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64. (2) A suit concerning partition of ancestral agricultural property.
Family Courts possess specialized jurisdiction over personal matters such as the nullity of marriage, divorce, child custody, and maintenance for spouses. These courts are designed to handle the emotional and social aspects of domestic life. However, disputes involving the partition of ancestral agricultural property are generally categorized as civil or revenue matters and fall under the regular court system.

65. (2) People's Court
The term "Lok Adalat" is derived from Hindi and literally translates to "People's Court." This name reflects the forum's objective of providing a democratic and accessible platform for the common people to resolve their legal disputes through mutual agreement. It serves as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism that bypasses the formalities and delays associated with the traditional system.

66. (1) Gujarat
While the Legal Services Authorities Act gave statutory status to Lok Adalats nationwide, the first unofficial post-independence Lok Adalat camp was held in Gujarat in 1982. This successful experiment served as a model for other states, including Rajasthan, to adopt similar alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. This movement highlighted the need for consensual settlements to reduce the judicial burden.

67. (3) A sentence of death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.
Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, a Chief Judicial Magistrate has the authority to pass any sentence authorized by law except for the most severe penalties. Specifically, a CJM cannot award a sentence of death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years. This limitation ensures that cases involving the most serious crimes are handled by the Sessions Court.

68. (4) The Consolidated Fund of India
While the salaries of High Court judges are paid from the Consolidated Fund of the State, their pensions are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. This distinction is a constitutional provision that ensures uniformity and security of retirement benefits for judges, regardless of the state in which they served. It protects the post-retirement interests of the judiciary from state influences.

69. (2) I, III and IV only
A Sessions Judge in Rajasthan has the power to try serious criminal cases such as murder and rape. They can also hear appeals from the decisions of the Chief Judicial Magistrate. While they can impose a death sentence, it requires confirmation by the High Court. However, they do not possess the authority to issue writs or review legislative acts.

70. (2) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
A High Court judge can resign by writing to the President of India, not the Chief Justice of India. The removal of a judge is a formal process where the President acts on a recommendation made by Parliament. This recommendation requires an address passed by a special majority in both Houses on grounds of proven misbehavior or incapacity.

71. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The Chief Justice of the High Court is the Patron-in-Chief of the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority. A senior judge of the High Court serves as its Executive Chairman. At the district level, the District Judge acts as the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority. The Taluk Legal Services Committee is presided over by a Senior Civil Judge.

72. (1) Intellectual property disputes between multinational corporations.
Fast Track Courts are primarily designed to handle urgent criminal matters, including heinous crimes like rape, murder, and cases involving long-term undertrial prisoners. They also focus on specialized criminal legislation like the POCSO Act. In contrast, intellectual property disputes are commercial in nature and are typically handled by specialized Commercial Courts or the regular civil judiciary rather than Fast Track.

73. (1) I and II only
Article 235 vests the High Court with control over district and subordinate courts, encompassing

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55. (2) 60 years
In Rajasthan, officers of the subordinate judiciary, such as District Judges and Civil Judges, typically retire at the age of sixty years. This age limit was standardized across many states following judicial directions to ensure a consistent tenure for lower court judges. This differs from High Court judges, who retire at sixty-two, and Supreme Court judges, who retire at sixty-five.

56. (1) Supervisory Jurisdiction - Authority to call for returns from all subordinate courts and tribunals.
Supervisory jurisdiction refers to the High Court's authority to oversee and call for returns from all subordinate courts and tribunals. Original jurisdiction is the power to hear a case for the first time, not appeals. Appellate jurisdiction involves hearing cases decided by lower courts. Notably, the power to provide advisory opinions to the executive is exclusive to the Supreme Court.

57. (3) Adjudicate on commercial disputes of a specified value to ensure speedy resolution.
Commercial Courts were established under the 2015 Act to specifically address business and trade-related disputes of a defined pecuniary value. Their primary objective is to streamline proceedings and ensure the speedy resolution of commercial matters. By doing so, they help improve the ease of doing business and reduce the burden of commercial litigation on the general civil court system.

58. (1) II, IV, I, III
The removal of a High Court judge follows a strict constitutional process. First, a removal motion must be introduced in Parliament with the required signatures. Then, an Inquiry Committee investigates the charges of misbehavior or incapacity. If the charges are proven, an address must be passed by a special majority in both Houses. Finally, the President issues the removal order.

59. (2) I and III only
The High Court's power of judicial review extends to examining the constitutionality of both State and Central legislative enactments and executive orders. Although this power is a fundamental feature of the Constitution, the specific phrase "judicial review" is not explicitly mentioned in the constitutional text. It is inferred from various articles like 13, 226, and 227 of the Constitution.

60. (2) To advise the State Government on legal matters and perform duties of a legal character as assigned.
The Advocate General serves as the highest legal officer for the State Government. Their primary role is to provide legal advice to the government on various matters and perform duties of a legal nature as assigned by the Governor. They represent the state's interests in the High Court but do not hold judicial office or oversee financial audits.

61. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
A Khasra is a field book detailing specific land plots, while a Khatauni is a register of persons cultivating land in a village. The Tehsildar is the officer responsible for revenue collection and administration at the tehsil level. The Sub-Divisional Officer acts as the primary revenue court of original jurisdiction for significant tenancy and land disputes in the district hierarchy.

62. (4) Innocent publication and fair criticism of judicial acts constitute punishable criminal contempt.
The High Court has the power to punish for contempt of itself and subordinate courts. Civil contempt involves willful disobedience of court orders, while criminal contempt involves scandalizing the court. However, under the Contempt of Courts Act, innocent publication and fair reporting of judicial proceedings or fair criticism of judicial acts do not constitute punishable contempt, protecting freedom of expression.

63. (2) I, II and IV only
Fast Track Courts were established based on the recommendations of the 11th Finance Commission to clear the backlog of sessions cases. These courts are set up by state governments in consultation with High Courts. Judges for these courts are typically appointed from retired judicial officers or promoted from the lower judiciary, rather than being recruited directly from fresh law graduates.

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82. (1) An able-bodied adult male earning Rs. 50 Lakhs per annum.
Under the Legal Services Authorities Act, free legal aid is a right for specific categories including women, children, industrial workmen, and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is also available to individuals whose income falls below a limit. Consequently, a wealthy individual earning a high annual salary would generally not be entitled to free legal assistance.

83. (1) I, II, IV and V only
Before 1949, Rajasthan's princely states maintained independent High Courts, which were later abolished by the 1949 Ordinance. The B.R. Patel Committee recommended the high court's seat in Jodhpur. Today, Jodhpur is the principal seat, and Jaipur hosts a bench. Justice Kamal Kant Verma, formerly of the Allahabad High Court, served as the first Chief Justice of the unified state.

84. (4) It cannot entertain a dispute between Rajasthan and another State Government.
While the High Court has original jurisdiction over writs, election petitions, and matrimonial disputes, it is limited by federal constraints. It cannot hear disputes between Rajasthan and other state governments or between the state and the union. Such inter-governmental conflicts fall exclusively under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India as per Article 131 of the Constitution.

85. (2) Three
The P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee was formed to address administrative issues regarding the location of government institutions in Rajasthan. The committee consisted of three members, including Chairman P. Satyanarayan Rao. Its recommendation in 1958 led to the abolition of the Jaipur Bench of the High Court, a decision that remained in effect until the bench was later restored.

86. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Prohibition and Certiorari are closely related writs but apply at different stages of a legal proceeding. Prohibition is a preventive writ issued while a case is pending to stop a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction. In contrast, Certiorari is a corrective writ issued after a judgment or order has been made to quash it based on legal errors.

87. (4) The power to hear a case for the first time in the first instance.
Original jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of a court to hear and decide a case at its first instance. This means the case starts in that specific court rather than arriving there through an appeal from a lower body. For example, high courts exercise original jurisdiction in writ petitions and certain election disputes, acting as the primary forum.

88. (1) Not fixed by the Constitution; holds office during the pleasure of the Governor
The term of office for the Advocate General of Rajasthan is not fixed by the Constitution. According to Article 165, the Advocate General holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. This means the Governor can remove them at any time, and the position usually changes when a new state government takes office. This ensures the government has a trusted advisor.

89. (3) They can try criminal cases involving offenses punishable with death.
A Judicial Magistrate First Class is a subordinate officer within the criminal judiciary who can award sentences of up to three years. They are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court. However, they lack the jurisdiction to try serious offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment, as such cases are reserved for the Court of Sessions.

90. (1) Stay Order / Interim Injunction
When a court issues a temporary order to halt a specific action, such as a demolition, until the final hearing, it is known as a stay order or an interim injunction. This legal measure preserves the status quo and prevents irreparable harm during litigation. It is a common tool used by High Courts to ensure that justice is not frustrated.

91. (1) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
"You may have the body" is the meaning of Habeas Corpus, used against unlawful detention. "We command" corresponds to Mandamus, directing the performance of a duty. "To be certified" is the meaning of Certiorari, where records are called

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postings, promotions, and disciplinary matters. This oversight is vital for judicial independence. However, this power does not override the legal rights of a judicial officer to appeal against administrative decisions regarding their conditions of service, as provided by law, ensuring a balance of power.

74. (1) The Governor of Rajasthan in consultation with the High Court.
The appointment of District Judges in Rajasthan is the responsibility of the Governor of the state. Under Article 233, the Governor must exercise this power in consultation with the High Court. This requirement ensures that the executive branch considers the judiciary's expertise when filling the highest positions in the subordinate judicial system, maintaining the quality and independence.

75. (4) Yes, Habeas Corpus can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals.
The writ of Habeas Corpus is a powerful legal tool used to protect personal liberty from unlawful detention. In Rajasthan, a citizen can approach the High Court for this writ if anyone is illegally confined. Unlike some other writs, Habeas Corpus can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals. This ensures that no person is held illegally.

76. (1) Magistrate of the First Class - Imprisonment up to 3 years
A Judicial Magistrate First Class in Rajasthan has the power to award a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. A Magistrate of the Second Class is limited to one year. The Chief Judicial Magistrate can sentence up to seven years. Assistant Sessions Judges can award up to ten years but cannot impose the death penalty.

77. (3) Appeals from the Board of Revenue lie directly to the Supreme Court of India, bypassing the High Court.
Revenue appeals in Rajasthan follow a path from the Tehsildar to the Sub-Divisional Officer and eventually to the Board of Revenue. While the Board is the highest revenue authority, its decisions are still subject to the High Court's supervisory and writ jurisdiction. Litigants cannot simply bypass the High Court to reach the Supreme Court directly; established procedural routes must be followed.

78. (4) To reduce the burden on formal courts by encouraging out-of-court settlements like arbitration and mediation.
Section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code was introduced to institutionalize Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms like mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. Its primary goal is to reduce the massive burden of cases on formal courts by encouraging parties to reach out-of-court settlements. This approach provides a faster, less expensive, and more harmonious way to resolve various legal disputes.

79. (2) I, III and IV only
The Family Courts Act mandates the establishment of specialized courts in cities with populations exceeding one million. These courts focus on social welfare and utilize counselors to help resolve domestic disputes. Proceedings are often conducted in camera to maintain privacy. Notably, legal practitioners do not have an absolute right to represent clients; their appearance is subject to permission.

80. (2) The Governor of Rajasthan
The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court has the authority to direct that judges may sit at locations other than Jodhpur or Jaipur. This power allows for judicial flexibility within the state to improve access to justice. However, such a direction can only be issued with the prior approval of the Governor of Rajasthan, ensuring coordination with the state.

81. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Article 233 focuses on the appointment of District Judges. Article 234 deals with the recruitment of other personnel to the judicial service. Article 235 establishes the High Court's control over subordinate courts. Article 236 provides definitions for terms like "district judge." These articles collectively form the constitutional framework for managing the state's lower judiciary and ensuring its operational independence.

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CHAPTER 16
Chief Secretary and State Secretariat

1. Which of the following best defines the primary role of the State Secretariat in Rajasthan?
(1) Implementation of government policies at the district level
(2) Formulation of policies and coordination of state activities
(3) Adjudication of disputes between various state departments
(4) Direct delivery of public services and schemes to citizens
(5) Question not attempted

2. The relationship between the Secretariat and the Directorate in the state administration is based on which of the following principles?
(1) The split system where policy-making is separated from policy implementation
(2) The unified system where policy-making and implementation are handled by the same body
(3) The lateral system where both function as parallel independent advisory bodies
(4) The vertical system where the Directorate formulates policy and Secretariat executes it
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match the administrative designations in List I with their typical responsibilities in the State Secretariat in List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Administrative Designation)
A. Chief Secretary
B. Principal Secretary
C. Section Officer
D. Cabinet Secretary
List II: (Typical Responsibility/Role)
i. Ex-officio role assumed by the Chief Secretary
ii. Apex coordinator of the state civil services
iii. Administrative head of a major government department
iv. Supervisory head of the basic lowest unit in a secretariat department
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

4. Regarding the appointment of the Chief Secretary in Rajasthan, which of the following statements is incorrect?
(1) The appointment is primarily the executive prerogative of the Chief Minister.
(2) Administrative experience and performance record are considered during the appointment.
(3) Seniority is an important criterion but can be superseded by the Chief Minister's choice.
(4) There is a fixed constitutional tenure of three years for the Chief Secretary.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the State Secretariat:
I. It acts as a memory and clearing house of the state government.
II. It is the primary executive agency for field-level disaster relief operations.
III. It assists the ministers in fulfilling their accountability to the State Legislature.
Which of the given combinations is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. Read the following two statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: The State Secretariat functions as the principal advisory body to the Council of Ministers.
Statement II: The Directorate is an attached or subordinate office responsible for the execution

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for review. “By what authority” defines Quo Warranto, which challenges a person’s right to hold a public office.

92. (4) No minimum age is prescribed
The Constitution of India specifies various qualifications for appointment as a High Court judge, such as citizenship and legal experience. However, it does not prescribe a specific minimum age for eligibility. While candidates are typically senior legal professionals with significant experience, the constitutional text remains silent on a minimum age requirement, focusing instead on the duration of service.

93. (3) It allows the High Court to issue writs for the enforcement of both fundamental and ordinary legal rights.
The phrase “and for any other purpose” in Article 226 significantly expands the High Court’s writ jurisdiction. It allows the court to issue writs not only for the enforcement of fundamental rights but also for the enforcement of any ordinary legal right. This makes the High Court’s power broader than that of the Supreme Court in this specific area.

94. (4) Must have attained the age of 50 years.
Essential qualifications for a High Court judge under Article 217 include being an Indian citizen and having ten years of experience as either a judicial officer or an advocate in a High Court. While most appointees are mature professionals, there is no constitutionally mandated requirement to have attained fifty years of age. This differentiates it from other senior offices.

95. (1) Only the Parliament can extend or exclude the jurisdiction of the High Court regarding any Union Territory.
Under Article 230 of the Constitution, only the Parliament has the authority to extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or exclude it from, any Union Territory. Neither the State Legislature nor the President acting alone can modify the territorial limits of a High Court’s authority in this manner. This ensures that judicial administration remains governed by federal law.

96. (2) Third Schedule
The form of oath or affirmation for judges of the High Courts, as well as many other high-ranking constitutional officials, is prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India. This oath emphasizes the judge’s duty to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and to perform their duties without fear or favor, ensuring the impartial administration of justice.

97. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A “Special Appeal” or intra-court appeal allows a litigant to challenge the decision of a single judge before a Division Bench of the same High Court. This process is governed by specific High Court Rules and the original ordinance that established the court. It provides an internal mechanism for correcting legal errors without immediately approaching the Supreme Court.

98. (1) District Judge
At the district level, the District Judge serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority. In this role, the judge oversees the implementation of legal aid programs and the organization of Lok Adalats within the district. This administrative responsibility ensures that the provision of free legal services is led by the highest judicial authority in the district.

99. (3) It is fixed by the Constitution of India.
The remuneration of the Advocate General is determined by the Governor and is not strictly fixed by the Constitution. Unlike regular government employees, they often receive fees for appearances and are generally permitted to maintain a private legal practice, provided it does not conflict with their official duties. This flexible arrangement reflects the professional nature of the office.

100. (4) It has the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself to protect the proper administration of justice.
Being a “Court of Record” under Article 215 has two major legal implications. First, the High Court’s judgments are recorded for perpetual memory and serve as binding precedents for subordinate courts. Second, the court possesses the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself. This authority is crucial for maintaining public confidence and ensuring that judicial orders are respected.

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List II: (Nature of Duties)
i. Handles independent charge of a wing within a department
ii. Second-in-command to the Chief Secretary in massive departments
iii. Initiates action on fresh receipts and submits cases upward
iv. Controls a division and acts on behalf of the Secretary
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which among the following officers in the Rajasthan Secretariat is considered the administrative head of a particular department?
(1) State Cabinet Minister
(2) Director General of Police
(3) Department Section Officer
(4) Secretary to Government
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following roles played by the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan:
I. Chairman of the State level Bankers' Committee.
II. Chief Public Relations Officer of the State Government.
III. Residual legatee at the administrative level.
IV. Ex-officio Chairman of the State Planning Board.
V. Secretary to the Zonal Council.
Which of the following combinations represents the correct roles?
(1) I, III, and V only
(2) I, II, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

16. What is the fundamental distinction between the IAS (Indian Administrative Service) and RAS (Rajasthan Administrative Service) officers working within the Secretariat?
(1) IAS officers are exclusively confined to the field Directorates.
(2) Both serve in Secretariat, but top posts are mainly IAS.
(3) RAS officers are restricted from serving in the Secretariat.
(4) IAS officers deal only with state financial expenditures.
(5) Question not attempted

17. The "Tenure System" in the context of the Secretariat refers to:
(1) The fixed five-year term of the Chief Secretary.
(2) Periodic rotation of officers between field and HQ.
(3) Permanent assignment of a clerk to one department.
(4) Guaranteed tenure of a Cabinet Minister in office.
(5) Question not attempted

18. Select the correct hierarchical sequence of officers in the State Secretariat from bottom to top.
(1) Section Officer - Under Secretary - Deputy Secretary - Joint Secretary - Secretary
(2) Under Secretary - Section Officer - Joint Secretary - Deputy Secretary - Secretary
(3) Section Officer - Deputy Secretary - Under Secretary - Secretary - Joint Secretary
(4) Deputy Secretary - Under Secretary - Section Officer - Joint Secretary - Secretary
(5) Question not attempted

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19. The concept of "e-Office" implemented in the Rajasthan State Secretariat primarily aims at:
(1) Replacing all IAS officers with AI-based software.
(2) Outsourcing policy formulation to private companies.
(3) Achieving a paperless and efficient file tracking system.
(4) Decentralizing the Secretariat into district e-centers.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which mechanism is most frequently utilized for inter-departmental coordination at the administrative level in Rajasthan?
(1) Daily addresses by the Governor to departmental heads.
(2) Joint sittings of the Assembly and Legislative Council.
(3) Inter-state council meetings mediated by the Chief Minister.

of government policies.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(3) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(4) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

7. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below.
Assertion (A): The Chief Secretary of Rajasthan is considered the principal crisis manager in the state administration.
Reason (R): The Chief Secretary heads the state-level disaster management executive committee and coordinates across all departments during emergencies.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

8. Who among the following was the first Chief Secretary of the state of Rajasthan?
(1) K. Radhakrishnan
(2) V. Narayan
(3) B. G. Rao
(4) S. W. Shiveshwarkar
(5) Question not attempted

9. The Chief Secretary in Rajasthan acts as a nodal agency for ensuring coordination between which of the following entities?
(1) The State Government and the Gram Panchayats only
(2) The Legislative Assembly and the High Court
(3) The State Government and the Central Government
(4) The State Election Commission and the Governor
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding the functions of the Chief Secretary in Rajasthan:
I. Acts as the chief advisor to the Chief Minister.
II. Serves as the Secretary to the State Cabinet.
III. Functions as the head of the State Civil Services.
IV. Presides over the meetings of the State Legislative Assembly in the absence of the Speaker.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which department in the Rajasthan State Secretariat is typically retained under the direct administrative control of the Chief Secretary or Chief Minister?
(1) Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
(2) Department of Public Works and Urban Infrastructure
(3) Department of Higher and Technical Skill Education
(4) Department of Personnel and General Administration
(5) Question not attempted

12. In the context of Secretariat working, what is the primary function of a "Section"?
(1) To finalize policy documents without any higher approval.
(2) Basic unit for initial processing and file handling.
(3) To independently allocate budget to state directorates.
(4) To act as the final appellate authority for grievances.
(5) Question not attempted

13. Match the hierarchy levels in List I with the nature of duties in List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Secretariat Hierarchy)
A. Additional Chief Secretary
B. Deputy Secretary
C. Under Secretary
D. Joint Secretary

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Adalat has the power to decide the dispute on merits, ensuring speedy justice.

46. (1) Civil Judge (Junior Division) → District Judge → High Court → Supreme Court
For a civil dispute starting at the lowest tier in Rajasthan, the initial case is heard by the Civil Judge Junior Division. An appeal against this decision typically goes to the District Judge. Further appeals or revisions are then taken to the High Court. The Supreme Court of India serves as the final appellate authority if substantial legal questions remain.

47. (3) 1998
Although the parent Legal Services Authorities Act was passed in 1987, the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority was formally constituted in 1998. This establishment was aimed at implementing the statutory mandate to provide free legal aid and organize Lok Adalats throughout the state. Since its inception, the authority has worked to make the justice system more accessible.

48. (2) Chief Judicial Magistrate
The revenue court hierarchy in Rajasthan includes officers like the Tehsildar, Sub-Divisional Officer, and Collector, who manage land records and tenancy disputes. In contrast, the Chief Judicial Magistrate is a high-ranking officer in the criminal judiciary responsible for overseeing criminal trials and magistrates. While both are part of the broader legal system, the CJM does not belong to revenue administration.

49. (3) I, II and III only
Article 235 gives the High Court control over the subordinate judiciary, encompassing postings, promotions, and the grant of leave. It also includes disciplinary jurisdiction over judicial officers. However, the formal power to dismiss or remove a District Judge remains with the Governor, who acts based on the High Court's recommendation. This shared process maintains judicial independence while following executive protocols.

50. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Rajasthan High Court has original jurisdiction to hear election petitions challenging the election of members to the State Legislative Assembly or Parliament. This authority is derived from the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Such cases are filed directly in the High Court rather than lower courts, highlighting the significance of ensuring the integrity of the electoral process.

51. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
The B.R. Patel Committee was instrumental in deciding the location of the capital and High Court seat during the integration of Rajasthan. The P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee recommended the abolition of the Jaipur Bench in 1958. The State Law Commission focuses on periodic legal reforms, while the Collegium System is the established mechanism for the appointment of senior judges.

52. (4) The Consolidated Fund of the State of Rajasthan
The salaries, allowances, and administrative expenses of the High Court, including those of its judges, are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. This ensures that these payments are not subject to a vote in the state legislature, thereby protecting the financial independence of the judiciary from political interference. It is a key constitutional safeguard for the bench.

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53. (3) V only
Certiorari is a corrective writ issued by a higher court to quash the order of a lower court or tribunal. It is invoked on grounds of jurisdictional excess or an error of law apparent on the record. Significantly, this writ is only applicable to judicial or quasi-judicial bodies and cannot be issued against private individuals for personal property disputes.

54. (1) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Under Article 224, the President can appoint additional judges to a High Court to handle temporary increases in work. These appointments are made for a period not exceeding two years. However, like permanent judges of the High Court, additional judges must retire upon reaching the age of sixty-two. The age limit of sixty-five applies only to Supreme Court judges in India.

(4) Meetings of the Secretaries chaired by the Chief Secretary.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which among the following is not a function of the Cabinet Secretariat in the state?
(1) Preparation of the agenda for Cabinet meetings
(2) Maintenance of records of Cabinet decisions
(3) Auditing the final state financial accounts
(4) Monitoring implementation of Cabinet decisions
(5) Question not attempted

22. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Secretary to Government in Rajasthan:
(1) The Secretary acts as the principal adviser to the Minister on matters of policy and administration.
(2) The Secretary holds a political office and changes with the change of the state government.
(3) The Secretary is responsible for the careful observance of the Rules of Business in the department.
(4) The Secretary represents their department before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature.
(5) Question not attempted

23. Match the Secretariat units in List I with the levels of work in List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Secretariat Unit)
A. Department
B. Wing
C. Division
D. Branch
List II: (Level of Work)
i. Supervised by a Deputy Secretary
ii. Headed by an Under Secretary
iii. Headed by a Secretary / Principal Secretary
iv. Commanded by an Additional / Joint Secretary
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

24. A situation arises where two departments in the Secretariat have overlapping jurisdictions regarding a new state scheme. Who acts as the ultimate administrative arbitrator to resolve this dispute?
(1) The Chief Secretary
(2) The Advocate General
(3) The Director General
(4) The Finance Secretary
(5) Question not attempted

25. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of the State Secretariat in Rajasthan:
I. It was systematically integrated and reorganized after the formation of Rajasthan in 1949.
II. The Secretariat Manual prescribes the procedure for file movement and official correspondence.
III. The Directorate historically preceded the Secretariat in administrative supremacy.
Which of the given combinations is correct?
(1) II and III only
(2) I and III only
(3) I and II only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following best describes a "Principal Secretary" in the Rajasthan Secretariat?
(1) A senior IAS officer heading a major department.
(2) A senior clerk who manages the administration wing.
(3) A political appointee functioning as an advisor.
(4) The judicial officer resolving service disputes.
(5) Question not attempted

27. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below.
Assertion (A): The Chief Secretary of Rajasthan is considered the 'residual legatee' of state administration.
Reason (R): The Chief Secretary looks after all those matters that do not fall within the specific purview of any other secretary.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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(4) Political interference in civil servant transfers
(5) Question not attempted

43. Match the authority types in List I with their descriptions in List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Type of Secretariat Authority)
A. Political Executive
B. Administrative Head
C. Executive Head (Line Agency)
D. Secretariat Support Staff
List II: (Description)
i. Director or Commissioner
ii. Cabinet Minister
iii. Assistant or Clerk
iv. Secretary to Government
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

44. As the head of the civil service in Rajasthan, the Chief Secretary's powers include all of the following EXCEPT:
(1) Chairing committees for senior administrative appointments.
(2) Directly appointing the Chairman of the State RPSC.
(3) Maintaining Confidential Reports of all IAS officers.
(4) Ensuring harmony and coordination among civil servants.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements about the 'Special Secretary' in the State Secretariat:
I. The post is usually created to handle a specialized or voluminous part of a department's work.
II. A Special Secretary holds higher rank and authority than the Principal Secretary.
III. They operate under the broad supervision of the Secretary or Principal Secretary of the department.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

46. Cabinet Secretariat in Rajasthan provides secretarial assistance directly to:
(1) The Governor and the Governor's Secretariat
(2) The Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly
(3) The Rajasthan Civil Services Appellate Tribunal
(4) The Council of Ministers and the Cabinet
(5) Question not attempted

47. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below.
Assertion (A): The Secretariat relies heavily on the Directorate for the actual execution of policies.
Reason (R): The Secretariat is primarily a policy-formulating body and does not have the field machinery required for grassroots implementation.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

48. In the administrative hierarchy of Rajasthan, who chairs the periodic conferences of District Collectors?
(1) The State Revenue Minister
(2) The State Chief Secretary
(3) The State Governor's Office
(4) The Director General of Police
(5) Question not attempted

49. The introduction of the 'Desk Officer System' as an administrative reform in secretariats aims to:
(1) Centralize all decisions at the Chief Minister's desk.
(2) Eliminate clerical levels for faster case disposal.
(3) Increase the number of Section Officers in departments.
(4) Ensure every officer gets a dedicated physical office.
(5) Question not attempted

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(4) Department Principal Secretary
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges of Secretariat administration:
I. Proliferation of departments leading to overlapping jurisdictions.
II. Frequent transfers of key officials disrupting policy continuity.
III. Reluctance to delegate authority to subordinate levels.
IV. High efficiency due to minimal hierarchical layers.
V. Over-reliance on traditional paper-based files causing delays.
Which combination correctly identifies the prevailing challenges?
(1) I, III, IV, and V only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, II, III, and V only
(4) I, II, and III only
(5) Question not attempted

36. In the context of the Rajasthan State Secretariat, what does the term "Staff Agency" imply?
(1) Agency managing the recruitment of Class IV employees.
(2) Agency implementing welfare programs in rural areas.
(3) Statutory body handling legal litigation of the staff.
(4) Advisory and supportive agency to the political head.
(5) Question not attempted

37. Which of the following is not a recognized function of a Department in the State Secretariat?
(1) Framing rules and regulations under existing laws
(2) Exercising financial control over field agencies
(3) Conducting the trial of criminal offenses
(4) Assisting the Minister in discharging their legislative responsibilities
(5) Question not attempted

38. Arrange the following steps in the typical movement of a file in the traditional Secretariat system (from initiation to decision):
A. Section Officer reviews the note
B. Clerk/Assistant prepares the initial note
C. Secretary takes the final decision or forwards to Minister
D. Deputy/Under Secretary adds their remarks
Select the correct order:
(1) B, A, D, C
(2) B, D, A, C
(3) A, B, D, C
(4) D, B, A, C
(5) Question not attempted

39. Who among the following was the first woman Chief Secretary of Rajasthan?
(1) Meenakshi Hooja
(2) Alka Kala
(3) Usha Sharma
(4) Kushal Singh
(5) Question not attempted

40. The Chief Secretary's role as the "Secretary to the Cabinet" entails:
(1) Managing agenda and implementation of cabinet decisions.
(2) Defending all cabinet decisions in the state high court.
(3) Providing legal immunity to various cabinet ministers.
(4) Controlling the election expenditure of the ministers.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Identify the pair that represents the correct correspondence between Secretariat officials and their equivalent field ranks in Rajasthan.
(1) Chief Secretary — Equivalent to District Magistrate.
(2) Principal Secretary — Equivalent to Sub-Divisional Officer.
(3) Secretary — Equivalent to a Divisional Commissioner.
(4) Section Officer — Equivalent to Inspector General.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Implementation of "e-Office" in the Rajasthan Secretariat addresses which specific administrative challenge?
(1) Delays caused by physical file movement and tracking
(2) Shortage of IAS officers
(3) Inadequate budget allocation for public welfare

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(3) Department of State Finance Affairs
(4) Department of Personnel Affairs (DoP)
(5) Question not attempted

85. Consider the following statements about the 'Additional Chief Secretary' (ACS) in Rajasthan:
I. The rank of ACS is equivalent to that of the Chief Secretary in terms of pay scale.
II. The ACS operates independently of the Chief Secretary.
III. The post is typically used to head very large or critical departments.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following best captures the "Cause and Effect" of Secretariat delays?
(1) Digitalization of records causing slower data retrieval.
(2) Over-centralization and tiers causing decision delays.
(3) Direct public interaction by the Secretary causing speed.
(4) Abolition of the Section Officer post increasing results.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Select the correct option that represents the fundamental difference between the Cabinet Secretariat and other Secretariat departments:
(1) It is headed by a politician, whereas other departments are not.
(2) It handles execution, whereas other departments handle policy.
(3) It is located outside the main building for security reasons.
(4) It coordinates apex-level decisions across all departments.
(5) Question not attempted

88. Consider the sequence of file approval for a major financial policy decision in a department. Select the correct bottom-to-top administrative sequence:
(1) Section Officer → Deputy Secretary → Principal Secretary → Finance Minister
(2) Deputy Secretary → Section Officer → Finance Minister → Principal Secretary
(3) Section Officer → Principal Secretary → Deputy Secretary → Finance Minister
(4) Finance Minister → Principal Secretary → Deputy Secretary → Section Officer
(5) Question not attempted

89. The term "Generalist vs Specialist" controversy in state administration primarily manifests in the relationship between:
(1) Relationship between the Chief Minister and the Governor.
(2) Relationship between Chief Secretary and Cabinet Secretary.
(3) Relationship between the Secretariat and the Directorate.
(4) Relationship between Section Officer and Under Secretary.
(5) Question not attempted

90. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Deputy Secretary' in the Rajasthan Secretariat:
I. They act on behalf of the Secretary for the division under their charge.
II. They are authorized to dispose of cases that do not require the Secretary's attention.
III. They are the final authority for all policy changes in the department.
IV. They supervise the work of Under Secretaries and Section Officers.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(1) I, II, and IV only
(2) II, III, and IV only
(3) I, II, and III only
(4) I, III, and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

91. In crisis management, what role does the Secretariat play during a severe statewide public health emergency?
(1) Deploying doctors directly to primary health centers.
(2) Manufacturing vaccines in the Secretariat premises.
(3) Treating patients in the various capital hospitals.
(4) Formulating response guidelines and sanctioning funds.
(5) Question not attempted

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50. Consider the following statements regarding inter-departmental coordination in Rajasthan:
I. It minimizes duplication of work and prevents working in silos.
II. The Chief Secretary is the primary authority for ensuring this coordination.
III. Inter-departmental meetings are used to resolve policy conflicts.
IV. The High Court legally mandates the schedule of these coordination meetings.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

51. Which document serves as the fundamental rulebook governing the internal procedures, file movement, and official protocols within the Rajasthan Secretariat?
(1) The Rajasthan Tenancy Act
(2) The Rajasthan Civil Services (Conduct) Rules
(3) The Secretariat Manual
(4) The State Treasury Code
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following limitations or challenges often associated with the Secretariat administration:
I. Unwieldy size due to the proliferation of departments
II. Tendency to interfere in the day-to-day execution work of the Directorate
III. Chronic shortage of clerical staff leading to file pendency
IV. Over-centralization of powers at the higher echelons
Which of these combinations represents incorrect limitations (i.e., not a real challenge)?
(1) II and III only
(2) III only
(3) I and IV only
(4) None, all are valid challenges
(5) Question not attempted

53. Match the administrative situations in List I with the roles of the Chief Secretary in List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Administrative Situation)
A. Severe communal riot or natural disaster
B. Reallocation of government business
C. Conflict between two department secretaries
D. Reviewing state development goals
List II: (Role of Chief Secretary)
i. Chairman of State Planning Board/ Committee
ii. Chief Coordinator and Arbitrator
iii. Crisis Manager-in-Chief
iv. Advisor to CM on Rules of Business
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

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54. Concept Application: If a new state policy on solar energy is to be drafted, which of the following sequences best reflects the division of labor?
(1) Energy Directorate drafts policy; Secretariat executes.
(2) Energy Department formulates; Directorate implements.
(3) Cabinet Secretariat drafts and implements via districts.
(4) Chief Secretary drafts and issues direct company orders.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Joint Secretary' in the State Secretariat:
I. They are higher in rank than a Deputy Secretary.
II. They hold independent charge of a wing within a large department.
III. They bypass the Secretary and report directly to the Minister.
IV. They are typically drawn from the senior scale of the IAS or state services.
V. They evaluate the performance of Deputy Secretaries under them.
Which of the following combinations is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) IV and V only
(3) II, III, and V only
(4) Statement III only
(5) Question not attempted

explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. In the context of Secretariat delays and inefficiency, the concept of "red-tapism" primarily refers to:
(1) Use of red ribbons to identify highly confidential files.
(2) Excessive adherence to rules causing decision delays.
(3) Rapid clearance of files by bypassing several officers.
(4) Digitalization of records using software protocols.
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which constitutional article explicitly outlines the structure and specific hierarchy of the State Secretariat?
(1) Article 154 concerning state executive power
(2) Article 163 regarding the council of ministers
(3) No such explicit constitutional provision exists
(4) Article 166 concerning conduct of government
(5) Question not attempted

30. Consider the following statements about the differences between the Secretariat and the Directorate:
I. The Secretariat is a staff agency, while the Directorate is a line agency.
II. The Secretariat focuses on policy, while the Directorate focuses on execution.
III. The head of the Secretariat department is a generalist, while the head of a Directorate is often a specialist.
IV. Both Secretariat and Directorate are physically housed in the exact same state building in all cases.
Which combination of statements is incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I, III, and IV only
(4) IV only
(5) Question not attempted

31. The "Rules of Business" in the Government of Rajasthan, which dictate the functioning of the Secretariat, are framed by the Governor under which Article of the Constitution?
(1) Article 166(3) of the Indian Constitution
(2) Article 166(1) of the Indian Constitution
(3) Article 167 of the Indian Constitution
(4) Article 164 of the Indian Constitution
(5) Question not attempted

32. What is the fundamental duty of an Under Secretary in the Rajasthan State Secretariat?
(1) Issuing executive ordinances on behalf of the Governor.
(2) Controlling a branch and scrutinizing various notes.
(3) Presenting the state budget in the Legislative Assembly.
(4) Acting as the spokesperson of the ruling political party.
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match the reforms and committees in List I with their administrative context in List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Reforms / Committees)
A. Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)
B. Secretariat Manual
C. e-Office System
D. O&M (Organization and Methods)
List II: (Context in Administration)
i. Guidelines for standardizing internal working procedures
ii. Recommended rationalization of Secretariat departments
iii. Strategy to improve efficiency and workflow management
iv. Digital transformation of file movements
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

34. Find the odd one out concerning the apex civil service positions in Rajasthan:
(1) District Collector and Magistrate
(2) State Chief Secretary
(3) Additional Chief Secretary

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A. Prepares agenda for Cabinet
B. Heads the civil service of the state
C. Administrative head of a specific department
D. Custodian of records in a section

List II: (Responsible Officer/Unit)
i. Section Officer
ii. Secretary
iii. Chief Secretary
iv. Cabinet Secretariat

(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

64. The term 'Cell' in the Rajasthan State Secretariat refers to:
(1) Detention center for errant civil servants.
(2) Specialized small unit for specific tasks.
(3) Official residence of the Chief Secretary.
(4) Permanent division larger than a 'Wing'.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following statements regarding the selection of the Chief Secretary:
I. The seniority of the IAS officer is the sole and absolute criterion for selection.
II. The Chief Minister exercises subjective judgment in selecting an officer they find suitable.
III. The consent of the Union Home Ministry is mandatory before appointing a State Chief Secretary.

Which of the following combinations is correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

66. Which one of the following is an exception to the general rule that the Secretariat only formulates policy and does not execute it?
(1) Department of Personnel and General Administration
(2) Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department
(3) Medical, Health and Family Welfare Department
(4) Public Works and Infrastructure Department
(5) Question not attempted

67. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below.
Assertion (A): It is a common administrative practice to maintain a clear distinction between the Secretariat and the Directorate.
Reason (R): This distinction prevents the policy-makers from being bogged down by day-to-day administrative details and provides an objective review of execution.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

68. The integration and organization of the Rajasthan State Secretariat in 1949 was heavily influenced by the administrative model of which entity?
(1) The Bombay Presidency Secretariat
(2) The princely state of Mewar
(3) The United Provinces (UP) Secretariat
(4) The Government of India Secretariat
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following statements best illustrates the advisory role of the Secretariat?
(1) Conducting direct raids on various tax evaders.
(2) Operating state transport and urban rail buses.
(3) Providing data and precedents to aid the Minister.
(4) Issuing certificates of domicile at the local level.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following statements about 'Administrative Reforms' in the State Secretariat:
I. They aim to reduce delays and improve file disposal speeds.
II. They encourage delegation of financial and administrative powers.
III. They promote the integration of IT and e-governance tools.
IV. They aim to centralize all power in the hands of the Chief Minister.

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Which combination represents the correct objectives of administrative reforms?
(1) I, III, and IV only
(2) I, II, and III only
(3) II, III, and IV only
(4) I, II, III, and IV
(5) Question not attempted

71. In the Secretariat hierarchy, what is the role of an 'Officer on Special Duty' (OSD)?
(1) A routine desk clerk handling general public grievances.
(2) A permanent constitutional authority checking the head.
(3) The security head of the Secretariat and its premises.
(4) An officer appointed for specialized urgent assignments.
(5) Question not attempted

72. During a severe drought in Rajasthan, the Chief Secretary convenes a meeting of the Secretaries of Revenue, Agriculture, Finance, and Water Resources. This is an example of:
(1) Inter-departmental coordination and crisis management.
(2) Legislative drafting and constitutional amendment.
(3) Financial auditing and public expenditure review.
(4) Judicial adjudication of various service disputes.
(5) Question not attempted

73. Match the Secretariat reform concepts in List I with their primary purposes in List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Secretariat Reform Concepts)
A. Single File System
B. Desk Officer System
C. e-Office System
D. O&M Study
List II: (Primary Purpose)
i. Digitization and tracking of documents
ii. Eliminating intermediate clerical levels for faster decisions
iii. Streamlining communication between Secretariat and Directorate
iv. Analyzing and simplifying procedural workflows
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

74. Who is considered the political head of a department in the State Secretariat?
(1) Cabinet Minister or Minister of State.
(2) Senior State Chief Secretary.
(3) Department Principal Secretary.
(4) Sitting State Governor.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Consider the following statements regarding the relationship between the Secretariat and the Directorate:
I. Secretariat evaluates the performance of the Directorate.
II. Secretariat sanctions the budget for the Directorate.
III. Directorate provides technical advice to the Secretariat.
IV. Directorate functions as the brain, and Secretariat as the hands of the government.
V. The Head of the Directorate is usually subordinate to the Secretary of the Department.
Which of the following combinations contains the INCORRECT statement(s)?
(1) III and IV only
(2) I and II only
(3) V only
(4) IV only
(5) Question not attempted

76. The 'Rules of Business' that structure the working of the State Secretariat are formulated under the name of the:
(1) Chief Minister
(2) Governor
(3) Chief Secretary
(4) President of India
(5) Question not attempted

77. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below.
Assertion (A): The Chief Secretary of Rajasthan does not have a fixed tenure.
Reason (R): The Chief Secretary holds office

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during the pleasure of the Chief Minister and is subject to the standard retirement age of civil servants.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Select the correct operational sequence of the State Secretariat's core functions:
(1) Policy Execution → Budgeting → Policy Formulation → Evaluation
(2) Policy Formulation → Budget Sanction → Rule Making → Policy Evaluation
(3) Policy Evaluation → Rule Making → Field Execution → Policy Formulation
(4) Field Execution → Policy Evaluation → Rule Making → Budgeting
(5) Question not attempted

79. Consider the following characteristics of the State Secretariat:
I. It is the highest echelon of the state administrative structure.
II. It is a cluster of various departments.
III. It performs essentially a staff function.
IV. It is completely immune to legislative oversight.
V. It operates strictly on the 'split system'.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(1) I, II, III, and V only
(2) I, II, and IV only
(3) II, III, IV, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chief Secretary's role in Rajasthan:
(1) Acts as the channel of communication between the State and the Central Government.
(2) Holds the constitutional power to veto bills passed by the State Legislature.
(3) Serves as the chief advisor to the Governor during President's Rule.
(4) Provides leadership to the entire state administrative machinery.
(5) Question not attempted

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81. Under the e-Office initiative in the Rajasthan Secretariat, the module known as "eFile" is primarily designed to:
(1) Automatically draft policy documents using AI modules.
(2) Electronic files for faster movement and tracking systems.
(3) Managing the electronic attendance of Secretariat staff.
(4) Conducting online elections for the state legislature.
(5) Question not attempted

82. Which of the following best represents the function of a 'Section Officer' in the Secretariat?
(1) Supervising the work of clerks and assistants in a section.
(2) Finalizing the budget allocation for the entire state.
(3) Liaising with foreign embassies for state investments.
(4) Serving as the primary advisor to the Cabinet Minister.
(5) Question not attempted

83. Match the administrative positions in List I with their common service backgrounds in List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Position)
A. Chief Secretary
B. Joint Secretary
C. Section Officer
D. Technical Director (Directorate)
List II: (Common Service Background)
i. Usually a State Secretariat Service Officer
ii. Senior Indian Administrative Service (IAS) Officer
iii. Often a specialist or technocrat
iv. Mid-level IAS or senior RAS Officer
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

84. Which department in the Rajasthan Secretariat is responsible for framing rules related to the recruitment, training, and service conditions of civil servants?
(1) Department of Law and Legal Affairs
(2) Department of General Administration

56. What is the primary cause for the delay in the execution of public policies originating from the Secretariat?
(1) Multi-tier hierarchy causing prolonged file processing.
(2) Absolute absence of internet in the Secretariat building.
(3) Lack of constitutional authority to frame any rules.
(4) Frequent dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly.
(5) Question not attempted

57. The 'O&M' (Organization and Methods) division in the State Secretariat is primarily concerned with:
(1) Organizing cultural events for all state civil servants.
(2) Overseeing the conduct of state government elections.
(3) Improving efficiency and simplifying office procedures.
(4) Managing the entire financial budget of the state govt.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Arrange the following steps of the policy formulation process in the Secretariat in the correct logical order:
A. Approval by the Cabinet/Minister
B. Data collection and initial note preparation by the section
C. Drafting of the policy proposal by the Secretary
D. Review and modification by the Principal/ Additional Chief Secretary
Select the correct order:
(1) B, D, C, A
(2) B, C, D, A
(3) C, B, D, A
(4) D, B, C, A
(5) Question not attempted

59. Consider the following departments usually found in the Rajasthan Secretariat:
I. Department of Home
II. Department of Finance
III. Department of Personnel
IV. Department of Agriculture
V. Department of Revenue
Which of the given departments are considered "nodal" or "coordinating" departments because their approval/consultation is often required by other departments?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) II, III, and V only
(3) I, IV, and V only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

60. Identify the most appropriate statement regarding the "Cabinet Secretariat" in Rajasthan.
(1) Functions under the direct control of the State Governor.
(2) Functions under Chief Secretary to support the Cabinet.
(3) Comprises only elected Members of the State Legislature.
(4) Handles all public grievances related to the Chief Minister.
(5) Question not attempted

61. The status of the Chief Secretary of a State is equivalent to which officer at the Union Government level?
(1) Cabinet Secretary of the Government of India.
(2) Secretary to the President of Republic of India.
(3) Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training.
(4) Home Secretary of the Union Government of India.
(5) Question not attempted

62. Which of the following best describes a 'Directorate' in the context of state administration?
(1) The supreme policy-making organ of the state government.
(2) The judicial body resolving all administrative disputes.
(3) A temporary committee set up for managing state crises.
(4) Executive arm responsible for translating policy to action.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Match the functions in List I with the responsible officers or units in List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Function)

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92. Identify the correct statement regarding the integration of the RAS (Rajasthan Administrative Service) into the State Secretariat:
(1) RAS officers are strictly prohibited from serving in the Secretariat.
(2) Often serve as Deputy or Joint Secretaries in the Secretariat.
(3) RAS officers are directly appointed as Chief Secretary on seniority.
(4) RAS officers in the Secretariat are not subordinate to IAS officers.
(5) Question not attempted

93. Match the Secretariat issues in List I with their potential remedies in List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Secretariat Issue)
A. Inordinate delay in file movement
B. Duplication of work across departments
C. Lack of specialized knowledge in policy
D. Poor institutional memory
List II: (Potential Remedy)
i. Robust inter-departmental coordination mechanisms
ii. E-Office and level-jumping (Desk Officer system)
iii. Proper digitization and record management
iv. Greater consultation with Directorate specialists
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

94. The administrative power of the Chief Secretary is often described as:
(1) Equal to that of the Chief Minister in constitutional terms
(2) Purely advisory with no executive authority whatsoever
(3) Subordinate to the Director General of Police in matters of general administration
(4) First among equals (primus inter pares) among the state civil servants
(5) Question not attempted

95. Consider the following factors that influence the Chief Minister's choice while appointing the Chief Secretary:
I. Seniority of the officer
II. Outstanding administrative record
III. Trust and confidence of the Chief Minister
IV. Approval from the Leader of the Opposition
V. Clearance from the State High Court
Which combination represents the actual factors considered?
(1) I, II, and III only
(2) I, II, III, and IV only
(3) II, III, and V only
(4) I, III, IV, and V only
(5) Question not attempted

96. Which reform commission broadly recommended that the Secretariat should focus purely on policy formulation and leave execution entirely to the respective Directorates?
(1) The Union Finance Commission.
(2) Administrative Reforms Commission.
(3) The Central Election Commission.
(4) The National Kothari Commission.
(5) Question not attempted

97. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes provided below.
Assertion (A): Inter-departmental coordination is one of the most vital functions of the State Secretariat.
Reason (R): Government policies often overlap multiple sectors, and a lack of coordination can lead to conflicting departmental orders.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

98. Arrange the following administrative layers of a Secretariat Department in descending order (from highest to lowest level of authority):
A. Joint Secretary
B. Principal Secretary
C. Section Officer
D. Deputy Secretary
Select the correct arrangement:
(1) B, A, D, C
(2) B, D, A, C
(3) A, B, D, C

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servant, responsible for advising the political leadership on governance, administration, and critical policy matters.

9. (3) The State Government and the Central Government
One of the vital functions of the Chief Secretary is to act as a nodal agency for inter-governmental coordination. This involves serving as the primary channel of communication between the state government and the central government. By facilitating this dialogue, the Chief Secretary ensures that national policies are harmonized with state interests and that administrative requirements are effectively addressed.

10. (1) I, II, and III only
The Chief Secretary performs multiple critical roles, including acting as the chief advisor to the Chief Minister and serving as the Secretary to the State Cabinet. Additionally, this officer is the head of the entire state civil service, ensuring discipline and coordination. Legislative assembly sessions are presided over by the Speaker or Deputy Speaker, which are strictly political and legislative roles.

11. (4) Department of Personnel and General Administration
The Department of Personnel and General Administration is usually kept under the direct control of the Chief Secretary or the Chief Minister. This is because these departments handle sensitive matters like civil service recruitment, postings, and overall administrative discipline. Centralizing these functions ensures that the core of the state's administrative machinery remains under the apex supervision of the highest authority.

12. (2) Basic unit for initial processing and file handling.
A Section is the smallest functional unit within the State Secretariat. It serves as the starting point for file handling and initial processing of administrative matters. This level is responsible for maintaining files, preparing preliminary notes, and assisting higher officials by providing relevant data and precedents. It ensures the systematic and organized movement of paperwork within the departmental hierarchy.

13. (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
Administrative hierarchy in the Secretariat defines specific responsibilities for each level. The Additional Chief Secretary is second-in-command for massive departments, while the Joint Secretary handles independent wings. Deputy Secretaries control divisions and act on the Secretary's behalf. Under Secretaries manage branches, initiating actions on new receipts and ensuring that case files are properly prepared for upward administrative review.

14. (4) Secretary to Government
The Secretary to the Government is the administrative head of a department within the Secretariat. While the Cabinet Minister is the political head responsible for policy decisions, the Secretary provides the necessary administrative leadership and expertise. They are responsible for the efficient functioning of the department, ensuring that government policies are correctly interpreted and that the rules of business are followed.

15. (1) I, III, and V only
The Chief Secretary holds several multifaceted roles, including acting as the residual legatee for matters not assigned to other secretaries and serving as the Secretary to the Zonal Council. They also chair the State Level Bankers' Committee. While they support planning, the Chief Minister typically chairs the Planning Board, and the Director of Information handles public relations duties.

16. (2) Both serve in Secretariat, but top posts are mainly IAS.
Both Indian Administrative Service and Rajasthan Administrative Service officers contribute to the state's administrative machinery. While RAS officers hold many essential positions within the Secretariat, the highest leadership roles, such as Secretary, Principal Secretary, and Chief Secretary, are typically occupied by senior IAS officers. This structure combines national-level administrative standards with specialized local knowledge provided by the state services.

17. (2) Periodic rotation of officers between field and HQ.
The tenure system refers to the practice of rotating officers between field assignments, like

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Formulation of policies and coordination of state activities
The State Secretariat serves as the central administrative hub where government policies are formulated. It acts as the primary advisory body to the political executive, assisting ministers in decision-making and planning. Additionally, it ensures inter-departmental coordination, maintains institutional memory, and monitors the implementation of various state programs to ensure administrative efficiency and consistency across all government departments.

2. (1) The split system where policy-making is separated from policy implementation
State administration follows the split system, which maintains a clear distinction between policy-making and implementation. The Secretariat functions as a staff agency focused on planning and advisory roles, while the Directorate acts as a line agency responsible for field execution. This separation ensures specialized focus on administrative strategy and operational management across different government sectors, improving overall governance.

3. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
The Chief Secretary acts as the apex coordinator for the state civil services and serves in an ex-officio capacity as Cabinet Secretary. Principal Secretaries are administrative heads of major government departments, guiding high-level policy. Meanwhile, Section Officers supervise the basic units of the secretariat, managing the initial processing of files and maintaining the internal administrative workflow and documentation.

4. (4) There is a fixed constitutional tenure of three years for the Chief Secretary.
The appointment of the Chief Secretary is an executive prerogative exercised by the Chief Minister based on administrative competence and trust. While seniority and performance records are significant considerations, there is no fixed constitutional tenure for this position. The officer remains in the post during the pleasure of the Chief Minister or until they reach the standard age of retirement.

5. (3) I and III only
The Secretariat functions as a memory and clearing house by maintaining records and providing essential data for policy decisions. It plays a crucial role in assisting ministers to fulfill their accountability to the state legislature by preparing responses and legislative drafts. Field-level operations for disaster relief are primarily managed by executive agencies like the Directorate rather than the Secretariat.

6. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The State Secretariat is established to serve as the principal advisory body to the Council of Ministers, focusing on policy formulation and administrative planning. Conversely, the Directorate functions as an attached office that handles the actual execution and implementation of government policies at the grassroots level. This organizational structure facilitates a clear and efficient division of administrative labor and responsibility.

7. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During emergencies, the Chief Secretary assumes the role of the principal crisis manager for the state. This responsibility involves heading the state-level disaster management executive committee to ensure rapid response. By coordinating actions across various government departments, the Chief Secretary ensures that resources and manpower are effectively deployed to mitigate the impact of disasters or any other crises.

8. (1) K. Radhakrishnan
K. Radhakrishnan was the inaugural Chief Secretary of Rajasthan, appointed following the formation and integration of the state in 1949. This pivotal role involves leading the state's administrative machinery and establishing the foundational structure of the Secretariat. The Chief Secretary is the highest-ranking civil

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time required to move files between different desks and floors. It also provides an automated tracking mechanism that identifies where a file is pending, thereby increasing accountability and significantly reducing the overall time taken for administrative approvals.

43. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
The Secretariat structure comprises different types of authority. Cabinet Ministers serve as the political executive, while the Secretary to the Government acts as the administrative head of a department. Directors or Commissioners lead the line agencies responsible for field execution. Supporting this entire structure are assistants and clerks who handle the essential secretarial tasks and maintain the flow of information.

44. (2) Directly appointing the Chairman of the State RPSC.
As the head of the civil service, the Chief Secretary chairs appointment committees and maintains confidential reports of senior officers. However, the appointment of the Chairman of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission is a constitutional power exercised by the Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Chief Secretary's role is focused on administrative management and coordination rather than making constitutional appointments.

45. (3) I and III only
A Special Secretary is typically appointed when a department handles a massive volume of work or highly specialized tasks. While they hold a senior rank, they remain subordinate to the Secretary or Principal Secretary of the department. This position allows for better focus on specific departmental wings without creating an entirely new administrative structure, thereby enhancing the department's overall operational capacity.

46. (4) The Council of Ministers and the Cabinet
The Cabinet Secretariat provides direct secretarial assistance to the state's Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. It facilitates their decision-making process by preparing meeting agendas, documenting minutes, and coordinating the flow of information between the political executive and various administrative departments. This ensures that the state's highest policy-making body can function efficiently and that its decisions are systematically implemented.

47. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Secretariat is primarily designed as a policy-formulating body and lacks the extensive field machinery required for direct implementation at the grassroots level. Therefore, it relies heavily on the Directorates, which serve as the executive arms of the government. This functional division allows the Secretariat to focus on strategic planning while the Directorates manage the practical aspects of policy execution.

48. (2) The State Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary chairs the periodic conferences of District Collectors to ensure that state-level policies are effectively translated into district-level action. These conferences serve as a vital communication channel for providing direct guidance, resolving local administrative issues, and monitoring the progress of various development schemes. As the head of the civil service, the Chief Secretary ensures administrative uniformity across all districts.

49. (2) Eliminate clerical levels for faster case disposal.
The Desk Officer system is an administrative reform aimed at speeding up decision-making by reducing the number of hierarchical layers a file must pass through. In this system, an officer is given the responsibility to handle cases directly, minimizing the traditional reliance on multiple levels of clerical processing. This streamlined approach leads to faster case disposal and increased individual accountability.

50. (1) I, II, and III only
Inter-departmental coordination is essential for preventing the duplication of work and ensuring that government departments do not operate in isolation. The Chief Secretary is the primary authority responsible for this coordination, often using meetings to resolve policy conflicts. While the system is vital for governance, it is managed through administrative rules and executive orders rather than being legally scheduled.

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District Collectorates, and headquarters positions within the Secretariat. This system ensures that policy-makers in the Secretariat remain connected to grassroots realities and that field officers understand the complexities of policy formulation. It prevents administrative stagnation and promotes a well-rounded perspective among the state's senior civil servants.

18. (1) Section Officer - Under Secretary - Deputy Secretary - Joint Secretary - Secretary
The administrative hierarchy in the State Secretariat is structured to ensure systematic file processing. It begins at the lowest level with the Section Officer, followed by the Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary. Larger departments include a Joint Secretary before reaching the Secretary, who serves as the departmental head. This ladder allows for thorough scrutiny and multi-level review of every policy proposal.

19. (3) Achieving a paperless and efficient file tracking system.
The e-Office initiative aims to modernize the Secretariat by replacing traditional paper-based files with a digital system. This transformation enhances transparency, ensures faster movement of documents, and allows for real-time tracking of file status. By reducing physical hurdles and streamlining workflows, e-Office helps eliminate administrative delays and improves the overall efficiency and accountability of the state government's decision-making process.

20. (4) Meetings of the Secretaries chaired by the Chief Secretary.
Inter-departmental coordination is primarily achieved through regular meetings of departmental secretaries, presided over by the Chief Secretary. These meetings provide a platform to resolve conflicts, align departmental goals, and ensure that multifaceted policies are implemented harmoniously. As the head of the civil service, the Chief Secretary uses these forums to provide unified administrative leadership across the entire state government.

21. (3) Auditing the final state financial accounts
The Cabinet Secretariat provides essential support by preparing agendas, maintaining records of decisions, and monitoring the implementation of cabinet orders. It ensures that the political executive's directives are communicated to the relevant departments. Financial auditing is a specialized function performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General and the state's finance and audit departments rather than the Cabinet Secretariat.

22. (2) The Secretary holds a political office and changes with the change of the state government.
The Secretary is a permanent civil servant, not a political appointee. While the political leadership may change after elections, the Secretary provides administrative continuity and expertise to whichever party is in power. They are responsible for advising ministers, ensuring adherence to the Rules of Business, and representing the department's administrative and financial interests before various legislative and audit committees.

23. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The Secretariat is organized into various units based on the scale of work. A Department is the largest unit, headed by a Secretary or Principal Secretary. Wings are commanded by Additional or Joint Secretaries, while Divisions are supervised by Deputy Secretaries. The Branch represents a smaller unit managed by an Under Secretary, ensuring a structured and manageable flow of administrative duties.

24. (1) The Chief Secretary
In cases of overlapping jurisdictions or administrative disputes between departments, the Chief Secretary acts as the ultimate arbitrator. Given their position as the head of the state's administrative machinery, they have the authority to resolve conflicts and ensure smooth coordination. This prevents departmental silos and ensures that the state's governance remains unified and focused on achieving broader policy objectives.

25. (3) I and II only
Following the formation of Rajasthan in 1949, the Secretariat was systematically reorganized to integrate the diverse administrative systems of various princely states. The Secretariat Manual was introduced to provide standardized procedures for file movement and official correspondence. Historically, the Secretariat has held administrative supremacy over the

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(4) C, D, A, B
(5) Question not attempted

99. Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Secretariat's support to the Council of Ministers:
I. It circulates memoranda among the ministers.
II. It prepares the agenda for cabinet meetings.
III. It provides the Chief Minister with administrative assistance.
IV. It resolves political disputes within the ruling party.
V. It keeps a record of the cabinet decisions.
Which combination accurately reflects its administrative support functions?
(1) II, III, IV, and V only
(2) I, II, and V only
(3) I, II, III, and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV, and V
(5) Question not attempted

100. Ultimately, the effectiveness of the Rajasthan State Secretariat is best measured by its ability to:
(1) Maximize the total number of government employees.
(2) Eradicate the need for local government bodies.
(3) Absorb all executive powers from Directorates.
(4) Provide sound policy advice and state coordination.
(5) Question not attempted

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34. (1) District Collector and Magistrate
While the Chief Secretary, Additional Chief Secretary, and Principal Secretary are apex positions within the State Secretariat headquarters, the District Collector operates at the field level. Although many Collectors are IAS officers who eventually serve in the Secretariat, their current role is focused on district-level administration and implementation. The other roles are primarily centered on state-level policy formulation and coordination.

35. (3) I, II, III, and V only
Secretariat administration faces several challenges, including the proliferation of departments, which creates overlapping jurisdictions. Frequent transfers of officials can disrupt the continuity of long-term policies, while a reluctance to delegate authority often leads to bottlenecks at higher levels. Additionally, an over-reliance on traditional paper-based files, despite digital reforms, continues to cause delays in the decision-making and implementation processes.

36. (4) Advisory and supportive agency to the political head.
As a staff agency, the Secretariat provides advisory and supportive services to the political executive, particularly the ministers. Its primary role is to assist in policy formulation, planning, and coordination rather than direct field implementation. By handling research, data analysis, and legislative drafting, the Secretariat enables the political leadership to make informed decisions and maintain effective control over state administration.

37. (3) Conducting the trial of criminal offenses
Secretariat departments are responsible for framing rules, exercising financial control over field agencies, and assisting ministers with legislative duties. These functions support the executive branch of the government. Conducting trials for criminal offenses is a judicial function performed by the courts under the judiciary. The Secretariat focus remains on administrative, financial, and policy-related matters to ensure effective state governance.

38. (1) B, A, D, C
The traditional movement of a file begins with an assistant or clerk preparing the initial note. This is then reviewed by the Section Officer to ensure accuracy. Subsequently, the Deputy or Under Secretary adds critical remarks and analysis. Finally, the file reaches the Secretary, who either takes the final administrative decision or forwards it to the Minister for political approval.

39. (4) Kushal Singh
Kushal Singh was the first woman to hold the prestigious post of Chief Secretary in Rajasthan, appointed in 2009. This landmark appointment highlighted the evolving nature of the state's administrative leadership. The Chief Secretary's position represents the pinnacle of the civil service career, requiring extensive administrative experience, leadership skills, and the complete trust of the state's political executive.

40. (1) Managing agenda and implementation of cabinet decisions.
In the role of Secretary to the Cabinet, the Chief Secretary is responsible for preparing the agenda for cabinet meetings and ensuring that decisions are accurately recorded. They also monitor the implementation of these decisions across various departments. This role ensures that the directives of the political executive are translated into administrative action, maintaining a cohesive and disciplined approach to governance.

41. (3) Secretary — Equivalent to a Divisional Commissioner.
In the administrative hierarchy, a Secretary in the Secretariat is considered equivalent in rank and status to a Divisional Commissioner in the field. Both positions are typically held by senior IAS officers with significant experience. This equivalence ensures a balanced power structure between the headquarters, where policies are formulated, and the field, where large-scale administrative coordination and implementation occur.

42. (1) Delays caused by physical file movement and tracking
The implementation of e-Office specifically targets the inefficiencies associated with traditional paper-based systems. By digitizing documents, the system eliminates the physical

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Directorates, which function as subordinate executive arms for policy implementation in the field.

26. (1) A senior IAS officer heading a major department.
A Principal Secretary is a high-ranking officer of the Indian Administrative Service who heads a significant government department. This role involves overseeing large-scale policy formulation, managing departmental budgets, and providing expert advice to the Cabinet Minister. They represent a senior tier in the administrative hierarchy, ensuring that complex governance challenges are handled by officers with extensive experience and leadership.

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Chief Secretary is referred to as the 'residual legatee' because they manage all administrative matters that do not fall under the specific jurisdiction of any other secretary. This ensures that no governance issue is left unaddressed due to a lack of departmental clarity. This comprehensive role reinforces the Chief Secretary's position as the central coordinator of the entire state.

28. (2) Excessive adherence to rules causing decision delays.
Red-tapism describes a situation where rigid adherence to formal rules, regulations, and hierarchical procedures hinders efficient decision-making. In the Secretariat, this often results from multiple layers of file review and an over-reliance on traditional protocols. While rules ensure accountability, their excessive application can lead to significant delays in policy implementation, negatively impacting the delivery of public services and governance.

29. (3) No such explicit constitutional provision exists
The Indian Constitution provides the broad framework for state executive power but does not explicitly detail the internal hierarchy or structural organization of the State Secretariat. Instead, the Secretariat's organization is governed by the Rules of Business framed by the Governor under Article 166. This allows each state the flexibility to adapt its administrative structure according to its specific needs.

30. (4) IV only
The Secretariat is a staff agency focused on policy, while the Directorate is a line agency focused on execution. Heads of Secretariat departments are typically generalist IAS officers, whereas Directorate heads are often specialists in their fields. However, they are not always housed in the same building; Directorates are frequently located separately to better manage their specific field-level operational requirements.

31. (1) Article 166(3) of the Indian Constitution
The Governor of the state frames the Rules of Business under Article 166(3) of the Indian Constitution to ensure the convenient transaction of government work. These rules define how various departments in the Secretariat should function and how powers are distributed among ministers and civil servants. This legal framework provides the essential procedural basis for all organized administrative decision-making processes.

32. (2) Controlling a branch and scrutinizing various notes.
An Under Secretary serves as an important mid-level officer in the Secretariat, responsible for controlling a specific branch. Their primary duty involves scrutinizing notes prepared by the clerical staff, initiating actions on fresh communications, and ensuring that files are properly organized before being submitted to higher authorities. They provide the first level of critical review in the administrative decision-making chain.

33. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Administrative reforms are driven by various tools and bodies. The Administrative Reforms Commission recommends structural changes, such as the rationalization of departments. The Secretariat Manual provides standard operating procedures, while the e-Office system digitizes file movements. The Organization and Methods (O&M) division focuses on improving efficiency and workflow management to ensure the smooth functioning of the state's administrative machinery.

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51. (3) The Secretariat Manual
The Secretariat Manual is the fundamental rulebook that governs the internal procedures, file movement, and official protocols within the Rajasthan Secretariat. It provides standardized guidelines for drafting notes, maintaining records, and handling correspondence. By following this manual, the Secretariat ensures consistency and accountability in its administrative operations, which is crucial for the efficient management of the state's diverse government functions.

52. (4) None, all are valid challenges
Secretariat administration faces multiple valid challenges, including an unwieldy size due to the high number of departments and a tendency to interfere in the Directorate's execution work. Chronic shortages of staff and over-centralization of powers also contribute to delays. Recognizing these issues is the first step toward implementing meaningful administrative reforms aimed at improving the efficiency and responsiveness of the government.

53. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The Chief Secretary adapts their role according to the administrative situation. During riots or disasters, they act as the crisis manager-in-chief. They advise the Chief Minister on the Rules of Business for departmental reorganization and serve as a coordinator to resolve inter-departmental conflicts. Furthermore, they chair state planning committees to review development goals, ensuring a unified approach to governance.

54. (2) Energy Department formulates; Directorate implements.
In the standard administrative process, the Secretariat department responsible for a specific sector, such as the Energy Department, is tasked with formulating the policy. Once the policy is finalized and approved, the corresponding Directorate takes over the responsibility for its practical implementation and execution in the field. This clear division of labor ensures that both strategic planning and operational delivery receive specialized attention.

55. (4) Statement III only
A Joint Secretary is a senior officer who manages an independent wing within a large department and supervises subordinates like Deputy Secretaries. While they hold significant authority, they do not bypass the Secretary. Instead, they report to the Secretary, who remains the administrative head of the department. This ensures that the departmental head is kept informed of all major decisions and administrative actions.

56. (1) Multi-tier hierarchy causing prolonged file processing.
The primary cause of delays in the Secretariat is its complex multi-tier hierarchy, where every file must pass through numerous levels before reaching a decision-maker. Each level adds time for review, noting, and comments, which can slow down the overall administrative process. Efforts like the Desk Officer system and e-Office are designed to address these structural bottlenecks and expedite policy execution.

57. (3) Improving efficiency and simplifying office procedures.
The Organization and Methods (O&M) division is a specialized unit dedicated to enhancing administrative efficiency. It periodically reviews office procedures, identifies bottlenecks in workflows, and suggests ways to simplify tasks and reduce delays. By focusing on the structural and procedural aspects of governance, the O&M division helps the Secretariat adapt to modern administrative needs and improves the overall quality of public service delivery.

58. (2) B, C, D, A
Policy formulation follows a logical progression starting with data collection and initial noting at the section level. This is followed by the Secretary drafting the policy proposal. The proposal is then reviewed and modified by senior officers like the Additional Chief Secretary to ensure it aligns with government goals. Finally, the policy is submitted to the Minister or Cabinet for official approval.

59. (4) II and III only
The Departments of Finance and Personnel are considered nodal departments because their consultation is essential for almost all government activities. The Finance Department must approve any policy involving expenditure, while the Department of Personnel oversees the rules regarding the civil servants who will implement those policies. Their central role

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ensures that the state's financial and human resources are managed according to established regulations.

60. (2) Functions under Chief Secretary to support the Cabinet.
The Cabinet Secretariat functions under the direct leadership of the Chief Secretary to provide administrative support to the Cabinet. It ensures that the highest decision-making body of the state government is well-informed and that its meetings are conducted efficiently. By managing agendas and tracking the implementation of decisions, the Cabinet Secretariat plays a vital role in maintaining the coherence of government policy.

61. (1) Cabinet Secretary of the Government of India.
The Chief Secretary of a state holds a position that is administratively equivalent to the Cabinet Secretary at the Union Government level. Both roles represent the highest-ranking civil servant within their respective jurisdictions, serving as the chief advisors to the head of the executive. They are responsible for coordinating the entire administrative machinery and ensuring that government policies are implemented effectively.

62. (4) Executive arm responsible for translating policy to action.
A Directorate serves as the executive arm of the state government, responsible for translating the broad policies formulated by the Secretariat into concrete actions. While the Secretariat focuses on planning and strategy, the Directorate manages the field-level implementation, technical operations, and the delivery of services to the public. It provides the essential link between government intentions and actual grassroots results.

63. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Different administrative roles carry specific responsibilities. The Cabinet Secretariat prepares the agenda for cabinet meetings, while the Chief Secretary leads the entire state civil service. Each department is administratively headed by a Secretary who oversees its specific functions. At the most fundamental level, the Section Officer acts as the custodian of records, ensuring that all departmental files and documents are properly maintained.

64. (2) Specialized small unit for specific tasks.
In the context of the Secretariat, a 'Cell' refers to a small, specialized unit created to handle specific, often urgent or highly technical, tasks. Cells are typically smaller than a full division or wing and allow for a focused approach to a particular problem or project. This flexible administrative structure helps the government respond quickly to emerging issues without the need for large-scale reorganization.

65. (2) II only
The selection of the Chief Secretary is primarily based on the Chief Minister's subjective judgment regarding the officer's suitability, competence, and reliability. While seniority is often respected, it is not an absolute rule, and the Chief Minister may choose a slightly junior officer who they believe is better equipped for the role. This appointment is a state-level executive decision and does not require central ministry consent.

66. (1) Department of Personnel and General Administration
While most Secretariat departments focus on policy and leave execution to Directorates, the Department of Personnel and General Administration is an exception. It often handles both policy formulation and the direct execution of matters related to civil service management, such as transfers and postings. This centralization is necessary because these functions are critical to the internal discipline and overall control of the state's administrative machinery.

67. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Maintaining a clear distinction between the Secretariat and the Directorate is a fundamental administrative practice. This separation ensures that policy-makers in the Secretariat are not overwhelmed by day-to-day administrative details, allowing them to focus on long-term strategy. Simultaneously, it provides an objective framework for reviewing the execution of policies by the Directorates, leading to better accountability and more effective governance.

68. (4) The Government of India Secretariat
The organization of the Rajasthan State Secretariat in 1949 was heavily influenced by the model of the Government of India Secretariat.

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This provided a modern and tested administrative framework for the newly formed state. By adopting this structure, Rajasthan was able to establish a professional civil service system that emphasized policy formulation at the top level and a structured hierarchy for decision-making.

69. (3) Providing data and precedents to aid the Minister.
The Secretariat's advisory role is best illustrated by its work in providing ministers with relevant data, historical precedents, and detailed analysis. This information is crucial for making informed policy decisions and for answering questions in the legislature. By acting as the "brain" of the government, the Secretariat ensures that political decisions are grounded in administrative reality and supported by thorough research.

70. (2) I, II, and III only
Administrative reforms in the Secretariat aim to reduce delays, encourage the delegation of powers, and integrate modern technology into governance. These objectives are designed to make the government more efficient and responsive to the needs of the public. Effective reforms focus on streamlining procedures and empowering lower levels of administration rather than centralizing all power, which could lead to further bottlenecks and inefficiency.

71. (4) An officer appointed for specialized urgent assignments.
An Officer on Special Duty (OSD) is typically appointed to handle specialized or urgent assignments that do not fall within the routine workflow of the department. These officers are often chosen for their expertise in a particular area. The post is flexible and can be created for a specific period to address immediate governance needs or to manage high-priority projects that require dedicated attention.

72. (1) Inter-departmental coordination and crisis management.
When the Chief Secretary convenes secretaries from multiple departments during a crisis like a drought, it is a clear example of inter-departmental coordination. This collective approach ensures that the state's response is unified and that resources from different sectors are utilized effectively. Such high-level coordination is essential for managing complex situations that impact multiple areas of government responsibility and public life.

73. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Various reform concepts target different aspects of Secretariat efficiency. The Single File System streamlines communication between the Secretariat and Directorates. The Desk Officer System aims to speed up decisions by reducing clerical layers. E-Office focuses on the digitization and tracking of documents, while O&M studies analyze and simplify procedural workflows. Together, these tools help modernize the administrative machinery of the state.

74. (1) Cabinet Minister or Minister of State.
The political head of a department is a Cabinet Minister or Minister of State who is responsible to the legislature and the public for the department's performance. They provide the political vision and make the final decisions on major policies. While they are supported by a team of senior civil servants, the ministers represent the democratic element of the state's administrative and governance structure.

75. (4) IV only
The Secretariat evaluates the Directorate's performance and sanctions its budget, while the Directorate provides technical expertise to the Secretariat. However, it is more accurate to describe the Secretariat as the brain (policy) and the Directorate as the hands (execution) of the government. The Head of the Directorate is usually subordinate to the departmental Secretary, maintaining a clear administrative hierarchy between formulation and implementation.

76. (2) Governor
The Rules of Business, which govern the functioning of the State Secretariat, are formulated under the name of the Governor. According to the Constitution, all executive actions of the state government are taken in the Governor's name. These rules are essential for the organized and legal transaction of government business, ensuring that every administrative action has a proper legal and procedural foundation.

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both DM and SP report to the local elected representatives for law and order.
(4) Because the District Magistrate is responsible for criminal administration, the SP must keep the DM informed and assist in maintaining peace.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which officer is considered the principal representative of the state government at the sub-divisional level?
(1) Tehsildar
(2) Block Development Officer (BDO)
(3) Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
(4) Superintendent of Police
(5) Question not attempted

22. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the creation/revival of the following administrative features in Rajasthan:
(1) Abolition of Divisional Commissioner system → Revival of Divisional Commissioner system → Creation of 10 Divisions
(2) Revival of Divisional Commissioner system → Abolition of Divisional Commissioner system → Creation of 10 Divisions
(3) Creation of 10 Divisions → Abolition of Divisional Commissioner system → Revival of Divisional Commissioner system
(4) Abolition of Divisional Commissioner system → Creation of 10 Divisions → Revival of Divisional Commissioner system
(5) Question not attempted

23. What is the primary role of a Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) in the field of revenue administration?
(1) To directly collect land revenue from the farmers.
(2) To draft comprehensive state-wide land revenue policy frameworks.
(3) To audit the financial accounts and expenditure of the Zila Parishad.
(4) To act as the first appellate authority against the orders of the Tehsildar.
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following powers is generally exercised by the SDO in their capacity as a Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)?
(1) Exercising preventive jurisdiction under various sections of the CrPC.
(2) Enacting legislation for the sub-division.
(3) Trying cases of capital punishment.
(4) Recruiting and appointing gazetted level officers for the local police.
(5) Question not attempted

25. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Land Revenue Concept)
A. Mutation
B. Partition
C. Khasra
D. Khatauni
List II: (Description)
i. Record of rights containing ownership details
ii. Change in the title of ownership in revenue records
iii. Division of a joint holding
iv. Primary field book recording crop and soil details
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

26. Find the odd one out among the following officials in the context of the district revenue administration hierarchy in Rajasthan.
(1) Chief Medical Officer
(2) District Collector
(3) Tehsildar
(4) Patwari
(5) Question not attempted

27. What is the most appropriate definition of the term "Mutation" (Namantaran) in the context of land records?
(1) The physical measurement of agricultural land boundaries.
(2) The systematic consolidation of small and fragmented agricultural landholdings.
(3) The process of converting agricultural land for commercial use.
(4) The legal process of altering the land ownership title in the government revenue records.
(5) Question not attempted

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of complex sectors while maintaining the Chief Secretary's overall leadership.

86. (2) Over-centralization and tiers causing decision delays.
Delays in the Secretariat are primarily caused by over-centralization, where too many decisions are made at the top, and by the presence of numerous hierarchical tiers. Each tier adds another layer of scrutiny and time to the file movement process. This structure, while designed to ensure thorough review, can lead to significant bottlenecks that slow down the implementation of essential government policies.

87. (4) It coordinates apex-level decisions across all departments.
Unlike other departments that focus on specific sectors like health or education, the Cabinet Secretariat has a cross-cutting role. It focuses on coordinating apex-level decisions across the entire government and provides direct support to the Cabinet. This central role ensures that all departments are aligned with the state's broader strategic goals and that the decisions of the political executive are systematically tracked.

88. (1) Section Officer → Deputy Secretary → Principal Secretary → Finance Minister
For a major financial policy decision, the file moves upward through a structured administrative chain. It starts with initial processing by the Section Officer, followed by a review and remarks from the Deputy Secretary. The Principal Secretary then provides a high-level administrative assessment before finally submitting the proposal to the Finance Minister for political approval and final decision-making.

89. (3) Relationship between the Secretariat and the Directorate.
The "Generalist vs Specialist" controversy typically arises in the relationship between the Secretariat and the Directorate. The Secretariat is mostly staffed by generalist IAS officers who focus on broad policy, while Directorates are often headed by specialists with technical expertise. Balancing the administrative perspective of the generalist with the technical knowledge of the specialist is a recurring challenge in ensuring effective governance.

90. (1) I, II, and IV only
A Deputy Secretary manages a division within a department and can act on behalf of the Secretary for certain matters. They are authorized to dispose of cases that do not require higher-level attention, which helps speed up administration. Furthermore, they supervise the work of Under Secretaries and Section Officers, ensuring that the division's workflow is efficient and adheres to established procedures.

91. (4) Formulating response guidelines and sanctioning funds.
During a statewide health emergency, the Secretariat's role is focused on the macro level. It formulates the overall response guidelines, coordinates between different departments, and sanctions the necessary funds to manage the crisis. While field agencies like hospitals and health centers handle direct patient care, the Secretariat provides the strategic and financial framework required to support their operations on a large scale.

92. (2) Often serve as Deputy or Joint Secretaries in the Secretariat.
Officers of the Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS) play a vital role in the Secretariat, often serving in mid-level leadership positions such as Deputy Secretary or Joint Secretary. These officers bring valuable field experience and local administrative knowledge to the policy-making process. While the top-most posts are usually reserved for the IAS, RAS officers are essential for the daily functioning and continuity of the Secretariat.

93. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Administrative issues in the Secretariat can be addressed through targeted remedies. Delays are reduced by e-Office and level-jumping. Work duplication is minimized through better inter-departmental coordination. A lack of specialized knowledge is addressed by consulting Directorate experts, while institutional memory is improved through proper digitization and record management. These reforms collectively enhance the overall effectiveness and reliability of state governance.

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D. Board of Revenue

List II: (Key Associate)

i. Zila Pramukh
ii. District Collector as Chairperson
iii. Constitutional consolidation of local plans
iv. Highest revenue court in Rajasthan

(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

36. Which administrative challenge is most commonly associated with the role of the District Collector today?
(1) A complete lack of statutory executive powers for field operations.
(2) Strict restriction to only revenue collection duties.
(3) Complete independence from state government policies.
(4) Overburdening with a multitude of diverse functions leading to a dilution of focus.
(5) Question not attempted

37. Identify the correct pair representing the relationship between officers.
(1) Sub-Divisional Officer - Reports directly to the Chief Minister
(2) Tehsildar - Directly supervises the Superintendent of Police
(3) Naib Tehsildar - Assists the Tehsildar in revenue and executive functions
(4) Patwari - Appoints the Divisional Commissioner
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following challenges faced by district administration:
I. Political interference in routine administrative work.
II. Coordination issues between the police and magistracy.
III. Dual subordination of technical staff to the Collector and department heads.
IV. Frequent transfers of key officials affecting continuity.

Which of the above combination of statements represents common challenges in district administration?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I and II
(5) Question not attempted

39. Who typically conducts the partition of agricultural holdings under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act at the primary level?
(1) Patwari
(2) Superintendent of Police
(3) District Judge
(4) Tehsildar / SDO
(5) Question not attempted

40. What is the effect of a natural disaster like a drought on the revenue functions of the District Collector?
(1) The Collector initiates Girdawari to recommend revenue suspension or remission.
(2) The Collector automatically ceases to collect revenue permanently.
(3) The Collector transfers all essential revenue duties to the Divisional Commissioner's office.
(4) The Collector increases land revenue to compensate for state losses.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following is not a historical legacy inherited by the current district administration from the British era?
(1) The central role of the District Collector
(2) The concept of revenue divisions and Divisional Commissioners
(3) Creation of constitutional District Planning Committees.
(4) The integration of magisterial and revenue functions
(5) Question not attempted

42. Arrange the following revenue authorities in Rajasthan in descending order of their appellate hierarchy:
I. Board of Revenue
II. Revenue Appellate Authority (RAA)
III. District Collector
IV. Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
(1) I, II, III, IV
(2) I, III, II, IV
(3) II, I, III, IV

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CHAPTER 17

Field and District Administration Divisional : Commissioner, Collector, SDO and Tehsildar

1. Who among the following created the office of the District Collector in India in the year 1772?
(1) Lord Cornwallis
(2) Warren Hastings
(3) Lord Wellesley
(4) Lord Dalhousie
(5) Question not attempted

2. Identify the correct statement regarding the historical legacy of the District Collector in British India.
(1) The office was originally designed to extract maximum land revenue for the East India Company.
(2) The post was created solely for the administration of criminal justice.
(3) The District Collector had no magisterial powers during the entire colonial period.
(4) The Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 barred Indians from becoming District Collectors.
(5) Question not attempted

3. Read the following statements and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The structural framework of district administration in Rajasthan is a direct continuation of the British colonial model.
Statement II: The princely states of Rajputana completely rejected the British administrative hierarchy and maintained isolated indigenous systems until 1947.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which concept best defines the role of a Divisional Commissioner in the administrative hierarchy?
(1) A primary executive officer responsible for village-level local self-government.
(2) The highest judicial authority in the state for civil and criminal cases.
(3) A constitutional post created by the 73rd Amendment Act.
(4) Coordinating authority between state government and district administration.
(5) Question not attempted

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Administrative Unit)
A. Division
B. District
C. Sub-Division
D. Tehsil
List II: (Head Official)
i. Tehsildar
ii. Sub-Divisional Officer
iii. Divisional Commissioner
iv. District Collector
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

6. How many revenue divisions exist in the state of Rajasthan following the administrative reorganization in 2023?
(1) 7
(2) 9
(3) 10
(4) 12
(5) Question not attempted

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94. (4) First among equals (primus inter pares) among the state civil servants
The Chief Secretary is often described as "first among equals" because they are the highest-ranking officer among many senior secretaries. While all secretaries lead their respective departments, the Chief Secretary provides overall leadership and acts as the final administrative authority. This position carries immense responsibility for coordinating the entire state administration and ensuring that all parts of the government work together harmoniously.

95. (1) I, II, and III only
When appointing a Chief Secretary, the Chief Minister considers the officer's seniority, their administrative record, and the level of personal trust and confidence. These factors ensure that the state's highest administrative official is both competent and capable of working closely with the political leadership. This appointment is an internal executive matter and does not involve the opposition or the judiciary in the selection process.

96. (2) Administrative Reforms Commission.
The Administrative Reforms Commission has consistently recommended that the Secretariat should strictly focus on policy formulation and coordination. It advocates for leaving the day-to-day execution entirely to the Directorates. This separation is intended to prevent the Secretariat from becoming bogged down in routine operational details, thereby allowing it to dedicate more time and resources to strategic planning and high-level governance issues.

97. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Inter-departmental coordination is a vital Secretariat function because modern government policies are complex and often cross multiple sectors. Without effective coordination, departments might issue conflicting orders or duplicate each other's work. The Secretariat ensures that all departments are aligned, leading to a more coherent and efficient administration that can effectively address multifaceted challenges like economic development or environmental protection.

98. (1) B, A, D, C
The authority in a Secretariat department is structured hierarchically. The Principal Secretary sits at the top as the administrative head, followed by the Joint Secretary who manages major departmental wings. Below them is the Deputy Secretary, who oversees specific divisions. The Section Officer represents the base of this professional administrative ladder, supervising the fundamental clerical work and initial file processing within the department.

99. (3) I, II, III, and V only
The Cabinet Secretariat provides essential administrative support by circulating memoranda, preparing agendas for meetings, and keeping records of all cabinet decisions. It also provides direct administrative assistance to the Chief Minister. These functions ensure that the state's highest executive body can make informed decisions and that those decisions are properly documented. Managing internal party disputes, however, is a political task rather than an administrative one.

100. (4) Provide sound policy advice and state coordination.
The ultimate measure of the Secretariat's effectiveness lies in its capacity to provide sound, data-driven policy advice and ensure seamless coordination across various departments. Its success depends on its ability to translate political goals into actionable administrative frameworks. Efficient functioning leads to better governance, timely decision-making, and the successful achievement of the state's developmental and social objectives for its citizens.

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(5) Question not attempted

14. What is the fundamental difference between the District Collector and the District Magistrate?
(1) The Collector oversees state-level policy implementation, while the Magistrate focuses on specialized municipal laws.
(2) The Collector is a political appointee, while the Magistrate is a career bureaucrat.
(3) There is no difference as both titles always refer to completely separate officers in Rajasthan.
(4) Collector manages revenue and administration, while Magistrate exercises executive magisterial powers.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Functionary)
A. District Magistrate
B. District Development Officer
C. District Election Officer
D. District Collector
List II: (Primary Task)
i. Conduction of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha polls
ii. Maintenance of public peace and order
iii. Collection of land revenue and government dues
iv. Implementation of rural development programs
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

16. Identify the correct pair representing the revenue functions of the District Collector.
(1) Preparing electoral rolls - District Disaster Management
(2) Managing government lands and estates - Revenue Administration
(3) Issuing arms licenses - Revenue Administration
(4) Inspecting police stations - District Development
(5) Question not attempted

17. Which of the following is an exception to the regular revenue functions of a District Collector in Rajasthan?
(1) Recovery of arrears of land revenue
(2) Direct trial of murder cases under the Indian Penal Code
(3) Sanctioning of agricultural loans under specific state acts
(4) Management of land acquisition processes
(5) Question not attempted

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18. Consider the following functions of a District Collector/Magistrate:
I. Imposing Section 144 of CrPC.
II. Issuing domicile and caste certificates.
III. Conducting municipal elections.
IV. Acting as the Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority.
V. Passing final verdicts in civil property ownership disputes.
Which of the above statement(s) represents the correct functions?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) I, II, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

19. Under the framework of disaster management, what specific role does the District Collector play?
(1) Chairperson of the State Disaster Management Authority
(2) Chief Commander of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)
(3) Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
(4) Nodal Officer of the Central Relief Commission
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following statements best illustrates the cause and effect relationship in district law and order?
(1) Because the SP is the head of the police force, the District Magistrate has no say in law and order.
(2) Because the SP is higher in rank than the DM, the police force operates completely independently.
(3) Because local MLAs control the police,

7. Which of the following divisions in Rajasthan was not created during the 2023 administrative reorganization?
(1) Banswara
(2) Pali
(3) Sikar
(4) Ajmer
(5) Question not attempted

8. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment and jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner:
I. The Divisional Commissioner is a senior Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer.
II. The post of Divisional Commissioner in Rajasthan was abolished in 1962 and revived in 1987.
III. A Divisional Commissioner holds direct administrative control over the state police headquarters.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

9. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the powers and functions of the Divisional Commissioner in Rajasthan.
(1) Guides and supervises the District Collectors within the division.
(2) Acts as the primary coordinating authority for various departments at the divisional level.
(3) Has the power to transfer any Indian Administrative Service officer within the state.
(4) Conducts regular inspections of developmental works and revenue offices.
(5) Question not attempted

10. The following question consists of two statements: one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Divisional Commissioner plays a crucial role in maintaining law and order in the division.
Reason (R): The Divisional Commissioner organizes inter-district coordination meetings involving Collectors and Range Inspector Generals of Police.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which of the following correctly describes the role of the Divisional Commissioner as an appellate authority?
(1) Hears appeals against the judgments of the High Court in revenue matters.
(2) Hears criminal appeals against the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge.
(3) High-level authority for resolving complex inter-state water distribution disputes.
(4) Primary appellate authority against specific orders of the District Collector.
(5) Question not attempted

12. Consider the following statements regarding the District as the basic unit of administration:
I. It is the principal geographical unit where state government policies are implemented.
II. The district is universally recognized in India for revenue and general administration.
III. The structural boundary of a district always perfectly matches a parliamentary constituency.
IV. It serves as a localized hub for disaster management and law enforcement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II
(2) III only
(3) II and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following acts is the primary legislation governing the revenue administration, including the roles of Collector and Tehsildar, in Rajasthan?
(1) Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009
(2) Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994
(3) Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956
(4) Rajasthan Police Act, 2007

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28. Consider the following statements regarding the Tehsildar:
I. The Tehsildar is the principal revenue officer at the Tehsil level.
II. The Tehsildar acts as an Executive Magistrate when specially empowered.
III. The Tehsildar is appointed directly by the President of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) I and III
(3) II and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

29. Who is the immediate controlling authority of the Patwari in the revenue hierarchy?
(1) Sub-Divisional Officer
(2) District Collector
(3) Revenue Inspector / Girdawar
(4) Divisional Commissioner
(5) Question not attempted

30. The following question consists of two statements: one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Naib Tehsildar plays a crucial subordinate role in revenue administration.
Reason (R): The Naib Tehsildar has no statutory powers and acts purely as a clerk to the Tehsildar.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Read the following statements regarding village-level administration and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The Patwari is the village-level functionary responsible for maintaining land records.
Statement II: The Patwari is also responsible for collecting agricultural statistics and reporting calamities.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following functions related to a Tehsildar:
I. Registration of agricultural land mutations.
II. Issuance of caste and domicile certificates.
III. Recovery of land revenue arrears.
IV. Sanctioning massive industrial loans.
Which of the above function(s) is/are incorrect for a Tehsildar?
(1) I and II
(2) III only
(3) IV only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

33. Under the provisions of the Constitution, what is the primary mandate of the District Planning Committee (DPC)?
(1) To plan exclusively for the development of major urban centers in the state.
(2) To consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district.
(3) To formulate the state budget for the Finance Department.
(4) To allocate national defense resources at the district level.
(5) Question not attempted

34. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the District Planning Committee (DPC) in Rajasthan.
(1) The District Collector is the ex-officio Chairperson of the DPC in Rajasthan.
(2) It is mandated by Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India.
(3) The Zila Pramukh acts as the Chairperson of the DPC in Rajasthan.
(4) It ensures coordination between rural and urban local bodies.
(5) Question not attempted

35. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Committee/Authority)
A. District Planning Committee
B. District Disaster Management Authority
C. Zila Parishad

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77. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Chief Secretary does not have a fixed tenure and serves at the pleasure of the Chief Minister. This allows the state's political leader to choose an officer they trust to lead the administration. However, the Chief Secretary's service is still governed by standard civil service rules, meaning they must retire upon reaching the official retirement age, regardless of the Chief Minister's preference.

78. (2) Policy Formulation → Budget Sanction → Rule Making → Policy Evaluation
The core functions of the Secretariat follow a logical sequence. It starts with the formulation of policies, followed by the sanctioning of budgets to fund those policies. Subsequently, detailed rules and regulations are framed to guide implementation. Finally, the Secretariat evaluates the effectiveness of the policy to determine if any adjustments or new strategies are required for the future.

79. (1) I, II, III, and V only
The State Secretariat represents the highest echelon of the state's administrative structure and functions as a cluster of various departments. It primarily performs staff functions, advising the political executive. It operates on the split system, separating policy from execution. Far from being immune, the Secretariat is subject to constant legislative oversight through questions, debates, and various legislative committees in the state assembly.

80. (2) Holds the constitutional power to veto bills passed by the State Legislature.
The Chief Secretary is a civil servant and does not possess constitutional powers to veto bills, as that authority rests solely with the Governor and the President. While the Chief Secretary provides administrative leadership and acts as a vital link between the state and central governments, their role remains advisory and executive within the framework of the state's civil service and governance laws.

81. (2) Electronic files for faster movement and tracking systems.
The "eFile" module within the e-Office initiative is specifically designed to replace traditional physical files with electronic ones. This allows for the rapid digital movement of documents across various levels of the Secretariat and provides a sophisticated tracking system. By ensuring that files can be monitored in real-time, the module increases administrative accountability and significantly reduces the time taken for file processing.

82. (1) Supervising the work of clerks and assistants in a section.
A Section Officer is the supervisor of a section, which is the basic functional unit of the Secretariat. They are responsible for overseeing the work of assistants and clerks, ensuring that files are properly maintained and that notes are accurately prepared. This role is crucial for maintaining the quality and accuracy of the initial administrative work that forms the basis for higher-level decisions.

83. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
Administrative positions are typically filled by officers from various service backgrounds. The Chief Secretary is always a senior IAS officer. Joint Secretaries are often mid-level IAS or senior RAS officers. Section Officers are usually drawn from the State Secretariat Service, which specializes in headquarters administration. Meanwhile, Technical Directors in Directorates are often specialists or technocrats with deep expertise in their particular field.

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84. (4) Department of Personnel Affairs (DoP)
The Department of Personnel (DoP) is the central agency in the Secretariat responsible for all matters related to the state's human resources. It frames the rules for recruitment, training, and service conditions of civil servants. By managing the personnel of all departments, the DoP ensures that the state's administrative machinery is staffed by qualified professionals and that service discipline is consistently maintained.

85. (3) I and III only
The rank of Additional Chief Secretary (ACS) is equivalent to the Chief Secretary in pay, but the ACS remains subordinate to the Chief Secretary in the administrative hierarchy. This post is typically used to head very large or critical departments that require the leadership of a very senior officer. It allows for effective management

(4) I, II, IV, III
(5) Question not attempted

43. Read the following statements and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The Divisional Commissioner system helps in decentralizing state-level supervision.
Statement II: It provides an intermediate level of grievance redressal above the District Collector.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

44. Identify the correct statement regarding the powers of the Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO).
(1) The SDO has the authority to directly amend the state land revenue laws.
(2) The SDO functions as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for maintaining public order.
(3) The SDO is the head of the Zila Parishad.
(4) The SDO has no role in the election process.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Role in Elections)
A. Chief Electoral Officer
B. District Election Officer
C. Returning Officer (Assembly Constituency)
D. Electoral Registration Officer
List II: (Officer usually appointed)
i. District Collector
ii. Senior State-level IAS Officer
iii. Sub-Divisional Officer
iv. Tehsildar / SDO
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

46. What is the fundamental definition of 'Revenue Recovery' in the context of a Tehsildar's duties?
(1) The physical repossession of private land parcels by state authorities.
(2) The process of returning confiscated land to farmers.
(3) The auditing of district treasury accounts.
(4) Legal mechanism to realize unpaid taxes and dues as revenue arrears.
(5) Question not attempted

47. Find the odd one out among the following functions performed by a District Collector.
(1) Issuing writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights
(2) Assisting in census operations
(3) Managing the public distribution system
(4) Overseeing protocol duties for VVIP visits
(5) Question not attempted

48. Consider the following statements regarding the relationship between the District Collector and the Superintendent of Police (SP):
I. The SP functions under the general guidance and control of the District Magistrate in matters of law and order.
II. The internal administration of the police force is the exclusive domain of the SP.
III. The District Magistrate writes the Annual Confidential Report (ACR) of the SP in Rajasthan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) I and III
(3) II and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

49. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Board of Revenue in Rajasthan.
(1) It is the highest revenue court of appeal in the state.
(2) It is headquartered in Jaipur.
(3) It exercises general superintendence over all revenue courts.
(4) It controls the preparation and maintenance of land records.
(5) Question not attempted

50. The following question consists of two statements: one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The District Collector acts as the District Returning Officer during the Lok Sabha elections.
Reason (R): The Election Commission of India

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relies on the existing district administrative machinery to conduct free and fair elections.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

51. In a scenario where a communal riot breaks out in a town, which official is primarily legally empowered to impose a curfew under the CrPC?
(1) Superintendent of Police
(2) Tehsildar
(3) District Magistrate / Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(4) Chief Medical Officer
(5) Question not attempted

52. Consider the following statements regarding a Naib Tehsildar:
I. Functions as an assistant to the Tehsildar.
II. Cannot be given independent charge of a sub-tehsil.
III. Handles revenue matters but typically lacks magisterial powers unless specially conferred.
IV. Is the direct reporting authority for Patwaris in their circle.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) II only
(2) I and III
(3) III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

53. Which official acts as a critical link between the village administration and the Tehsil administration?
(1) Divisional Commissioner
(2) Sub-Divisional Officer
(3) Revenue Inspector (Girdawar/Kanungo)
(4) Superintendent of Police
(5) Question not attempted

54. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a 'Tehsil' in Rajasthan?
(1) A purely judicial division of a district.
(2) A district subdivision for revenue administration and land record maintenance.
(3) A local self-government body operating parallel to the rural Gram Panchayat.
(4) A police division equal to a circle.
(5) Question not attempted

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Designation)
A. Collector
B. Sub-Divisional Officer
C. Tehsildar
D. Patwari
List II: (Common Source of Recruitment/ Promotion in Rajasthan)
i. Direct recruitment through Subordinate Services Selection Board
ii. Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS) / IAS
iii. Promotion from Naib Tehsildar / RAS
iv. Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

56. Read the following statements and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The District Planning Committee ensures a bottom-up approach to planning.
Statement II: The District Collector has absolute veto power over all resolutions passed by the District Planning Committee.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following is not a function of the Patwari?
(1) Maintenance of Khasra and Khatauni.
(2) Reporting of outbreak of epidemics in the village.
(3) Presiding over civil suits regarding land ownership.
(4) Assisting in crop cutting experiments.
(5) Question not attempted

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58. Consider the following domains of district administration:
I. Maintenance of Law and Order
II. Land Revenue Administration
III. Civic Amenities provision in large cities independently of municipalities
IV. Implementation of developmental programs
V. Disaster Management
Which of the above statement(s) reflects the core domains of the District Collector's administration?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

59. Who among the following officers chairs the monthly crime review meeting at the district level?
(1) District and Sessions Judge
(2) Superintendent of Police
(3) Divisional Commissioner
(4) District Magistrate
(5) Question not attempted

60. Identify the correct pair regarding land revenue terms.
(1) Mutation - Final auction of confiscated land
(2) Girdawari - Assessment of crop conditions and harvest
(3) Khatauni - Map of the village boundaries
(4) Lagaan - Rent paid for commercial shops
(5) Question not attempted

61. The territorial jurisdiction of a Sub-Divisional Officer generally corresponds to which of the following?
(1) One Gram Panchayat
(2) An entire Revenue Division
(3) A cluster of Tehsils or a single large Tehsil
(4) A single Police Station
(5) Question not attempted

62. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the basic hierarchy of revenue administration from top to bottom.
(1) Division → District → Sub-Division → Tehsil → Patwar Circle
(2) District → Division → Tehsil → Sub-Division → Patwar Circle
(3) Division → Sub-Division → District → Tehsil → Patwar Circle
(4) District → Sub-Division → Division → Tehsil → Patwar Circle
(5) Question not attempted

63. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the coordination role of the District Collector.
(1) The Collector has direct operational command over the deployment of Army units during peacetime.
(2) The Collector acts as a bridge between the state government and the people of the district.
(3) The Collector coordinates the activities of various technical departments like agriculture and irrigation.
(4) The Collector coordinates relief operations involving multiple NGOs and government agencies during floods.
(5) Question not attempted

64. Read the following statements and select the correct answer:
Statement I: Tehsildars are invested with the power to issue notices for the recovery of government dues.
Statement II: Arrears of commercial bank loans can also be recovered as arrears of land revenue if the state government issues a notification to that effect.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Action/Process)
A. Attachment of property for tax default
B. Maintenance of daily village diary (Rozenamcha)
C. Issuing a search warrant under CrPC
D. Review of multiple districts' development plans
List II: (Primary Officer)
i. Divisional Commissioner
ii. District Magistrate / SDM
iii. Tehsildar
iv. Patwari

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(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

66. The concept of "Dual Subordination" in district administration primarily refers to which situation?
(1) Technical officers reporting to the Collector administratively and to heads technically.
(2) A Patwari reporting to both the Tehsildar and the Gram Sevak.
(3) The District Collector reporting simultaneously to the Chief Minister and the State Governor.
(4) The SP reporting to the High Court and the State Government.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, who is officially designated as the Land Records Officer for the district?
(1) The Superintendent of Police
(2) The District and Sessions Judge
(3) The District Collector
(4) The Zila Pramukh
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding the revenue recovery process by a Tehsildar:
I. A Tehsildar can issue a writ of demand for non-payment of land revenue.
II. A Tehsildar can order the arrest and detention of a defaulter under specific conditions.
III. A Tehsildar can unilaterally pardon the entire land revenue debt of a village.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

69. Identify the correct statement regarding the interaction between the Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) and the local police.
(1) The SDO has the power to dismiss a Station House Officer (SHO).
(2) The SDO writes the performance appraisal of the Superintendent of Police.
(3) The SDO can order a magisterial inquiry into incidents like police firing.
(4) The SDO is legally forbidden from conducting inspections of local police stations.
(5) Question not attempted

70. The following question consists of two statements: one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The District Collector's role as a District Development Officer has evolved significantly since the enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
Reason (R): The 73rd Amendment transferred massive development funds and functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, slightly shifting the direct developmental control away from the Collector in some states like Rajasthan.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

71. Find the odd one out concerning the authorities tasked with resolving land revenue disputes.
(1) Board of Revenue
(2) Sub-Divisional Officer
(3) Revenue Appellate Authority
(4) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of a Division:
I. The Divisional Commissioner monitors the functioning of local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions in the division.
II. The Divisional Commissioner has no authority to review the revenue decisions made by the District Collector.
III. The office of Divisional Commissioner was reintroduced to reduce the direct administrative burden on the state secretariat.
IV. Divisional Commissioners conduct periodic

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tours and inspections of district offices.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following defines the "Record of Rights" (Jamabandi)?
(1) A daily diary of village events.
(2) A geographical map outlining village borders.
(3) A register containing details of land ownership, rights, and liabilities.
(4) A ledger of criminal records in a police station.
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Naib Tehsildar?
(1) Has the power to declare state emergencies.
(2) Acts as an executive magistrate if authorized.
(3) Supervises the work of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris.
(4) Is a key official in the revenue recovery mechanism.
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Revenue Term)
A. Khatauni
B. Khasra
C. Girdawari
D. Mutation
List II: (Function/Meaning)
i. Change of ownership name
ii. Crop inspection report
iii. Plot or field number in village map
iv. Register of cultivators showing land held
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

76. What is the effect of an improperly maintained land record by a Patwari on a farmer?
(1) It guarantees a higher crop yield.
(2) It can cause denial of agricultural credit and subsidies from banks.
(3) It leads to the cancellation of the farmer's citizenship.
(4) It automatically transfers the land to the village Panchayat.
(5) Question not attempted

77. Read the following statements regarding the duties of the District Collector and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The District Administration is responsible for ensuring the smooth supply of essential commodities.
Statement II: The District Collector enforces the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following functions of a Divisional Commissioner:
I. Directing relief measures during widespread natural calamities in the division.
II. Acting as a channel of correspondence between districts and the state government.
III. Acting as the returning officer for municipal elections.
IV. Adjudicating service matters of non-gazetted revenue staff.
V. Granting state-level mining leases.
Which of the above function(s) is/are incorrect for a Divisional Commissioner?
(1) I and II
(2) III and V
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

79. Who exercises administrative control over the Sub-Divisional Officers (SDOs) in a district?
(1) The District Collector
(2) The Superintendent of Police
(3) The Zila Pramukh
(4) The District Judge
(5) Question not attempted

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94. Identify the correct pair representing a revenue official and their typical immediate superior in the field.
(1) Patwari - District Collector
(2) Sub-Divisional Officer - Divisional Commissioner
(3) Divisional Commissioner - Block Development Officer
(4) Revenue Inspector (Girdawar) - Tehsildar / Naib Tehsildar
(5) Question not attempted

95. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Disaster Management Tier)
A. National level
B. State level
C. District level
D. Local operational level
List II: (Key Functionary/Authority)
i. Tehsildar / SDO
ii. District Collector
iii. Chief Minister
iv. Prime Minister
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

96. Arrange the general steps of revenue recovery undertaken by a Tehsildar in sequential order:
I. Attachment and sale of immovable property
II. Issue of a writ of demand (Notice)
III. Attachment and sale of movable property
IV. Arrest and detention of the defaulter
(1) II, III, I, IV
(2) II, IV, III, I
(3) I, II, III, IV
(4) II, III, IV, I
(5) Question not attempted

97. What defines the primary jurisdictional area of a Patwari?
(1) A Tehsil
(2) A Patwar Circle (Halka)
(3) A Sub-division
(4) A Revenue Division
(5) Question not attempted

98. Consider the following issues that impact the effectiveness of a District Collector:
I. Over-centralization of powers at the state headquarters.
II. Rapid urbanization and complex metropolitan challenges.
III. Increasing political interference in local administrative matters.
IV. Growth of independent parallel agencies for specific projects.
V. Lack of modern technological integration in land records.
Which of the above statement(s) correctly identifies the modern challenges faced by district administration?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) I, III, IV and V
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

99. Read the following statements and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The separation of executive and judicial functions led to the transfer of judicial magisterial powers from the District Collector to Judicial Magistrates.
Statement II: The District Collector now exercises purely executive magisterial powers.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

100. The administrative principle of "Span of Control" was the primary concept invoked for which of the following reforms in Rajasthan?
(1) The abolition of the post of Patwari.
(2) The merger of the posts of SP and District Collector.
(3) The complete removal of magisterial powers from all Sub-Divisional Officers.
(4) Revival of Divisional Commissioners to reduce direct reports to the secretariat.
(5) Question not attempted

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87. Read the following statements regarding the duties of the District Collector and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The District Collector is responsible for protocol duties during the visits of high-level dignitaries.
Statement II: The District Collector manages the issue of character verification certificates and arms licenses.
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(5) Question not attempted

88. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the District Collector as a District Election Officer:
I. Ensures the availability of polling personnel and materials.
II. Oversees the enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct.
III. Can unilaterally disqualify a candidate from contesting elections without Election Commission approval.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II
(2) I and III
(3) II and III
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

89. Which official represents the lowest rung of the state revenue administration hierarchy who interacts directly with the cultivators on a daily basis?
(1) Naib Tehsildar
(2) District Collector
(3) Patwari
(4) Divisional Commissioner
(5) Question not attempted

90. The following question consists of two statements: one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Tehsildar is entrusted with the task of conducting crop cutting experiments.
Reason (R): Crop cutting experiments are essential to estimate the average yield of crops, which forms the basis for crop insurance claims and land revenue adjustments.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

91. In the context of rural development, what is the role of a Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)?
(1) The SDO serves as the permanent Chairman of the District-level Zila Parishad.
(2) The SDO is solely responsible for funding all block-level schemes.
(3) The SDO has no involvement in any developmental matters.
(4) Coordinates sub-divisional development and resolves land disputes impeding projects.
(5) Question not attempted

92. Consider the following statements regarding the District Planning Committee (DPC):
I. DPC is constituted at the district level in every state.
II. A substantial majority of its members are elected from amongst the elected members of the Zila Parishad and Municipalities.
III. The DPC prepares a draft development plan for the district as a whole.
IV. DPCs were given constitutional status by the 74th Amendment Act.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

93. Which of the following actions is a constraint on the powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate?
(1) Issuing orders to prevent public nuisance.
(2) Conducting an inquest into unnatural deaths.
(3) Sentence of life imprisonment.
(4) Ordering the dispersal of an unlawful assembly.
(5) Question not attempted

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80. What is the most appropriate reason for delegating magisterial powers to revenue officers like SDOs and Tehsildars?
(1) To allow them to arrest tax evaders without a warrant.
(2) Ensuring rapid response in maintaining peace and handling local land/water disputes.
(3) To completely bypass the regular civil courts in all types of property litigation.
(4) To provide them with personal security guards.
(5) Question not attempted

81. In the context of district administration, what was the primary focus of the Cornwallis Code of 1793?
(1) Establishing the District Planning Committees.
(2) Separating revenue administration from the administration of justice.
(3) Consolidating all powers solely in the hands of the Patwari.
(4) Introducing the system of democratic decentralization.
(5) Question not attempted

82. Arrange the following administrative milestones of Rajasthan in correct chronological order:
I. Enactment of Rajasthan Land Revenue Act
II. Re-establishment of the Divisional Commissioner System
III. Abolition of the Divisional Commissioner System
IV. Implementation of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in Rajasthan
(1) I, III, II, IV
(2) I, II, III, IV
(3) III, I, IV, II
(4) I, III, IV, II
(5) Question not attempted

83. Identify the correct statement regarding the role of a Tehsildar in a natural disaster.
(1) Tehsildar is purely a spectator and waits for NDRF to arrive.
(2) Tehsildar's only duty is to inform the Prime Minister's Office directly.
(3) Nodal officer at Tehsil level for damage assessment and initial relief distribution.
(4) Tehsildar suspends all administrative duties and takes mandatory leave during crisis.
(5) Question not attempted

84. Find the odd one out among the tools used for maintaining public order by a District Magistrate.
(1) Issuing orders under Section 144 of CrPC
(2) Initiating security proceedings under Section 107 of CrPC
(3) Declaring a localized public holiday for disaster safety
(4) Passing a decree for divorce
(5) Question not attempted

85. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Grievance/Dispute)
A. Dispute over mutation of land records at village level
B. Inter-departmental coordination issue in a district
C. Appeal against District Collector's revenue order
D. Review of police functioning in the district
List II: (Handling Authority)
i. District Collector
ii. Tehsildar / SDO
iii. District Magistrate
iv. Divisional Commissioner / Revenue Appellate Authority
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

86. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the accountability of district administration?
(1) The District Collector is accountable to the State Legislature through the concerned ministers.
(2) The District Collector operates completely immune from judicial review by the High Court.
(3) Revenue officers are subject to the appellate jurisdiction of higher revenue courts.
(4) Administrative tribunals can adjudicate on service matters of district officials.
(5) Question not attempted

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ANSWERS

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1. (2) Warren Hastings
The office of the District Collector was instituted in 1772 by Warren Hastings, who served as the first Governor-General of Bengal. This role was primarily established to streamline the collection of land revenue and supervise judicial administration within the districts. It marked a significant shift towards centralized administrative control under the British East India Company during that specific period.

2. (1) The office was originally designed to extract maximum land revenue for the East India Company.
Historically, the office of the District Collector was primarily designed as a revenue-focused institution for the East India Company. Its initial objective was to ensure the efficient extraction of land revenue to fund colonial operations. Over time, the role expanded to include various executive and judicial responsibilities, becoming the cornerstone of British administrative hierarchy throughout colonial India.

3. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The administrative framework of Rajasthan retains several structural elements from the British colonial era, particularly the hierarchy of revenue administration. While many princely states initially maintained indigenous systems, they gradually adopted British administrative patterns well before 1947. This hybrid evolution ensured a standardized governance model across the state, integrating modern bureaucracy with historical administrative boundaries and legacy structures.

4. (4) Coordinating authority between state government and district administration.
A Divisional Commissioner serves as a vital intermediary link between the state government and the various district administrations within a division. This official provides general supervision and guidance to District Collectors, ensuring effective implementation of government policies. The role focuses on inter-district coordination, overseeing revenue administration, and maintaining overall administrative efficiency at the regional level of governance.

5. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The administrative hierarchy in Rajasthan is structured such that the Divisional Commissioner heads the division, while the District Collector leads the district administration. Below the district level, the Sub-Division is managed by the Sub-Divisional Officer. The Tehsil, which is a crucial unit for revenue collection and land records, is overseen by the Tehsildar as the primary executive officer.

6. (3) 10
Following a major administrative reorganization in 2023, the number of revenue divisions in Rajasthan was increased to ten. This expansion was aimed at improving governance by making administration more accessible and decentralized for the citizens. The addition of new divisions helps in better supervision of districts and facilitates efficient coordination of state-sponsored development and revenue activities throughout Rajasthan.

7. (4) Ajmer
During the administrative restructuring in 2023, the government of Rajasthan established three new divisions: Banswara, Pali, and Sikar. In contrast, Ajmer is one of the older, pre-existing divisions that was already part of the state's administrative setup. This reorganization aimed to streamline regional management and enhance the delivery of public services by creating smaller, more manageable administrative units.

8. (1) I and II
The Divisional Commissioner is a senior Indian Administrative Service officer responsible for regional oversight. In Rajasthan, this post has a varied history, having been abolished in 1962 during an administrative reform phase and later revived in 1987. While they oversee general administration, they do not hold direct command over the state police headquarters, which is a separate department.

9. (3) Has the power to transfer any Indian Administrative Service officer within the state.
The Divisional Commissioner acts as a supervisor and coordinator for various departments and District Collectors within their specific division. However, they do not possess the legal authority to transfer Indian Administrative Service officers across the state. Such personnel management and transfer decisions are exclusively handled by the state government through the Department of Personnel and the Chief Minister's office.

10. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Divisional Commissioner plays a critical role in maintaining law and order by ensuring effective communication between the district administration and the police. By organizing inter-district coordination meetings involving Collectors and Range Inspector Generals of Police, they facilitate a synchronized approach to security challenges. This coordination is essential for managing large-scale events and addressing regional peace concerns.

11. (4) Primary appellate authority against specific orders of the District Collector.
In the revenue hierarchy, the Divisional Commissioner serves as a significant appellate authority. They are empowered to hear and decide upon appeals filed against specific revenue-related orders passed by the District Collectors within their jurisdiction. This function ensures a multi-tiered review process, providing a mechanism for grievance redressal and ensuring that legal procedures are correctly followed in district administration.

12. (2) III only
While the district is the principal unit for implementing state policies and managing law enforcement, its boundaries do not always coincide with parliamentary constituencies. Constituencies are demarcated based on population for electoral purposes, whereas districts are created for administrative efficiency. The district serves as a hub for disaster management and remains the universally recognized unit for revenue collection.

13. (3) Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956
The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act of 1956 is the fundamental legislation that defines the structure and functions of revenue administration in the state. This Act details the specific roles, powers, and responsibilities of key officials, including the District Collector, Sub-Divisional Officer, and Tehsildar. It provides the legal framework for land record maintenance, revenue collection, and dispute resolution.

14. (4) Collector manages revenue and administration, while Magistrate exercises executive magisterial powers.
The roles of Collector and District Magistrate are often held by the same individual but represent different functional capacities. As a Collector, the officer focuses on land revenue, government dues, and general administration. As a District Magistrate, the officer exercises executive magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure to maintain public peace, order, and overall law administration.

15. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
A District Magistrate is primarily responsible for maintaining public peace, while as the District Development Officer, they oversee rural development programs. In the capacity of District Election Officer, the official conducts Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha polls. Finally, as the Collector, they manage the collection of land revenue and various other government dues within the district's jurisdiction.

16. (2) Managing government lands and estates - Revenue Administration
Managing government lands and estates is a core revenue function of the District Collector. This involves ensuring the proper utilization of state property and maintaining accurate land records. While collectors handle diverse tasks like election coordination and disaster management, the administration of land resources and the collection of related dues remain their primary responsibilities under state revenue legislation.

17. (2) Direct trial of murder cases under the Indian Penal Code
The District Collector is an executive officer and does not possess the authority to conduct trials for serious criminal offenses like murder. Such

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judicial functions are exclusively reserved for the District and Sessions Judge under the judicial branch. The Collector's duties are limited to revenue administration, executive magistracy for maintaining order, land acquisition processes, and the distribution of agricultural loans.

18. (1) I, II, III and IV
A District Collector performs several critical roles, including imposing Section 144 of the CrPC for public safety and issuing domicile or caste certificates. They also oversee the conduct of municipal elections and chair the District Disaster Management Authority. However, passing final verdicts in civil property ownership disputes is a judicial function handled by the civil courts, not the Collector.

19. (3) Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
Under the Disaster Management Act of 2005, the District Collector is designated as the Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority. In this role, the Collector is responsible for preparing the district's disaster management plan and coordinating relief operations. They lead the local response to natural and man-made calamities, ensuring effective collaboration between various government departments and emergency services.

20. (4) Because the District Magistrate is responsible for criminal administration, the SP must keep the DM informed and assist in maintaining peace.
The District Magistrate holds ultimate responsibility for the criminal administration of the district. Consequently, the Superintendent of Police works in close coordination with the Magistrate to maintain law and order. While the SP manages the internal affairs of the police force, they must keep the DM informed about significant security issues and assist in implementing executive orders for peace.

21. (3) Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
The Sub-Divisional Officer acts as the principal representative of the state government at the sub-divisional level. This official serves as a bridge between the district headquarters and the local tehsil administration. The SDO supervises revenue work, maintains law and order as a magistrate, and coordinates various developmental activities, ensuring that government policies are effectively implemented at the ground level.

22. (1) Abolition of Divisional Commissioner system → Revival of Divisional Commissioner system → Creation of 10 Divisions
The administrative history of Rajasthan regarding divisions followed a specific sequence. The Divisional Commissioner system was first abolished in 1962 to streamline administration but was later revived in 1987 due to the need for better regional coordination. Most recently, in 2023, the state underwent a significant reorganization that expanded the number of revenue divisions to a total of ten.

23. (4) To act as the first appellate authority against the orders of the Tehsildar.
In the revenue administrative hierarchy, the Sub-Divisional Officer plays a vital judicial role. They serve as the first appellate authority for individuals who wish to challenge the revenue orders passed by the Tehsildar. This ensures a localized and accessible legal review of land-related decisions, such as mutation or partition disputes, before they reach the higher district or state authorities.

24. (1) Exercising preventive jurisdiction under various sections of the CrPC.
As a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the SDO exercises preventive jurisdiction under the Code of Criminal Procedure to maintain public order. This includes the power to disperse unlawful assemblies and take security bonds for keeping the peace. They do not enact legislation or try capital punishment cases, as those functions belong to the legislative and judicial branches of the government respectively.

25. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Revenue administration involves specific terms like mutation, which refers to updating ownership titles, and partition, which is the division of joint land holdings. The Khasra is a primary field book documenting crop and soil details, while the Khatauni is a register of rights containing ownership specifics. Understanding these records is essential for effective land management and resolving agricultural disputes.

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26. (1) Chief Medical Officer
The District Collector, Tehsildar, and Patwari are all integral parts of the revenue administration hierarchy, responsible for land records and tax collection. In contrast, the Chief Medical Officer belongs to the health department and focuses on medical services and public health management. Therefore, the Chief Medical Officer is the odd one out in the context of the district's revenue-related administrative structure.

27. (4) The legal process of altering the land ownership title in the government revenue records.
Mutation, known locally as Namantaran, is the formal legal process of updating land ownership details in government revenue records. This occurs when property is transferred through sale, inheritance, or gift. Accurate mutation is crucial because it ensures that the Record of Rights reflects the current owner, which is necessary for obtaining agricultural credit, subsidies, and proving legal land ownership.

28. (1) I and II
The Tehsildar serves as the principal revenue officer at the Tehsil level, managing land records and tax recovery. Additionally, they can act as an Executive Magistrate when specifically empowered by the state government for maintaining order. Tehsildars are typically appointed by the state government or through the state public service commission, rather than directly by the President of India.

29. (3) Revenue Inspector / Girdawar
In the revenue hierarchy, the Revenue Inspector, also known as the Girdawar or Kanungo, is the immediate controlling authority for the Patwari. The Inspector supervises the Patwari's work, verifies the accuracy of land records, and conducts field inspections. This level of supervision ensures that the primary data collected at the village level is reliable before it moves up the administrative chain.

30. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Naib Tehsildar plays a crucial role in revenue administration by assisting the Tehsildar in various executive and judicial tasks. Contrary to being a mere clerk, the Naib Tehsildar possesses specific statutory powers under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act. They often have independent charge of sub-tehsils and perform essential duties related to land record maintenance, revenue recovery, and local administration.

31. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Patwari is the primary village-level official responsible for the meticulous maintenance of land records. Their duties extend beyond record-keeping to include the collection of vital agricultural statistics and reporting natural calamities to higher authorities. This role is fundamental to the entire revenue system, as the data provided by the Patwari forms the basis for government planning and relief measures.

32. (3) IV only
Tehsildars handle essential local tasks such as registering land mutations, issuing caste certificates, and recovering land revenue arrears. However, they do not have the authority to sanction massive industrial loans, which are managed by specialized financial institutions or higher-level industrial departments. Their focus remains primarily on revenue administration and providing basic administrative services to the rural and semi-urban population at the tehsil level.

33. (2) To consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district.
The primary mandate of the District Planning Committee is to consolidate the various development plans prepared by rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities within the district. This ensures a synchronized approach to regional development, bridging the gap between rural and urban needs. By creating a draft development plan for the entire district, the DPC facilitates a more cohesive and efficient allocation of resources.

34. (1) The District Collector is the ex-officio Chairperson of the DPC in Rajasthan.
In Rajasthan, the Zila Pramukh, who is an elected representative, serves as the Chairperson of the District Planning Committee. This structure emphasizes democratic decentralization as mandated by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. While the District Collector is involved in the committee's functioning, they do not hold the chair. The DPC remains responsible

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for coordinating development efforts between various local government bodies.

35. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
The District Planning Committee is responsible for the constitutional consolidation of local development plans. The District Disaster Management Authority is chaired by the District Collector to lead emergency responses. The Zila Parishad is headed by the Zila Pramukh, while the Board of Revenue serves as the highest revenue court in Rajasthan. These entities work together to ensure effective governance and regional development.

36. (4) Overburdening with a multitude of diverse functions leading to a dilution of focus.
A significant challenge for modern District Collectors is the vast array of responsibilities they must manage simultaneously. From revenue collection and law enforcement to disaster management and welfare scheme implementation, the sheer volume of tasks can lead to a dilution of focus. This overburdening often complicates the effective execution of their primary duties and requires high levels of multi-tasking and coordination.

37. (3) Naib Tehsildar - Assists the Tehsildar in revenue and executive functions
The Naib Tehsildar is a key official who assists the Tehsildar in managing the revenue and executive functions of the Tehsil. They handle various administrative tasks, supervise lower-level staff, and often exercise delegated powers for land record maintenance. This relationship ensures the smooth functioning of the local administration and provides an additional layer of oversight within the district's revenue hierarchy.

38. (1) I, II, III and IV
District administration faces several common challenges, including political interference and coordination issues between the police and magistracy. Technical staff often deal with dual subordination to both the Collector and their respective department heads. Furthermore, frequent transfers of key officials can disrupt administrative continuity, making it difficult to implement long-term projects and maintain stable governance within the district's various departments.

39. (4) Tehsildar / SDO
The partition of agricultural holdings, which involves dividing a joint land holding into individual shares, is typically conducted by the Tehsildar or the Sub-Divisional Officer. This process is governed by the Rajasthan Tenancy Act and requires careful verification of ownership records. These revenue officials ensure that the division is legally sound and accurately reflected in the government's official land records.

40. (1) The Collector initiates Girdawari to recommend revenue suspension or remission.
During a natural disaster like a drought, the District Collector plays a crucial role in providing relief to farmers. They initiate a special Girdawari, which is a detailed crop inspection, to assess the extent of the damage. Based on these findings, the Collector recommends the suspension or remission of land revenue to the state government, helping to alleviate the financial burden on affected cultivators.

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41. (3) Creation of constitutional District Planning Committees.
The District Planning Committees were established through the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act in the 1990s to promote democratic decentralization. Unlike the role of the District Collector or the system of revenue divisions, which were inherited from the British colonial administration, DPCs are a modern addition to the Indian administrative structure. They represent a shift toward participatory planning and local self-governance in the post-independence era.

42. (1) I, II, III, IV
The appellate hierarchy for revenue matters in Rajasthan starts at the top with the Board of Revenue, followed by the Revenue Appellate Authority. The District Collector sits at the next level, with the Sub-Divisional Officer serving as the primary appellate level for tehsil-level decisions. This tiered structure ensures multiple stages of legal review for disputes involving land records, taxes, and agricultural rights.

43. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Divisional Commissioner system decentralizes state-level supervision by providing a regional authority to oversee multiple districts. This intermediate level of administration allows for more direct monitoring of government projects and offers an accessible platform for grievance redressal above the district level. By supervising District Collectors, the Divisional Commissioner ensures that state policies are implemented uniformly and efficiently across the entire division.

44. (2) The SDO functions as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for maintaining public order.
The Sub-Divisional Officer holds the additional responsibility of serving as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. In this capacity, they are empowered to maintain public order and peace within their jurisdiction. While they handle revenue and developmental tasks, their magisterial powers allow them to take immediate action during local disturbances, ensuring that the rule of law is maintained at the sub-divisional level.

45. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
Election administration involves various officers: a senior IAS officer acts as the Chief Electoral Officer at the state level, and the District Collector serves as the District Election Officer. The Sub-Divisional Officer is typically the Returning Officer for an assembly constituency, while the Tehsildar often functions as the Electoral Registration Officer. This team ensures the orderly conduct of elections and voter registration.

46. (4) Legal mechanism to realize unpaid taxes and dues as revenue arrears.
Revenue recovery is a legal process used by the Tehsildar to collect unpaid taxes, land revenue, and other government dues. When individuals fail to pay their liabilities, these amounts are treated as revenue arrears. The Tehsildar uses specific statutory powers, such as issuing notices or attaching property, to ensure that the state receives the funds necessary for public administration and development.

47. (1) Issuing writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights
The power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights is a constitutional authority reserved exclusively for the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India. A District Collector, while performing many vital roles such as census coordination, public distribution management, and VVIP protocol duties, does not possess this judicial power. Their functions are primarily executive, administrative, and related to local revenue management.

48. (4) I, II and III
The relationship between the District Collector and the Superintendent of Police is one of mutual cooperation and oversight. While the SP manages the internal administration of the police, they operate under the general guidance of the District Magistrate for law and order. In Rajasthan, the Magistrate also writes the Annual Confidential Report of the SP, emphasizing the Magistrate's ultimate responsibility for district security.

49. (2) It is headquartered in Jaipur.
The Board of Revenue for Rajasthan is headquartered in Ajmer, rather than Jaipur. As the state's highest revenue court, it exercises general superintendence over all subordinate revenue courts and manages the maintenance of land records. The Board plays a critical role in the final adjudication of revenue disputes and ensures the systematic implementation of land laws throughout the entire state of Rajasthan.

50. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During Lok Sabha elections, the District Collector is designated as the District Returning Officer to ensure the smooth conduct of polls. The Election Commission of India relies on the established district administrative machinery because of its extensive reach and local expertise. This integration of the permanent bureaucracy into the electoral process is vital for maintaining the integrity, fairness, and efficiency of democratic elections.

51. (3) District Magistrate / Sub-Divisional Magistrate
In the event of serious communal riots, the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate is legally empowered to impose a curfew under the Code of Criminal Procedure. This executive power is used to restrict public movement and restore order during emergencies. While the police assist in enforcement, the legal

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authority to issue such restrictive orders rests with the magistracy to ensure administrative oversight.

52. (1) II only
A Naib Tehsildar serves as an assistant to the Tehsildar and can indeed be given independent charge of a sub-tehsil. They primarily handle revenue matters and often supervise Patwaris within their circle. While they usually lack full magisterial powers unless specifically authorized, they are essential for local revenue administration. The suggestion that they cannot hold independent charge of a sub-tehsil is incorrect.

53. (3) Revenue Inspector (Girdawar/Kanungo)
The Revenue Inspector, also known as the Girdawar or Kanungo, acts as the critical link between the village-level administration and the Tehsil office. They are responsible for supervising the work of several Patwaris and ensuring that land records and agricultural statistics are accurate. By performing field verifications and providing technical guidance, they facilitate the smooth flow of information up the revenue hierarchy.

54. (2) A district subdivision for revenue administration and land record maintenance.
A Tehsil is a fundamental administrative subdivision of a district specifically designed for revenue administration and the maintenance of land records. It is the level where most direct interaction between the government and rural citizens occurs regarding land taxes and property rights. Led by a Tehsildar, it ensures that agricultural data is updated and that revenue is collected efficiently for the state government.

55. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
In the Rajasthan administrative structure, the District Collector is an IAS officer, while the Sub-Divisional Officer is usually an RAS or junior IAS officer. Tehsildars are often promoted from Naib Tehsildars or recruited through the RAS. Patwaris, representing the grassroots level, are typically recruited through a direct competitive examination conducted by the state's subordinate services selection board for local administration.

56. (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The District Planning Committee is designed to ensure a bottom-up approach to regional planning by consolidating inputs from local bodies. This process encourages community participation in development. However, the District Collector does not have absolute veto power over the committee's resolutions. Decisions are typically made through consensus and democratic deliberation among the elected members from the Zila Parishad and various urban Municipalities.

57. (3) Presiding over civil suits regarding land ownership.
The Patwari's duties include maintaining crucial land records like Khasra and Khatauni, reporting village epidemics, and assisting in crop-cutting experiments for yield assessment. However, they do not have the legal authority to preside over civil suits regarding land ownership. Such judicial matters are handled by higher-level revenue officers or the civil courts, as the Patwari's role is primarily administrative and data-oriented.

58. (2) I, II, IV and V
The District Collector's core administration domains include the maintenance of law and order, land revenue administration, and the implementation of various development programs. They also lead the district's disaster management efforts. While they coordinate with urban local bodies, the direct provision of civic amenities in large cities is typically the responsibility of specialized Municipal Corporations rather than the Collector's office itself.

59. (4) District Magistrate
The District Magistrate chairs the monthly crime review meeting to oversee the state of law and order within the district. This meeting involves the Superintendent of Police and other senior officials to discuss crime trends, security challenges, and the effectiveness of police measures. By presiding over these reviews, the Magistrate ensures that the district administration and police force are working together cohesively.

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government agencies rely on these documents to verify ownership. If a Patwari's records are inaccurate, a farmer may be denied essential agricultural credit, insurance claims, or government subsidies. Ensuring the precision of the Record of Rights is therefore vital for the economic security and overall well-being of the rural community.

77. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The district administration is tasked with ensuring the continuous and fair supply of essential commodities like food and fuel to the public. To achieve this, the District Collector enforces the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act of 1955. This involves monitoring market prices, preventing hoarding, and overseeing the public distribution system to protect consumers from shortages and unfair trade practices within the district.

78. (2) III and V
A Divisional Commissioner coordinates relief during calamities and manages correspondence between the districts and the state government. They also oversee administrative matters for non-gazetted revenue staff. However, they do not act as the returning officer for municipal elections, nor do they grant state-level mining leases. These specialized functions are handled by the State Election Commission and the Department of Mines and Geology respectively.

79. (1) The District Collector
The District Collector exercises direct administrative control over the Sub-Divisional Officers within the district. As the head of the district administration, the Collector supervises the SDOs' work in revenue management, law and order, and developmental activities. This reporting structure ensures that the various sub-divisions operate in alignment with the overall strategic goals and policies established by the state government and district headquarters.

80. (2) Ensuring rapid response in maintaining peace and handling local land/water disputes.
Delegating magisterial powers to revenue officers like SDOs and Tehsildars is intended to ensure a quick administrative response to local issues. Because these officials are frequently in the field, they are well-positioned to resolve land or water disputes that could escalate into violence. These powers enable them to maintain public peace effectively without the delays often associated with formal judicial proceedings in distant courts.

81. (2) Separating revenue administration from the administration of justice.
The Cornwallis Code of 1793 was a landmark reform that aimed to professionalize the colonial administration by separating revenue collection from judicial functions. Before this, the same officials often collected taxes and decided legal disputes, leading to conflicts of interest. By creating a distinct judicial hierarchy, the Code sought to ensure more impartial justice and establish a structured, rule-based system for the British East India Company.

82. (1) I, III, II, IV
The administrative history of Rajasthan began with the Land Revenue Act of 1956. The Divisional Commissioner system was then abolished in 1962 but later revived in 1987 to improve regional coordination. Finally, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was implemented in 1994, significantly changing the landscape of local governance. This sequence reflects the state's evolving approach to balancing centralized oversight with democratic decentralization.

83. (3) Nodal officer at Tehsil level for damage assessment and initial relief distribution.
During a natural disaster, the Tehsildar serves as the nodal officer at the tehsil level for managing the local response. They are responsible for conducting immediate damage assessments and overseeing the initial distribution of relief materials to affected residents. The Tehsildar ensures that help reaches the grassroots level quickly and coordinates with other departments to manage the crisis effectively under the Collector's guidance.

84. (4) Passing a decree for divorce
A District Magistrate uses several tools to maintain public order, such as issuing orders under Section 144 of the CrPC to prevent assemblies or initiating security proceedings. They can also declare localized holidays for safety during disasters. However, passing a decree for divorce is a purely judicial function handled by family or

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68. (1) I and II
A Tehsildar possesses specific legal powers to recover unpaid land revenue, including issuing a writ of demand to the defaulter. If necessary, they can also order the arrest and detention of a person who fails to pay their dues under certain statutory conditions. However, a Tehsildar cannot unilaterally pardon the land revenue debt of an entire village, as such major financial decisions.

69. (3) The SDO can order a magisterial inquiry into incidents like police firing.
The Sub-Divisional Officer, in their capacity as a magistrate, exercises oversight over the local police to ensure the legal conduct of administration. They have the authority to order a magisterial inquiry into serious incidents, such as police firing, to determine if the use of force was justified. This role provides an essential check and balance, maintaining accountability and public trust in the sub-division's law enforcement.

70. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The District Collector's role as a development officer has changed significantly since the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. This legislation empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions by transferring many developmental funds and functions directly to local bodies like the Zila Parishad. Consequently, while the Collector remains involved, the direct control over rural development has partially shifted toward elected representatives, requiring a more collaborative approach to governance.

71. (4) Chief Judicial Magistrate
The Board of Revenue, Sub-Divisional Officer, and Revenue Appellate Authority are all specialized entities within the revenue administration hierarchy tasked with resolving land disputes. In contrast, the Chief Judicial Magistrate belongs to the judicial branch and primarily handles criminal cases. Therefore, the Chief Judicial Magistrate is not part of the standard administrative framework used for adjudicating land revenue and agricultural property-related legal conflicts.

72. (2) I, III and IV
The Divisional Commissioner monitors local bodies and conducts regular inspections of district offices to ensure administrative efficiency. The office was reintroduced to reduce the direct burden on the state secretariat by providing regional oversight. Contrary to having no authority, the Divisional Commissioner actually possesses the power to review certain revenue decisions made by the Collector, acting as a crucial intermediate level of administration.

73. (3) A register containing details of land ownership, rights, and liabilities.
The "Record of Rights," commonly known as Jamabandi, is a critical register that documents the ownership, rights, and various liabilities associated with every parcel of land. It serves as the definitive legal evidence of a person's title to their property. Maintaining an accurate Jamabandi is essential for preventing land disputes, facilitating property transactions, and ensuring that farmers can access bank loans and government subsidies.

74. (1) Has the power to declare state emergencies.
A Naib Tehsildar is an important revenue official who supervises Patwaris and assists in revenue recovery and executive magistracy. However, they do not have the authority to declare state emergencies, which is a constitutional power reserved for the President of India. Their role is focused on the local administration of land records and assisting higher-level officers in maintaining order and implementing state policies.

75. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
In revenue terminology, the Khatauni is a register of cultivators showing the land they hold, while the Khasra identifies specific plots on a village map. Girdawari refers to the periodic crop inspection report, and mutation denotes the official change of ownership name in the records. These tools are fundamental for the systematic management of agricultural land and the fair collection of land-related taxes.

76. (2) It can cause denial of agricultural credit and subsidies from banks.
Improperly maintained land records can have severe consequences for farmers, as banks and

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93. (3) Sentence of life imprisonment.
A Sub-Divisional Magistrate possesses various powers to maintain public order, including ordering the dispersal of unlawful assemblies and conducting inquests into unnatural deaths. However, they do not have the legal authority to sentence an individual to life imprisonment. Such severe judicial punishments are strictly reserved for the Sessions Judge within the judicial system, as the SDM's role is limited to executive and preventive magistracy.

94. (4) Revenue Inspector (Girdawar) - Tehsildar / Naib Tehsildar
In the revenue hierarchy, the Revenue Inspector, also known as the Girdawar, reports directly to the Tehsildar or the Naib Tehsildar. The Inspector supervises the work of Patwaris and ensures that land records are accurate before they are submitted to the tehsil office. this immediate superior-subordinate relationship is vital for maintaining the integrity of the data collected at the village level and ensuring administrative efficiency.

95. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
Disaster management is organized across multiple levels: the Prime Minister leads at the national level, and the Chief Minister heads the state-level authority. At the district level, the District Collector serves as the primary chairperson. Local operations are typically managed by the Tehsildar or SDO. This multi-tiered structure ensures a coordinated and effective response to emergencies, from high-level policy making to ground-level relief.

96. (4) II, III, IV, I
The process of revenue recovery follows a specific legal sequence to ensure fairness. It typically begins with a writ of demand or notice to the defaulter. If payment is not made, the Tehsildar may proceed to the attachment and sale of movable property, followed by the arrest and detention of the individual. The final and most serious step involves the attachment and sale of the defaulter's immovable property.

97. (2) A Patwar Circle (Halka)
The primary jurisdictional area of a Patwari is known as a Patwar Circle, or Halka. This unit typically consists of one or more villages where the Patwari is responsible for all revenue-related tasks, including maintaining the Record of Rights and recording crop data. This localized jurisdiction allows the Patwari to have an intimate knowledge of the land and the needs of the local farming community.

98. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
Modern district administration faces numerous challenges, including political interference, rapid urbanization, and the growth of parallel agencies that can complicate coordination. Additionally, over-centralization and the need for better technological integration in land records impact the Collector's effectiveness. These complex issues require a flexible and modern approach to governance, highlighting the need for continuous reform and adaptation within the established district administrative framework.

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99. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The separation of executive and judicial functions led to the transfer of judicial magisterial powers to a dedicated judiciary. Consequently, the District Collector no longer presides over criminal trials but retains executive magisterial powers. These executive powers are used to maintain public order, manage emergencies, and handle preventive legal measures, ensuring that the Collector can focus on administrative governance while the judiciary ensures impartial justice.

100. (4) Revival of Divisional Commissioners to reduce direct reports to the secretariat.
The revival of the Divisional Commissioner system in Rajasthan was primarily driven by the administrative principle known as the span of control. By reintroducing this intermediate level, the state government aimed to reduce the number of direct reports to the secretariat. This reform ensures more effective supervision of District Collectors and facilitates better coordination of regional developmental activities across the various districts within a division.

civil courts. The Magistrate's powers are limited to executive and administrative matters.

85. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
Disputes over land mutation at the village level are handled by the Tehsildar or SDO, while the District Collector manages inter-departmental coordination. Appeals against the Collector's revenue orders are reviewed by the Divisional Commissioner or the Revenue Appellate Authority. Finally, the District Magistrate is responsible for reviewing the overall police functioning within the district to ensure the maintenance of law and order.

86. (2) The District Collector operates completely immune from judicial review by the High Court.
While the District Collector has extensive powers, their actions are not immune from judicial review. The High Court has the authority to review the Collector's decisions to ensure they comply with the law and the Constitution. Furthermore, the Collector is accountable to the state legislature through ministers, and administrative tribunals handle service-related matters. Revenue officers are also subject to the jurisdiction of higher revenue courts.

87. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The District Collector performs essential administrative duties beyond revenue management, including coordinating protocol for visiting dignitaries like the Governor or Prime Minister. They are also responsible for issuing various licenses, such as arms licenses, and managing character verification processes. These diverse functions reflect the Collector's role as the primary representative of the state government and the chief executive officer within the district.

88. (1) I and II
As the District Election Officer, the Collector ensures that polling personnel and materials are available and oversees the enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct. These tasks are vital for free and fair elections. However, the Collector does not have the authority to unilaterally disqualify a candidate; such decisions are governed by strict legal criteria and the overarching authority of the Election Commission of India.

89. (3) Patwari
The Patwari represents the lowest yet most vital rung of the state revenue administration hierarchy. They are the frontline officials who interact directly with cultivators on a daily basis to maintain land records and collect agricultural data. As the primary source of information for the entire revenue system, the Patwari's work is essential for effective government planning, revenue collection, and the implementation of rural welfare schemes.

90. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tehsildar is responsible for conducting crop-cutting experiments, which provide a scientific basis for estimating average agricultural yields. This data is crucial for the government to determine the level of production and calculate fair crop insurance claims for farmers. Additionally, these experiments help in deciding whether land revenue should be adjusted or remitted during years of poor harvest, ensuring economic justice for cultivators.

91. (4) Coordinates sub-divisional development and resolves land disputes impeding projects.
In the field of rural development, the Sub-Divisional Officer plays a key role in coordinating various projects at the sub-divisional level. They work to resolve local land disputes that might otherwise delay or stop essential infrastructure and developmental work. By ensuring smooth administrative support and inter-departmental cooperation, the SDO facilitates the effective implementation of state schemes aimed at improving the lives of rural citizens.

92. (4) I, II, III and IV
The District Planning Committee is a constitutionally mandated body that prepares comprehensive development plans for the entire district. It ensures that the needs of both rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities are integrated into a single draft plan. Most of its members are elected from local government bodies, promoting democratic participation. This structure, established by the 74th Amendment Act, is essential for decentralized and coordinated regional planning.

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60. (2) Girdawari - Assessment of crop conditions and harvest
Girdawari is the official process of inspecting crops and assessing harvest conditions on the field. This task is conducted periodically by the Patwari to record the type of crops grown and their health. These records are vital for estimating agricultural production, determining eligibility for crop insurance, and making decisions regarding the remission of land revenue during periods of natural calamity or drought.

61. (3) A cluster of Tehsils or a single large Tehsil
The territorial jurisdiction of a Sub-Divisional Officer generally encompasses either a cluster of multiple Tehsils or one single, large Tehsil. This intermediate level allows for more effective management of revenue and administrative tasks between the district headquarters and the individual tehsils. The SDO provides localized supervision, ensuring that the work of Tehsildars and other local officials aligns with the overall district administration's goals.

62. (1) Division → District → Sub-Division → Tehsil → Patwar Circle
The revenue administration hierarchy in Rajasthan follows a clear descending order. It begins with the Division at the top, followed by the District. The District is further divided into Sub-Divisions, which are composed of Tehsils. Finally, the Patwar Circle represents the most localized unit at the village level. This structured hierarchy ensures efficient management of land records and revenue collection across the state.

63. (1) The Collector has direct operational command over the deployment of Army units during peacetime.
The District Collector serves as a bridge between the government and the people and coordinates the activities of technical departments like agriculture. During disasters, they lead relief efforts involving various agencies. However, the Collector does not have direct operational command over Army units during peacetime. While they can request military assistance during major crises, the Army remains under its own specialized military chain of command.

64. (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Tehsildars are legally authorized to issue notices for the recovery of various government dues, treating them as arrears of land revenue. Additionally, the state government can notify specific commercial bank loans to be recovered through the same revenue mechanism. This ensures that essential funds and debts are efficiently collected using the established administrative machinery of the district's revenue department for public benefit.

65. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
In district administration, the Tehsildar handles property attachment for tax defaults, while the Patwari maintains the daily village diary. The District Magistrate or SDM is responsible for issuing search warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Meanwhile, the Divisional Commissioner oversees the development plans of multiple districts within the division, ensuring regional coordination and effective implementation of various state-sponsored government policies.

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66. (1) Technical officers reporting to the Collector administratively and to heads technically.
Dual subordination occurs when technical officers at the district level, such as those in agriculture or health, report to two different authorities. They are administratively under the District Collector, who coordinates their activities within the district. Simultaneously, they remain technically accountable to their respective departmental heads at the state level. This structure requires careful coordination to ensure that departmental expertise aligns with local needs.

67. (3) The District Collector
Under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, the District Collector is officially designated as the Land Records Officer for the entire district. In this capacity, the Collector is responsible for the overall maintenance, accuracy, and updating of all land-related records within their jurisdiction. They supervise the work of subordinate revenue officials to ensure that ownership details and land use data are correctly documented for administration.

CHAPTER 18

Police Administration : SP and Law Enforcement

1. Under which List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India is 'Police' mentioned?
(1) Union List
(2) State List
(3) Concurrent List
(4) Residuary List
(5) Question not attempted

2. Which entry of the State List in the Constitution of India specifically deals with Police, including railway and village police?
(1) Entry 1
(2) Entry 2
(3) Entry 3
(4) Entry 4
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match the constitutional and legal aspects in List I with their corresponding details in List II:
List I: (Constitutional/Legal aspect)
A. Police
B. Public Order
C. Criminal Law
D. Rajasthan Police Act
List II: (Details)
i. Concurrent List
ii. State List Entry 1
iii. Enacted in 2007
iv. State List Entry 2
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

4. Which of the following is not a stated objective of the Rajasthan Police Act, 2007?
(1) To redefine the role and functions of the police force
(2) To respect and protect the basic human rights of citizens
(3) To ensure police accountability to the rule of law of the land
(4) To transfer police control to the Union Government
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the State Police Board under the Rajasthan Police Act:
I. It is established to evaluate the performance of the police service.
II. The Minister in charge of the Home Department acts as its Chairperson.
III. The Director General of Police is the ex-officio Member-Secretary of the Board.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

6. The Rajasthan Police Act, 2007 replaced which of the following colonial-era legislations in the state?
(1) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(2) The Police Act, 1861
(3) The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898
(4) The Evidence Act, 1872
(5) Question not attempted

7. Consider the following statements and identify the correct option:
Statement I: The State Government exercises superintendence over the Rajasthan Police force.
Statement II: The administration of the police throughout the State is vested in the Director General of Police.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.

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(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

36. Match the administrative units in List I with the corresponding heads of unit in List II:
List I: (Administrative Unit)
A. District
B. Sub-division
C. Police Station
D. Police Beat
List II: (Head of the Unit)
i. Beat Constable
ii. Superintendent of Police
iii. Deputy Superintendent of Police
iv. Station House Officer
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

37. As per the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and the Police Act, what constitutes a 'Police Station'?
(1) Any building used by the police for housing various personnel
(2) Only buildings where the Superintendent of Police has an office
(3) A post or place declared by the State as a police station
(4) A temporary tent set up during large-scale public gatherings
(5) Question not attempted

38. Consider the following police personnel at the station level:
I. Assistant Sub-Inspector
II. Sub-Inspector
III. Head Constable
IV. Constable
Which of the following represents the correct arrangement in ascending order of rank (lowest to highest)?
(1) IV, III, I, II
(2) IV, I, III, II
(3) III, IV, II, I
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

39. Which of the following statements correctly describes the role of a Deputy Superintendent of Police (Dy SP) or Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP)?
(1) Heading the intelligence bureau of the entire state government
(2) Operating independently of the Superintendent of Police in duties
(3) Handling only traffic-related duties in various rural areas
(4) Charge of a sub-division and supervising SHOs under them
(5) Question not attempted

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Circle Inspector (CI) in Rajasthan Police:
I. A CI typically supervises multiple police stations within a circle.
II. The CI physically registers all FIRs at every police station in their circle.
III. The CI guides Sub-Inspectors in the investigation of heinous crimes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

41. Under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) does a Station House Officer (SHO) register a First Information Report (FIR) for a cognizable offense?
(1) Section 144
(2) Section 154
(3) Section 161
(4) Section 173
(5) Question not attempted

42. Which of the following statements regarding the investigative powers of a Station House Officer (SHO) is incorrect?
(1) Closing an investigation and acquitting a suspect independently
(2) Investigating cognizable cases without the order of a Magistrate
(3) Compelling the attendance of witnesses under their jurisdiction
(4) Conducting searches without a warrant under specific legal rules
(5) Question not attempted

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IV. Directly investigates all cognizable offenses in the state.
V. Manages the overall deployment of armed police battalions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I and II only
(2) IV only
(3) III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

15. The Director General of Police (DGP) of a state is selected from a panel prepared by which of the following bodies?
(1) Union Public Service Commission
(2) State Public Service Commission
(3) High Court Collegium
(4) Ministry of Home Affairs
(5) Question not attempted

16. What is the primary administrative rationale for appointing an Inspector General (IG) of Police at the Range level?
(1) To replace District Magistrates in general law and order functions
(2) To supervise police functioning across multiple districts
(3) To exclusively handle traffic management in metropolitan areas
(4) To bypass the DGP and report directly to the Chief Minister
(5) Question not attempted

17. Match the territorial units in List I with the corresponding commanding officer ranks in List II:

List I: (Territorial Unit)
A. State
B. Range
C. District
D. Circle

List II: (Commanding Officer Rank)
i. Circle Inspector/DySP
ii. Inspector General
iii. Director General of Police
iv. Superintendent of Police

(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

18. Consider the following statements and identify the correct option:
Statement I: A Police Range typically comprises two or more Police Districts.
Statement II: The Range Inspector General (IG) holds the power to transfer subordinate police officers across different districts within their Range.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

19. Which of the following best describes the role of the Range Inspector General of Police?
(1) Investigating daily petty theft cases at the district level
(2) Auditing the state-level budget of the entire Rajasthan Police
(3) Inspecting stations and guiding Superintendents in the zone
(4) Formulating recruitment rules for Indian Police Service officers
(5) Question not attempted

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Inspector General (IG) of a Range acts as a crucial link between the state police headquarters and the district police.
Reason (R): The IG evaluates the crime situation across multiple districts and ensures that state headquarters' directives are executed by the Superintendents of Police.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

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II. Enforcing the Motor Vehicles Act.
III. Conducting awareness campaigns on road safety.
IV. Providing green corridors for emergency medical transport.
V. Issuing gun licenses to civilians.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct responsibilities of the Traffic Police?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

66. Match the traffic measures in List I with their corresponding objectives in List II:
List I: (Traffic Measure)
A. Interceptors
B. Breathalyzers
C. E-Challan
D. Traffic Light Synchronization
List II: (Objective)
i. Digital mechanism to issue fines and track violations
ii. Checking drunk driving
iii. Measuring vehicle speed to prevent over-speeding
iv. Ensuring smooth flow of vehicles across intersections
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

67. What was the primary objective of establishing the Special Operations Group (SOG) in Rajasthan?
(1) Handle cyber complaints with value below ten thousand rupees
(2) Provide VIP security to the Chief Minister on an exclusive basis
(3) Combat terrorism, organized mafias, and hardened criminals
(4) Function as the primary recruitment board for police constables
(5) Question not attempted

68. In the context of the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), what does a "trap case" involve?
(1) Intercepting various illegal shipments of firearms
(2) Hacking into encrypted terrorist communication networks
(3) Impounding various illegally parked motor vehicles
(4) Catching a public servant accepting a bribe
(5) Question not attempted

69. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Officers in the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) require specialized training in forensics, law, and modern investigative techniques.
Reason (R): The CID deals with complex, blind, or sensational cases that regular district police may lack the resources or time to investigate thoroughly.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Identify the incorrect pair linking a specialized unit with the typical rank of its commanding officer in Rajasthan:
(1) Criminal Investigation Department (CID) - Additional Director General (ADG)
(2) Traffic Police at District Level - Additional Director General (ADG)
(3) Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) - Director General (DG) / Additional Director General (ADG)
(4) Special Operations Group (SOG) - Additional Director General (ADG) / Inspector General (IG)
(5) Question not attempted

71. The National Police Commission (NPC), which extensively reviewed the police system in India, was appointed by the Government of India in which year?
(1) 1947
(2) 1977
(3) 1991

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I. Handles the postings and transfers of SHOs within the district.
II. Conducts annual inspections of all police stations in the district.
III. Approves the annual budget of the state police.
IV. Interacts with the public and addresses local grievances.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, II and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

30. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The District Magistrate (DM) plays a crucial supervisory role in the district's criminal administration.
Reason (R): The police act mandates that the Superintendent of Police is answerable to the DM in matters concerning public peace and law and order.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

31. Which of the following statements about the administrative powers of the Superintendent of Police is incorrect?
(1) Authority to declare any area as a new police station
(2) Suspending subordinate officers up to a certain rank for misconduct
(3) Writing Annual Confidential Reports of Deputy SPs in the district
(4) Overseeing the functioning of the District Crime Records Bureau
(5) Question not attempted

32. In a police district, the Police Lines are under the direct supervision of which officer?
(1) Inspector General of Police in charge of the Range
(2) Reserve Inspector under the control of the SP
(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the respective sub-division
(4) Station House Officer of the nearest local police station
(5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following is an exception to the powers exercised by a Superintendent of Police?
(1) Issuing operational directives to Circle Inspectors in the field
(2) Issuing arrest warrants independently of a court
(3) Directing the registration of First Information Reports locally
(4) Organizing comprehensive district-level crime review meetings
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following statements and identify the correct option:
Statement I: The Superintendent of Police has the authority to transfer Constables and Head Constables within the district.
Statement II: Transfer of Deputy Superintendents of Police is done by the SP without seeking state government approval.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

35. Consider the following functions in district administration:
I. Traffic management
II. VIP security arrangements
III. Preparation of electoral rolls
IV. Anti-riot operations
V. Collection of land revenue

Which of the above statement(s) is/are associated with the Superintendent of Police?
(1) I, II and IV
(2) I, III and V
(3) II, IV and V

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50. Consider the following functions performed at a Police Station:
I. Registration of non-cognizable reports (NCR).
II. Patrolling and beat management.
III. Executing court summons and warrants.
IV. Collecting intelligence on local issues.
V. Final sentencing of traffic violators.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and IV
(2) II, III, IV and V
(3) I, III, IV and V
(4) I, II, III and V
(5) Question not attempted

51. The primary difference between an Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) and a Deputy Superintendent of Police (Dy SP) is based on:
(1) Their functional role in the sub-division
(2) Their authority to arrest individuals
(3) The cadre they belong to (IPS vs RPS)
(4) Their reporting line to the District Magistrate
(5) Question not attempted

52. Which of the following is typically NOT a duty of a Sub-Inspector assigned to a police station?
(1) Investigating criminal cases assigned to them by superiors
(2) Managing the station malkhana if specifically designated
(3) Conducting official inquiries into cases of unnatural death
(4) Declaring the imposition of curfew in the district
(5) Question not attempted

53. Identify the correct pair regarding police rank and shoulder insignia in the Rajasthan Police:
(1) Deputy Superintendent of Police - One star without any ribbon
(2) Inspector - One star with red and blue ribbon
(3) Sub-Inspector - Two stars with red and blue ribbon
(4) Assistant Sub-Inspector - Three stars with red and blue ribbon
(5) Question not attempted

54. In police administration, what distinguishes a General Diary from an FIR?
(1) A General Diary only records cognizable offenses reported daily
(2) GD records all station activities; FIR starts investigations
(3) A General Diary is sent to the Magistrate on a daily basis
(4) An FIR is maintained by the Constable on duty at the station
(5) Question not attempted

55. Select the correct logical sequence of an investigation process initiated at a police station:
(1) FIR Registration > Arrest > Filing of Charge Sheet > Site Inspection
(2) FIR Registration > Site Inspection > Collection of Evidence > Filing of Charge Sheet
(3) Filing of Charge Sheet > FIR Registration > Arrest > Collection of Evidence
(4) Site Inspection > Filing of Charge Sheet > FIR Registration > Arrest
(5) Question not attempted

56. Which of the following statements correctly describes the mandate of the Special Operations Group (SOG) in Rajasthan?
(1) Tackling organized crime, terrorism, and inter-state gangs
(2) Investigating traffic accidents occurring on state highways
(3) Handling petty thefts and pickpocketing across urban centers
(4) Conducting financial audits of all local police stations
(5) Question not attempted

57. Match the specialized units in List I with their primary functions in List II:
List I: (Specialised Unit)
A. Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB)
B. Criminal Investigation Department (CID-CB)
C. Special Operations Group (SOG)
D. Traffic Police
List II: (Primary Function)
i. Investigating complex or sensitive crimes handed over by the government
ii. Ensuring smooth vehicular movement and enforcing road rules
iii. Investigating bribery and misuse of official position
iv. Dismantling organized crime syndicates

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43. Identify the odd one out concerning officers who can typically hold the charge of Station House Officer (SHO) of a major police station:
(1) Senior Police Inspector
(2) Senior Sub-Inspector
(3) Field Circle Inspector
(4) Additional Superintendent of Police
(5) Question not attempted

44. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Police Station is considered the basic and most crucial unit of police administration.
Reason (R): It is the primary point of contact between the public and the police, where crimes are reported and initial investigations begin.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following powers and duties of a Station House Officer (SHO):
I. Maintenance of the General Diary (Roznamcha).
II. Preservation of peace and order within station limits.
III. Appointing Deputy Superintendents of Police.
IV. Safe custody of property seized during investigations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

46. Match the station records in List I with their corresponding purposes in List II:
List I: (Record at Police Station)
A. General Diary (Roznamcha)
B. First Information Report (FIR)
C. Case Diary
D. History Sheet
List II: (Purpose)
i. Daily record of events and police movements
ii. Record of habitual offenders
iii. Information regarding a cognizable offense
iv. Daily record of proceedings in an investigation
(1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

47. In Rajasthan, a rural police circle comprising multiple police stations is generally headed by an officer of which rank?
(1) Deputy Superintendent of Police
(2) Station Sub-Inspector
(3) Superintendent of Police
(4) Range Inspector General
(5) Question not attempted

48. What is the most appropriate significance of the Police Station in the broader criminal justice system?
(1) Final adjudicating authority for all petty local crimes
(2) Gateway to the system via FIR registration
(3) Formulating penal laws for the local administrative area
(4) Providing legal representation to the accused during trials
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements and identify the correct option:
Statement I: An SHO is legally bound to register an FIR if the information discloses the commission of a cognizable offense.
Statement II: The SHO can refuse to register an FIR for a cognizable offense if they personally believe the informant is lying.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

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21. Who is the head of the police administration at the district level?
(1) Inspector General of Police
(2) District Collector
(3) Superintendent of Police
(4) Deputy Superintendent of Police
(5) Question not attempted

22. Select the correct hierarchical order of police officers at the district level from highest to lowest:
(1) Superintendent of Police > Additional SP > Deputy SP > Circle Inspector
(2) Superintendent of Police > Deputy SP > Additional SP > Circle Inspector
(3) Superintendent of Police > Circle Inspector > Deputy SP > Additional SP
(4) Additional SP > Superintendent of Police > Deputy SP > Circle Inspector
(5) Question not attempted

23. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding district administration:
(1) District Collector - Head of Revenue Administration
(2) Superintendent of Police - Head of District Police
(3) District Magistrate - Maintenance of Public Order
(4) Superintendent of Police - Head of District Judiciary
(5) Question not attempted

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Superintendent of Police (SP):
I. The SP is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in the district.
II. The SP exercises disciplinary control over subordinate police personnel in the district.
III. The SP can commute judicial sentences awarded by district courts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

25. In the event of a severe breakdown of law and order in a district, what is the standard administrative protocol?
(1) Independent action by the SP without informing the Magistrate
(2) Direct command of police battalions taken by the Magistrate
(3) Close coordination between SP and DM to restore order
(4) Immediate replacement of the Magistrate by the Range IG
(5) Question not attempted

26. Match the roles and functions in List I with the corresponding officers in List II:
List I: (Role/Function)
A. Issuing prohibitory orders under Sec 144 CrPC
B. Deployment of police force for an event
C. Internal discipline of police lines
D. Issuing arms licenses
List II: (Officer)
i. District Magistrate
ii. Superintendent of Police
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-i, C-ii, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-ii, C-i, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

27. The post of Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district is usually held by an officer belonging to which service?
(1) Rajasthan Administrative Service
(2) Indian Administrative Service
(3) Rajasthan Judicial Service
(4) Indian Police Service
(5) Question not attempted

28. What is the most appropriate description of the SP's relationship with the District Magistrate (DM) regarding law and order?
(1) Subordination to the DM in all matters of internal administration
(2) Independence in internal affairs but coordinating with DM
(3) The DM has no authority to ask for reports from the SP on crime
(4) Command of the DM by the SP during various riot situations
(5) Question not attempted

29. Consider the following statements regarding the Superintendent of Police (SP):

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(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) in Rajasthan:
I. It is an independent agency headed by an officer of the rank of Director General or Additional Director General.
II. Its jurisdiction covers only non-gazetted government officials.
III. It takes proactive measures, such as organizing traps to catch corrupt officials red-handed.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

59. The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in Rajasthan is broadly divided into two main branches. What are they?
(1) Crime Branch (CB) and Traffic Branch
(2) Special Branch (SB) and Intelligence Bureau (IB)
(3) Anti-Corruption Branch and Crime Branch
(4) Crime Branch (CB) and Special Branch (SB)
(5) Question not attempted

60. Which of the following statements about the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) is incorrect?
(1) The ACB functions independently of the regular district police framework.
(2) ACB officers are barred from investigating All India Service officers serving in the state.
(3) The ACB derives its primary investigating powers under the Prevention of Corruption Act.
(4) The ACB encourages citizens to report demands for bribes through dedicated helplines.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following functions:
I. Investigating cases of complex nature involving multiple districts.
II. Gathering political, social, and security-related intelligence.
III. Supervising regular police stations regarding daily law and order.
IV. Providing specialized assistance in cyber-crime investigations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are associated with the CID (Crime Branch and Special Branch) in Rajasthan?
(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, II and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

62. The Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) primarily enforces the provisions of which specific legislation?
(1) Right to Information Act, 2005
(2) Rajasthan Police Act, 2007
(3) Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
(4) Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
(5) Question not attempted

63. Which of the following offenses is an exception to the routine enforcement duties of the Traffic Police?
(1) Forgery of property documents
(2) Operation of vehicle while drunk
(3) Exceeding the legal speed limits
(4) Disobeying the traffic red signals
(5) Question not attempted

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64. Consider the following statements and identify the correct option:
Statement I: The Special Operations Group (SOG) is equipped with advanced weaponry and technical surveillance tools.
Statement II: The SOG is primarily deployed for crowd control during religious festivals.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Consider the following responsibilities:
I. Regulating traffic flow in urban areas.

(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

8. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Union Government cannot enact a general police act for the entire country that is binding on all states.
Reason (R): Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan Police Act, 2007:
I. It mandates the creation of a State Police Board.
II. It provides for the separation of investigative and law & order functions in urban areas.
III. It completely removes the District Magistrate's coordination role with the Superintendent of Police.
IV. It establishes Police Accountability Committees at the district level.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, II and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

10. According to the administrative structure of the state police, what does a 'Police District' correspond to?
(1) A geographical area declared as such by the State
(2) An area with boundaries matching a revenue sub-division
(3) A zone encompassing a fixed number of five police stations
(4) A region restricted to parliamentary constituency limits
(5) Question not attempted

11. Consider the following ranks in the Rajasthan Police hierarchy:
I. Director General of Police
II. Deputy Inspector General
III. Inspector General
IV. Additional Director General
Which of the following represents the correct arrangement in descending order (highest to lowest)?
(1) I, III, IV, II
(2) I, IV, III, II
(3) I, IV, II, III
(4) IV, I, III, II
(5) Question not attempted

12. Who acts as the apex administrative head of the Rajasthan Police force?
(1) Principal Secretary, Home Department
(2) Director General of Police
(3) Chief Secretary of Rajasthan
(4) Director of the Intelligence Bureau
(5) Question not attempted

13. Which of the following statements about the Director General of Police (DGP) in Rajasthan is incorrect?
(1) Exercising overall administrative control over the state force
(2) Advising the state government on various policing matters
(3) Power to enact legislation for police modernization
(4) Overseeing the financial management and budget of the force
(5) Question not attempted

14. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Director General of Police (DGP):
I. Directs and controls all police forces in the state.
II. Ensures the implementation of state police policies.
III. Coordinates with central police organizations.

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(4) 2006
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following recommendations of the National Police Commission (1977-81):
I. Enactment of a new Police Act to replace the Police Act of 1861.
II. Setting up of a State Security Commission.
III. Merging the police and judicial services to ensure fast trials.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

73. Which of the following statements regarding the landmark Supreme Court judgment in the Prakash Singh case (2006) is incorrect?
(1) Laying down seven binding directives for police reforms
(2) Mandating a minimum tenure of two years for the DGP
(3) Abolition of the IPS to empower state cadres
(4) Ordering the separation of investigation from law and order
(5) Question not attempted

74. Consider the following directives issued by the Supreme Court in the Prakash Singh case:
I. Constitute a State Security Commission.
II. Ensure a minimum tenure of two years for the Inspector General of Police (Zone).
III. Establish a Police Establishment Board.
IV. Set up Police Complaints Authorities at state and district levels.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

75. Match the Prakash Singh directives in List I with their intended objectives in List II:
List I: (Prakash Singh Directive)
A. State Security Commission
B. Minimum Tenure for DGP
C. Separation of Investigation and Law & Order
D. Police Establishment Board
List II: (Intended Objective)
i. Ensure faster and more professional investigation of crimes
ii. Prevent unwarranted political interference and arbitrary transfers
iii. Insulate police from political pressure and lay down broad policies
iv. Handle transfers, postings, and promotions of police officers up to DySP rank
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

76. Who was the chairman of the National Police Commission established in 1977?
(1) K.F. Rustamji
(2) Dharam Vira
(3) Julio Ribeiro
(4) Padmanabhaiah
(5) Question not attempted

77. The Supreme Court directive to separate the investigating police from the law and order police aims primarily to:
(1) Reduce the total salary burden on the state government budget
(2) Create two distinct and different Police Chiefs in each state
(3) Ensure speedy investigation by preventing diversion to other duties
(4) Transfer the existing investigating powers to the judiciary
(5) Question not attempted

78. Consider the following statements and identify the correct option:
Statement I: The State Security Commission is intended to ensure that the state government does not exercise unwarranted influence or pressure on the police.
Statement II: The Chief Minister of the state is generally barred from being a member of the State Security Commission.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are

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ANSWERS

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1. (2) State List
Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the subject of 'Police' is explicitly categorized within the State List. This classification empowers state governments to legislate and manage law enforcement agencies within their respective territories. Consequently, each state maintains its own autonomous police force to ensure internal security and uphold the law locally.

2. (2) Entry 2
Entry 2 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule specifically grants state governments the authority over the police. This entry includes the organization of the regular police force as well as specialized units like railway and village police. It ensures that the responsibility for maintaining a disciplined force remains a prerogative of the individual states.

3. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
The constitutional framework assigns specific entries for legal subjects in India. Under the State List, Entry 2 governs the police while Entry 1 focuses on public order. Conversely, criminal law is placed in the Concurrent List, allowing both central and state legislative actions. The Rajasthan Police Act was officially enacted in 2007 to modernize these provisions.

4. (4) To transfer police control to the Union Government
The primary objectives of the Rajasthan Police Act, 2007 include redefining the roles and functions of the force to better serve citizens. It emphasizes protecting basic human rights and ensuring police accountability to the rule of law. Transferring control to the Union Government is not an objective, as police remains a state subject under the constitution.

5. (4) I, II and III
The State Police Board is established to evaluate the performance of the police service and ensure operational efficiency. It is chaired by the Minister in charge of the Home Department, providing executive leadership. Additionally, the Director General of Police serves as the ex-officio Member-Secretary, facilitating coordination between the board's policy decisions and the actual police administration.

6. (2) The Police Act, 1861
The Rajasthan Police Act, 2007 was enacted to provide a modern legal framework for the state's police force. It officially repealed and replaced the outdated colonial-era legislation known as the Police Act, 1861. This change was necessary to align the police's role and functions with democratic values and contemporary needs of the state's administration.

7. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The governance of the police force involves a dual structure of authority and management. The State Government holds the ultimate power of superintendence over the entire force to ensure policy compliance. Meanwhile, the actual administration and operational command are vested in the Director General of Police, who acts as the highest-ranking professional head within the state's hierarchy.

8. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the subjects of police and public order are exclusively listed in the State List. This distribution of power means that only state legislatures have the authority to enact laws governing these areas. Therefore, the Union Government is constitutionally prohibited from enacting a general police act that applies uniformly across all states.

9. (2) I, II and IV
The Rajasthan Police Act mandates several structural reforms to improve transparency and efficiency. It requires the establishment of a State Police Board for performance evaluation and provides for separating investigative duties from law and order in urban centers. Additionally, it creates district-level accountability committees.

within the state
(3) Shift from Ruler's Police to People's Police with accountability
(4) Grant full judicial powers to all the Station House Officers
(5) Question not attempted

86. In the context of community policing in Rajasthan, what does CLG stand for?
(1) Central Law Group
(2) Community Liaison Group
(3) Crime Locating Gadget
(4) Civic Legal Guardian
(5) Question not attempted

87. Which of the following statements correctly describes the 'Gram Rakshak' scheme in Rajasthan?
(1) Deploying central armed forces in every village of the state
(2) Providing firearms training to all the village sarpanches
(3) A scheme exclusively designed for border area fencing works
(4) Local volunteers assisting police in village crime prevention
(5) Question not attempted

88. Consider the following statements and identify the correct option:
Statement I: The 'Police Mitra' initiative encourages civilian volunteers of good character to assist the police in maintaining law and order, traffic management, and crime prevention.
Statement II: Police Mitras are granted the legal power to arrest offenders and register FIRs.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Which of the following statements regarding the 'Suraksha Sakhi' initiative in Rajasthan is incorrect?
(1) Establishing a dialogue between the police and local women
(2) Providing a safe environment for women to report harassment
(3) Paid government employees serving under the Inspector General
(4) Helping bridge the trust deficit between female citizens and police
(5) Question not attempted

90. Match the community policing initiatives in List I with their target objectives in List II:
List I: (Community Policing Initiative)
A. Suraksha Sakhi
B. Student Police Cadet
C. CLG (Community Liaison Group)
D. Gram Rakshak
List II: (Target/Objective)
i. Bridging the gap between the general public and police at the Thana level
ii. Assisting police in village-level peace and crime prevention
iii. Inculcating discipline and civic sense among school children
iv. Addressing grievances and enhancing the safety of women and girls
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

91. Which of the following is considered the most significant challenge in improving police-public relations in India?
(1) Lack of modern weaponry for use by the regular constables
(2) Over-reliance on digital technologies for FIR registration
(3) The high educational qualifications of the police constabulary
(4) Trust deficit and perception as an oppressive force
(5) Question not attempted

92. In the context of police modernization in Rajasthan, what does CCTNS stand for?
(1) Centralized Crime Tracking and National Security
(2) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems
(3) Criminal Conviction Tracking and Networking Scheme

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36. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Each level of police administration has a designated head responsible for its operation. The district is led by the Superintendent of Police, while a sub-division is managed by a Deputy Superintendent. A police station is commanded by a Station House Officer, and the smallest unit, the beat, is the responsibility of a Beat Constable for local surveillance and patrolling.

37. (3) A post or place declared by the State as a police station
According to legal definitions in the Code of Criminal Procedure, a police station is any post or place that has been officially declared as such by the State Government. This formal designation is necessary because it confers specific legal powers to the site, allowing it to register offenses, conduct investigations, and provide a base for local law enforcement activities.

38. (1) IV, III, I, II
The hierarchy at a police station begins with the Constable, who is the foundational officer for field duties. Above the Constable is the Head Constable, followed by the Assistant Sub-Inspector. The highest rank among these foundational roles is the Sub-Inspector, who often serves as an investigating officer or, in smaller stations, may even function as the Station House Officer.

39. (4) Charge of a sub-division and supervising SHOs under them
A Deputy Superintendent of Police or an Assistant Superintendent of Police typically holds the charge of a specific police sub-division. In this capacity, they act as a vital link between the district headquarters and the field. Their primary responsibility involves supervising the work of several Station House Officers, ensuring that investigations and law enforcement activities are conducted correctly and efficiently.

40. (2) I and III only
A Circle Inspector plays a supervisory role by managing multiple police stations within a designated circle. They are responsible for guiding Sub-Inspectors in the investigation of heinous or complex crimes. However, they do not physically register every FIR; the initial registration of reports is the duty of the duty officer or Station House Officer at each individual police station.

41. (2) Section 154
Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides the legal basis for the registration of a First Information Report. This section mandates that every piece of information relating to the commission of a cognizable offense, if given to an officer in charge of a police station, must be reduced to writing and signed by the person giving it.

42. (1) Closing an investigation and acquitting a suspect independently
A Station House Officer has the authority to investigate cognizable cases, compel the attendance of witnesses, and conduct searches under specific legal rules. However, they do not have the power to acquit a suspect independently. While they can submit a final report to the court, the power to formally acquit or convict an individual rests solely with the judiciary.

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43. (4) Additional Superintendent of Police
In a major police station, the role of Station House Officer is typically held by a Senior Police Inspector, a Senior Sub-Inspector, or a Circle Inspector. These ranks are appropriate for managing station-level operations and investigations. An Additional Superintendent of Police is a higher rank that supervises several circles and does not directly command a single police station.

44. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The police station is regarded as the most fundamental unit of police administration because it serves as the primary gateway for citizens to access the criminal justice system. It is the specific location where crimes are initially reported and where the investigation process begins. This direct contact makes it essential for maintaining public trust and ensuring immediate legal response.

45. (2) I, II and IV
A Station House Officer is responsible for several essential duties, including the maintenance of the General Diary and the preservation of peace within their station's jurisdiction. They

evidence in all trials
(3) Stopping the registration of FIRs for minor offenses completely
(4) Separating law and order from investigation for focus
(5) Question not attempted

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correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

79. According to the Prakash Singh directives, consider the following statements regarding the Police Establishment Board (PEB):
I. It is headed by the Director General of Police.
II. It includes four senior-most officers of the police department.
III. It decides on transfers and postings of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
IV. It resolves appeals from officers regarding promotions.
V. It reports directly to the Prime Minister of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V
(2) I, II, III and IV
(3) II, III, IV and V
(4) I, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

80. Consider the following Committees and Commissions related to police reforms:
I. National Police Commission (Dharam Vira)
II. Ribeiro Committee
III. Padmanabhaiah Committee
IV. Gore Committee
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their constitution?
(1) IV, I, II, III
(2) I, IV, II, III
(3) IV, I, III, II
(4) I, II, III, IV
(5) Question not attempted

81. Under the Prakash Singh case directives, what is the mandated minimum tenure for a District Superintendent of Police (SP)?
(1) One year
(2) Two years
(3) Three years
(4) Five years
(5) Question not attempted

82. Which of the following statements accurately describes the purpose of the Police Complaints Authority (PCA) as directed by the Supreme Court?
(1) Investigate serious misconduct like custody deaths
(2) A forum for police officers to complain about low salaries
(3) A place for the public to complain about municipal services
(4) An agency that replaces the departmental promotion committee
(5) Question not attempted

83. Which of the following is an exception (i.e., NOT one of the seven directives) given by the Supreme Court in the Prakash Singh case (2006)?
(1) Setting up a National Security Commission for India
(2) Creation of a Police Establishment Board for the state
(3) Mandatory recruitment of 33% women
(4) Ensuring a minimum fixed tenure for the state DGP
(5) Question not attempted

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84. Match the committees and commissions in List I with their core focus or year in List II:
List I: (Committee/Commission)
A. Ribeiro Committee
B. Padmanabhaiah Committee
C. Malimath Committee
D. Soli Sorabjee Committee
List II: (Core Focus/Year)
i. 2000, focused on recruitment, training, and police duties
ii. 2003, focused on reforms in the Criminal Justice System
iii. 1998, focused on implementing National Police Commission recommendations
iv. 2005, drafted the Model Police Act
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

85. What is the core philosophy behind the Supreme Court directives on police reforms?
(1) Centralize police control under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs
(2) Privatize all the auxiliary policing functions

However, it maintains the coordination role between the District Magistrate and the police force.

10. (1) A geographical area declared as such by the State
Within the administrative framework of the state police, a police district is defined as a specific geographical area officially declared as such by the State Government. This designation allows for the effective organization of law enforcement resources. These districts are created to ensure that the police can manage crime and maintain public order effectively within clearly defined boundaries.

11. (2) I, IV, III, II
The hierarchical structure of the Rajasthan Police begins with the Director General of Police as the supreme head. Following this rank is the Additional Director General of Police, who assists in high-level administration. The next positions in descending order are the Inspector General of Police and then the Deputy Inspector General, who oversee large territorial ranges or specialized branches.

12. (2) Director General of Police
The Director General of Police serves as the supreme administrative and professional head of the Rajasthan Police force. In this capacity, the officer is responsible for directing and controlling the entire state police establishment. This role includes ensuring that the force functions according to the law and implementing the policies set forth by the state government for public safety.

13. (3) Power to enact legislation for police modernization
The Director General of Police possesses significant powers regarding the administration, advisory, and financial management of the state police force. However, the authority to enact legislation remains exclusively with the state legislature. The police chief may propose reforms or modernization plans, but the formal law-making process for police modernization is a legislative function and not a departmental power.

14. (2) IV only
The Director General of Police is tasked with high-level strategic functions, including directing all police forces and managing armed battalions. While the chief ensures the implementation of state policies and coordinates with central organizations, they do not personally investigate every cognizable offense. Individual investigations are typically handled by field-level officers like Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors at the local station level.

15. (1) Union Public Service Commission
Following Supreme Court directives, the selection of a state's Director General of Police is conducted through a structured process involving a panel. This panel of eligible senior officers is prepared by the Union Public Service Commission. The state government then chooses the police chief from this shortlisted group to ensure transparency and merit-based appointments in the highest police office.

16. (2) To supervise police functioning across multiple districts
An Inspector General of Police is appointed at the Range level to provide an essential layer of mid-level management. This role involves supervising the police functioning and crime situations across several districts within a specific zone. By overseeing multiple Superintendents of Police, the Inspector General ensures that state headquarters' directives are consistently implemented and that regional security is maintained.

17. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
The police organization is divided into specific territorial units, each led by an officer of appropriate rank. The entire state is headed by the Director General of Police, while a Range is managed by an Inspector General. Each district falls under a Superintendent of Police, and a Circle is typically commanded by a Circle Inspector or Deputy Superintendent.

18. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A Police Range is a territorial division that usually encompasses two or more districts for better administrative oversight. The Inspector General in charge of a Range possesses the authority to manage personnel within their jurisdiction. This

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(4) Core Crime Tracking and Navigation System
(5) Question not attempted

93. What is the most direct effect of high pendency of cases at the investigation stage?
(1) Decrease in the state's budget allocation for the police
(2) Immediate dismissal of the district Superintendent of Police
(3) Delays in justice delivery for victims and accused
(4) Automatic transfer of the case to the Central Investigation Bureau
(5) Question not attempted

94. Which of the following is an exception (i.e., NOT an objective) of community policing initiatives?
(1) Building mutual trust between police and local citizens
(2) Proactive problem-solving at the local neighborhood level
(3) Gathering community intelligence to prevent local crimes
(4) Transferring investigation duty to private citizens
(5) Question not attempted

95. The 'Modernization of Police Forces' (MPF) scheme primarily aims to upgrade which of the following areas?
(1) Upgrade mobility, weaponry, and forensics
(2) Increasing pension benefits for retired Director Generals
(3) Privatizing the maintenance of various police stations
(4) Shifting all state police forces to central government control
(5) Question not attempted

96. Consider the following statements and identify the correct option:
Statement I: Manpower shortages in the police force often lead to erratic and excessively long working hours for the constabulary.
Statement II: Long working hours without adequate rest adversely affect the physical and psychological health of police personnel, impacting their public interactions.
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(5) Question not attempted

97. Identify the correct pair regarding challenges in police administration and their proposed solutions:
(1) High Pendency - Reduction of the state police force size
(2) Lack of Trust - Implementing community programs like CLG
(3) Outdated Methods - Banning mobile phones in police stations
(4) Political Interference - Abolishing the State Security Commission
(5) Question not attempted

98. Which ratio is a globally recognized metric, often cited as a challenge for Indian police administration due to its low value compared to UN standards?
(1) Police personnel per one lakh population
(2) Number of police stations per 100 square kilometers
(3) Number of IG-rank officers stationed in each district
(4) Ratio of lethal weapons to non-lethal weapons in use
(5) Question not attempted

99. Which of the following defines 'Community Policing' most accurately?
(1) A strategy where police are replaced by armed community militias
(2) A system where communities vote to decide the guilt of a suspect
(3) Strategy promoting partnerships to proactively address safety
(4) The deployment of community members to perform riot-control duties
(5) Question not attempted

100. What is the most appropriate way forward for reducing the pendency of investigation in the state police force?
(1) Giving Station House Officers the power to dismiss all cases
(2) Abolishing the requirement of forensic

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27. (4) Indian Police Service
The position of Superintendent of Police in a district is typically occupied by a member of the Indian Police Service. This All India Service ensures that senior police leadership is professionally trained and maintains high standards of administration across the country. In some cases, senior officers from the Rajasthan Police Service may also be promoted to hold this vital post.

28. (2) Independence in internal affairs but coordinating with DM
The relationship between the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate is based on a model of mutual coordination rather than total subordination. While the SP maintains independence in the internal administration and professional management of the police force, they must work closely with the DM on matters concerning public order, crime control, and district safety.

29. (3) I, II and IV
The Superintendent of Police performs several key administrative duties, including the annual inspection of police stations and managing the internal transfers of Station House Officers. They also regularly interact with the public to address grievances. However, approving the annual state police budget is a high-level function of the state government and headquarters, rather than a district-level responsibility.

30. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The District Magistrate holds a crucial supervisory role in the district's criminal administration to ensure executive oversight. This is because the law mandates that the Superintendent of Police is answerable to the Magistrate regarding matters of public peace and the maintenance of law and order. This dual responsibility ensures that police actions remain aligned with broader administrative and legal objectives.

31. (1) Authority to declare any area as a new police station
The Superintendent of Police exercises significant administrative powers, such as suspending subordinate officers for misconduct and writing confidential reports for Deputy SPs. They also oversee the District Crime Records Bureau. However, the authority to officially declare a geographical area as a new police station is a legal power reserved for the State Government, rather than the district chief.

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32. (2) Reserve Inspector under the control of the SP
Within a police district, the Police Lines serve as the central hub for housing personnel, equipment, and training resources. These lines are under the direct supervision of a Reserve Inspector. Although the Reserve Inspector manages the day-to-day operations and maintenance of the facility, they function under the overall authority and control of the district Superintendent of Police.

33. (2) Issuing arrest warrants independently of a court
A Superintendent of Police has the power to issue operational directives to field officers and organize crime review meetings. They can also direct the registration of First Information Reports. However, the police cannot independently issue arrest warrants; this is a judicial function. Warrants must be issued by a competent court of law, which the police then execute as required.

34. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Superintendent of Police has the administrative authority to transfer lower-ranking personnel, such as Constables and Head Constables, within their district to manage operational needs. However, the transfer of higher-ranking officers like Deputy Superintendents of Police involves the state government. The SP does not have the power to move these gazetted officers without obtaining formal state approval.

35. (1) I, II and IV
The Superintendent of Police is responsible for several critical security and operational functions within a district. These include managing traffic flow, making comprehensive arrangements for VIP security, and leading anti-riot operations during civil disturbances. Responsibilities such as the collection of land revenue or the preparation of electoral rolls fall under the jurisdiction of the revenue and election departments respectively.

includes the power to transfer subordinate police officers between different districts in the same Range to meet operational requirements and optimize force deployment.

19. (3) Inspecting stations and guiding Superintendents in the zone
The Range Inspector General of Police performs a vital supervisory role by conducting regular inspections of police stations within their zone. They provide strategic guidance to the Superintendents of Police on handling major crimes and law enforcement challenges. This middle-management position ensures that the quality of policing remains consistent across various districts and that local leadership receives support.

20. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Inspector General of a Range functions as a critical intermediary between the state police headquarters and individual districts. By evaluating crime patterns across multiple districts, the Inspector General ensures that high-level policy directives are effectively implemented by the Superintendents of Police. This supervisory link facilitates better coordination, standardized procedures, and timely reporting of local developments to the leadership.

21. (3) Superintendent of Police
The Superintendent of Police is the designated administrative and professional head of the police force at the district level. This officer is responsible for ensuring the efficient functioning of all police stations and specialized units within the district's boundaries. Their primary duty includes maintaining public peace, preventing criminal activities, and overseeing the overall discipline and welfare of the local force.

22. (1) Superintendent of Police > Additional SP > Deputy SP > Circle Inspector
The hierarchical structure within a district police organization starts with the Superintendent of Police at the top. The Additional Superintendent of Police serves as the second-in-command, followed by the Deputy Superintendent of Police who oversees specific sub-divisions. The next level down is the Circle Inspector, who manages a group of police stations, ensuring a clear chain of command.

23. (4) Superintendent of Police - Head of District Judiciary
In district administration, various roles are clearly defined to maintain the separation of powers. The District Collector manages revenue, the Superintendent of Police leads the local police force, and the District Magistrate maintains public order. However, the Superintendent of Police does not head the district judiciary, as judicial functions are managed by independent judges within the court system.

24. (1) I and II only
The Superintendent of Police is primarily responsible for the prevention and detection of crime within the district. This role involves exercising disciplinary control over subordinate personnel to maintain a professional force. However, the power to commute judicial sentences awarded by courts is a constitutional or statutory authority held by the executive government or higher judiciary, not by the police.

25. (3) Close coordination between SP and DM to restore order
During a severe breakdown of law and order, standard administrative protocol mandates close coordination between the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. While the police handle tactical operations, the Magistrate provides necessary legal authorizations and overall supervision. This collaborative approach ensures that the response is both legally sound and operationally effective in restoring public peace and safety.

26. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-ii, D-i
District administration involves a distribution of duties between the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. The Magistrate issues prohibitory orders and arms licenses, exercising executive legal powers. Conversely, the Superintendent of Police manages the internal discipline of the police lines and handles the actual deployment of the force for various events, focusing on the operational management.

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also ensure the safe custody of property seized during criminal investigations. However, they do not have the authority to appoint Deputy Superintendents, as such senior appointments are managed by the state government.

46. (1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
Police stations maintain several critical records to track their activities and investigations. The General Diary provides a daily log of all events and movements. The First Information Report records details of cognizable offenses, while the Case Diary documents the step-by-step proceedings of a specific investigation. Additionally, History Sheets are used to keep track of known habitual criminal offenders.

47. (1) Deputy Superintendent of Police
In Rajasthan, a rural police circle that encompasses multiple police stations is generally headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. This officer is responsible for supervising the law and order situation and the quality of investigations within that specific sub-division. They ensure that station-level activities are aligned with district-wide police strategies and standards.

48. (2) Gateway to the system via FIR registration
The most significant role of a police station in the broader criminal justice system is acting as the essential gateway for victims. Through the registration of a First Information Report, the legal process is set in motion. This initial step is vital for ensuring that crimes are documented and that the formal investigative and judicial procedures can follow thereafter.

49. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Legally, a Station House Officer is mandated to register an FIR if the information provided clearly discloses the commission of a cognizable offense. The officer does not have the discretion to refuse registration simply based on a personal belief about the informant's truthfulness. Such preliminary assessments are meant for the investigation phase, not for the initial reporting stage.

50. (1) I, II, III and IV
Police stations perform a variety of daily functions, including registering non-cognizable reports, managing beat patrolling, and executing court-issued summons or warrants. They also serve as vital hubs for collecting local intelligence. However, they do not have the authority for the final sentencing of traffic violators; sentencing is a judicial function performed by magistrates based on police reports.

51. (3) The cadre they belong to (IPS vs RPS)
While both Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police may perform similar functional roles in a sub-division, the primary difference lies in their cadre. An ASP is a junior-level officer belonging to the Indian Police Service (IPS). In contrast, a DySP is an officer recruited through the Rajasthan Police Service (RPS), representing the state-level police cadre.

52. (4) Declaring the imposition of curfew in the district
A Sub-Inspector at a police station is tasked with investigating criminal cases, managing the station malkhana when designated, and conducting inquiries into unnatural deaths. However, they do not have the legal authority to declare the imposition of a curfew in a district. Such high-level executive orders are issued only by authorized officials like the District Magistrate or the state government.

53. (3) Sub-Inspector - Two stars with red and blue ribbon
In the Rajasthan Police, rank is visually identified through specific shoulder insignia. A Sub-Inspector is identified by two stars along with a red and blue ribbon. A Deputy Superintendent of Police typically has three stars without a ribbon, while an Inspector wears three stars with a ribbon. An Assistant Sub-Inspector is identified by a single star and a ribbon.

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54. (2) GD records all station activities; FIR starts investigations
The General Diary and the First Information Report serve different purposes in police administration. The GD is a comprehensive daily record of all station activities, personnel movements, and miscellaneous reports. In

Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

14. Which of the following statements correctly describes the constitutional limitation of the RPSC's functions?
(1) The RPSC possesses the final binding authority to override the state government over all departmental promotions.
(2) The State Government is legally barred from withdrawing any specific post from the purview of the RPSC once it is added.
(3) The RPSC is empowered to penalize public servants independently and directly without requiring any government approval.
(4) The RPSC is not required to be consulted regarding the manner of implementing reservations for backward classes.
(5) Question not attempted

15. Consider the following steps in the standard process of recruitment conducted by the RPSC for state civil services:
I. Forwarding of final recommendations to the Department of Personnel
II. Release of official recruitment advertisement
III. Requisition of vacancies sent by the State Government to RPSC
IV. Conduct of the Preliminary Examination
V. Conduct of Interviews
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(1) III, II, IV, V, I
(2) II, III, IV, V, I
(3) III, IV, II, V, I
(4) II, IV, III, I, V
(5) Question not attempted

16. Consider the following statements regarding the advisory role of the RPSC:
Statement I: The advice of the RPSC on disciplinary matters is binding on the Government of Rajasthan.
Statement II: If the Government of Rajasthan deviates from the RPSC's advice, it must record the reasons for doing so in a memorandum to the state legislature.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

17. Consider the following matters:
I. Principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services.
II. Principles to be followed in promotions and transfers from one service to another.
III. Disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the State Government in a civil capacity.
IV. Any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained while serving the State.
V. Any claim by a civil servant for reimbursement of legal expenses incurred in defending legal proceedings instituted against them for acts done in the execution of duty.
On which of the above matters is the RPSC generally consulted under Article 320(3) of the Constitution?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

18. Under the Constitution, the Governor of Rajasthan may make regulations specifying matters in which it shall not be necessary to consult the RPSC. What is the mandatory procedural requirement for such regulations?
(1) They must be laid before the State Legislature for not less than fourteen days.
(2) They must be formally approved by the President of India before they can be implemented.
(3) They must be published in the Gazette of India under the authority of the Union Government.
(4) They require the written prior consent of the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court.

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task that falls under the jurisdiction of the regular district police or specialized economic offense wings of the state.

64. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Special Operations Group is a high-readiness unit equipped with advanced weaponry and sophisticated technical surveillance tools to combat organized crime and terrorism. While it is a versatile force, its primary mandate is not routine crowd control during religious festivals. Regular district police and armed constabulary are typically deployed for such mass public management and general order duties.

65. (2) I, II, III and IV
The Traffic Police manage several essential urban functions, including regulating vehicle flow, enforcing the Motor Vehicles Act, and conducting road safety awareness campaigns. They also coordinate green corridors for emergency medical transport. Issuing gun licenses to civilians is not a traffic responsibility; it is a regulatory function handled by the District Magistrate's office in coordination with the local police.

66. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Modern traffic management utilizes various tools to improve road safety and efficiency. Interceptors are used to measure vehicle speed and prevent over-speeding. Breathalyzers help in detecting and deterring drunk driving. The E-Challan system provides a digital mechanism for tracking violations and issuing fines. Additionally, traffic light synchronization is implemented to ensure a smooth and continuous flow of vehicular traffic.

67. (3) Combat terrorism, organized mafias, and hardened criminals
The establishment of the Special Operations Group was specifically aimed at enhancing the state's capacity to deal with serious security threats. Its primary objective is to combat terrorism, dismantle organized crime mafias, and apprehend hardened criminals. This specialized unit provides the Rajasthan Police with the necessary tactical and investigative expertise to handle high-profile cases that exceed regular policing capabilities.

68. (4) Catching a public servant accepting a bribe
In the context of the Anti-Corruption Bureau, a "trap case" refers to a specific proactive investigative technique. It involves catching a public servant red-handed while they are in the act of accepting a bribe. This method usually involves using marked currency and witnesses to provide strong, direct evidence of corruption, which is then used for the official prosecution.

69. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Officers in the Criminal Investigation Department must undergo specialized training in forensic science and modern investigative techniques. This requirement exists because the CID is tasked with handling the most complex, blind, or sensational cases in the state. Regular district police often lack the dedicated time or specialized resources needed to solve such difficult cases through thorough investigations.

70. (2) Traffic Police at District Level - Additional Director General (ADG)
Specialized units are led by high-ranking officers commensurate with their state-wide responsibilities. The CID, ACB, and SOG are typically commanded by an Additional Director General or Director General. However, the traffic police at the district level is not headed by an ADG. Instead, it is managed by a lower-ranking officer, such as a Deputy or Additional Superintendent of Police.

71. (2) 1977
The National Police Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1977. This landmark commission was established to conduct a comprehensive review of the police system at the national level. It aimed to identify structural weaknesses and recommend reforms to make the police force more efficient, professional, and accountable to the law and the citizens of India.

72. (1) I and II only
The National Police Commission (1977-81) recommended significant reforms, including the enactment of a new Police Act to replace the colonial-era 1861 law. It also proposed setting up a State Security Commission to insulate the police from political interference. However, it did not suggest merging police and judicial services,

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contrast, the FIR is a specific legal document that records information about a cognizable offense and officially triggers the commencement of a formal criminal investigation into that incident.

55. (2) FIR Registration > Site Inspection > Collection of Evidence > Filing of Charge Sheet
The logical sequence of a criminal investigation begins with the formal registration of a First Information Report. This is followed by a site inspection to understand the crime scene. Subsequently, the investigating officer focuses on the collection of various forms of evidence and witness statements. Finally, based on the findings, a charge sheet is filed in the court.

56. (1) Tackling organized crime, terrorism, and inter-state gangs
The Special Operations Group in Rajasthan is a specialized unit created with a specific mandate. It focuses on tackling high-stakes security challenges, such as organized crime syndicates, terrorism, and the activities of inter-state criminal gangs. Unlike regular district police, the SOG is equipped and trained to handle complex operations that require advanced surveillance and specialized tactical responses.

57. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
The Rajasthan Police utilizes specialized units to address different types of crimes effectively. The Anti-Corruption Bureau investigates bribery and official misconduct. The CID-Crime Branch handles complex cases referred by the government. The Special Operations Group is dedicated to dismantling organized crime syndicates. Meanwhile, the Traffic Police ensure smooth vehicular movement and enforce various road safety rules and regulations.

58. (2) I and III only
The Anti-Corruption Bureau is an independent agency headed by a high-ranking officer like a Director General. It takes proactive measures, such as organizing traps to catch officials accepting bribes. Its jurisdiction is not limited to non-gazetted staff; it has the authority to investigate corrupt practices among all government officials, including senior gazetted officers, within the administrative framework.

59. (4) Crime Branch (CB) and Special Branch (SB)
The Criminal Investigation Department in Rajasthan is organized into two primary branches to handle specialized tasks. The Crime Branch is responsible for investigating complex or sensational criminal cases that require expert handling. The Special Branch, on the other hand, serves as the state's intelligence wing, focusing on gathering information related to internal security, political developments, and public order.

60. (2) ACB officers are barred from investigating All India Service officers serving in the state.
The Anti-Corruption Bureau operates independently of the regular district police and derives its powers from the Prevention of Corruption Act. It encourages citizens to report bribery. Importantly, the ACB is not barred from investigating All India Service officers serving in the state; it can investigate any public servant within its jurisdiction, provided the necessary legal procedures are followed.

61. (3) I, II and IV
The CID branches in Rajasthan are involved in investigating complex crimes across multiple districts and gathering critical intelligence for the state. They also provide specialized assistance in modern challenges like cyber-crime investigations. However, supervising the daily law and order functions of regular police stations is the responsibility of the district police leadership, rather than the specialized CID units.

62. (4) Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
The Anti-Corruption Bureau is the primary agency in Rajasthan dedicated to combating graft within the government. Its legal foundation and investigative powers are derived from the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. By enforcing this specific legislation, the bureau works to identify, investigate, and prosecute public servants who engage in bribery, embezzlement, or other forms of corrupt behavior.

63. (1) Forgery of property documents
Traffic Police are primarily concerned with road-related offenses such as drunk driving, exceeding speed limits, and disobeying traffic signals. These duties ensure public safety on highways and urban roads. Investigating the forgery of property documents, however, is a criminal investigation

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crime patterns and implement long-term security strategies without the constant threat of arbitrary or politically motivated transfers.

82. (1) Investigate serious misconduct like custody deaths
The Police Complaints Authority was established based on Supreme Court directives to enhance police accountability to the public. Its primary purpose is to investigate serious allegations of police misconduct, such as custodial deaths, grievous hurt in custody, or rape. By providing an independent forum for these complaints, the PCA helps ensure that police officers are held responsible for abuses.

83. (3) Mandatory recruitment of 33% women
The Prakash Singh judgment included directives such as creating a State Security Commission, a Police Establishment Board, and ensuring a fixed tenure for the DGP. However, the mandatory recruitment of thirty-three percent women was not one of the seven specific directives issued by the Supreme Court. While gender diversity is encouraged through other policies, it was not a core mandate here.

84. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
Various committees have addressed different facets of police and legal reform. The Ribeiro Committee focused on implementing NPC recommendations, while the Padmanabhaiah Committee analyzed recruitment and training. The Malimath Committee proposed broad reforms for the Criminal Justice System, and the Soli Sorabjee Committee was tasked with drafting the Model Police Act to replace the law from 1861.

85. (3) Shift from Ruler's Police to People's Police with accountability
The core philosophy behind the Supreme Court's directives on police reforms is to transform the force's fundamental character. It seeks to shift the police from being a "Ruler's Police," which served colonial or political interests, to a "People's Police." This new model emphasizes accountability to the law, protection of citizens' rights, and a professional focus on public service.

86. (2) Community Liaison Group
In the framework of community policing in Rajasthan, CLG stands for Community Liaison Group. These groups are formed at the police station level and consist of respectable local citizens from various walks of life. The primary purpose of a CLG is to facilitate regular dialogue between the police and the public, helping to identify and resolve local security issues collaboratively.

87. (4) Local volunteers assisting police in village crime prevention
The 'Gram Rakshak' scheme in Rajasthan is a community-oriented initiative that involves local volunteers at the village level. These individuals are selected to assist the police in preventing crimes and maintaining peace within their own communities. By acting as a bridge between the villagers and the formal police force, Gram Rakshaks help improve local surveillance and enhance rural security.

88. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The 'Police Mitra' initiative involves civilian volunteers who assist the force in non-combative roles like traffic management and public awareness. While these volunteers provide valuable support and bridge the gap with the community, they are not government employees. Crucially, they do not possess any legal powers to arrest individuals or register official FIRs, which remain the duties of sworn officers.

89. (3) Paid government employees serving under the Inspector General
The 'Suraksha Sakhi' initiative aims to enhance women's safety by creating a direct dialogue between female citizens and the police. It helps women feel more comfortable reporting harassment or crimes. However, the members are local volunteers from the community and are not paid government employees. This volunteer-driven model ensures that the initiative remains grounded in genuine community participation and trust-building.

90. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
Community policing initiatives in Rajasthan target various social segments to improve overall safety. Suraksha Sakhi focuses on women's grievances

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and safety. The Student Police Cadet program aims to instill discipline in school children. CLGs work to bridge the communication gap at the police station level, while Gram Rakshaks assist in maintaining peace and preventing crimes in village areas.

91. (4) Trust deficit and perception as an oppressive force
The most significant obstacle to improving relations between the police and the public in India is the existing trust deficit. Many citizens still perceive the police as an oppressive force, a legacy of the colonial era. This negative perception often prevents people from coming forward to report crimes or cooperate with investigations, thereby hindering the overall effectiveness of law enforcement.

92. (2) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems
In the context of police modernization, CCTNS stands for Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems. This national-level project aims to create a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing. It achieves this by adopting a nationwide online platform for sharing crime and criminal data across all police stations and offices.

93. (3) Delays in justice delivery for victims and accused
High pendency of cases during the investigation stage has a direct and detrimental impact on the criminal justice system. It leads to significant delays in justice delivery for both the victims and the accused. Prolonged investigations can result in the loss of evidence, fading witness memories, and a general erosion of public confidence in the legal system's ability to provide resolution.

94. (4) Transferring investigation duty to private citizens
Community policing objectives focus on building mutual trust, proactive problem-solving at the neighborhood level, and gathering local intelligence to prevent crimes. However, it does not involve transferring the core duty of criminal investigation to private citizens. Professional investigations are legal processes that must be conducted by trained police officers according to established laws and procedures to ensure justice and legality.

95. (1) Upgrade mobility, weaponry, and forensics
The Modernization of Police Forces scheme is a central government initiative designed to improve the operational capabilities of state police. Its primary focus is on upgrading essential infrastructure and resources, such as vehicle mobility, modern weaponry, and forensic science laboratories. By providing better equipment and technology, the scheme helps the police to respond more effectively to contemporary security and criminal challenges.

96. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Severe manpower shortages in the police force often force the existing personnel to work erratic and excessively long hours without sufficient rest. This situation negatively affects their physical and psychological health, which in turn can lead to irritability and poor interactions with the public. Addressing these shortages is essential for improving both the welfare of the force and the quality of policing.

97. (2) Lack of Trust - Implementing community programs like CLG
Identifying appropriate solutions for administrative challenges is key to police reform. For instance, the lack of trust between the police and the community can be addressed by implementing engagement programs like Community Liaison Groups. These initiatives foster dialogue and transparency. In contrast, solutions like reducing force size or abolishing security commissions would likely worsen existing problems like high pendency.

98. (1) Police personnel per one lakh population
A major challenge for Indian police administration is the low ratio of police personnel per one lakh population, which remains significantly below the standards recommended by the United Nations. This low police-to-population ratio puts immense pressure on existing staff and hinders their ability to provide effective and timely services, making it a critical area for focus in modernization and recruitment.

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99. (3) Strategy promoting partnerships to proactively address safety

Community policing is most accurately defined as a strategy that promotes collaborative partnerships between the police and the public. The goal is to proactively address the underlying conditions that give rise to public safety issues, such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. It emphasizes mutual trust and joint responsibility for maintaining a safe and peaceful environment for all.

100. (4) Separating law and order from investigation for focus

The most effective way forward to reduce high pendency of investigations is the formal separation of law and order duties from investigative functions. By creating dedicated teams, officers can focus solely on solving crimes without being distracted by routine tasks. This specialization would lead to more thorough evidence collection, quicker filing of charge sheets, and improved outcomes.

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as maintaining a clear separation of powers is fundamental to democracy.

73. (3) Abolition of the IPS to empower state cadres
The Prakash Singh case (2006) resulted in the Supreme Court issuing seven binding directives to reform Indian policing. These included mandating a minimum two-year tenure for the DGP and separating investigation from law and order functions. The judgment did not call for the abolition of the Indian Police Service; rather, it sought to strengthen the professional autonomy of existing cadres.

74. (4) I, II, III and IV
The Supreme Court's directives in the Prakash Singh case were designed to create structural barriers against political misuse of the police. These mandates included constituting a State Security Commission, ensuring a minimum two-year tenure for key officers like Range IGs, establishing a Police Establishment Board for personnel management, and setting up Police Complaints Authorities to address misconduct at various levels.

75. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Each Supreme Court directive has a specific reform objective. The State Security Commission aims to insulate police from political pressure. Minimum tenures for DGPs are intended to prevent arbitrary transfers. The separation of investigation from law and order ensures more professional and focused crime solving. Finally, the Police Establishment Board is designed to handle personnel matters like postings and promotions.

76. (2) Dharam Vira
The National Police Commission, which was constituted in 1977 to overhaul the Indian police system, was headed by Dharam Vira. As chairman, he led the commission in producing eight comprehensive reports that covered various aspects of police organization, welfare, and public relations. These reports remain the foundational documents for contemporary discussions on police reforms and modernization in India.

77. (3) Ensure speedy investigation by preventing diversion to other duties
The Supreme Court directed the separation of the investigating police from the law and order police to enhance professional efficiency. This structural change aims to ensure that officers dedicated to criminal investigations are not diverted to routine duties like crowd control or VIP security. Consequently, this focus leads to speedier investigations, better quality of evidence collection, and improved conviction rates.

78. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The State Security Commission is intended to act as a buffer, ensuring the state government does not exercise unwarranted influence or pressure on the police force. While the commission includes independent members to ensure neutrality, the Chief Minister or Home Minister is usually not barred from it. In fact, they often serve as the chairperson to provide leadership.

79. (2) I, II, III and IV
The Police Establishment Board is headed by the Director General of Police and includes the four senior-most officers of the department. It is responsible for deciding on the transfers and postings of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent. Additionally, it resolves personnel-related appeals. It is a state-level body and does not report to the Prime Minister of India.

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80. (1) IV, I, II, III
The history of police reform committees in India began with the Gore Committee on Police Training in 1971. This was followed by the National Police Commission (Dharam Vira) in 1977. Later, the Ribeiro Committee was formed in 1998, followed by the Padmanabhaiah Committee in 2000. These bodies have sequentially contributed to the evolving discourse on improving Indian law enforcement.

81. (2) Two years
According to the binding directives issued by the Supreme Court in the Prakash Singh case, a District Superintendent of Police must have a mandated minimum tenure of two years. This requirement is designed to provide administrative stability, allowing the officer to understand local

7. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment and composition of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission:
I. The Chairman and members are appointed by the Governor of Rajasthan.
II. The Constitution specifies that at least one-third of the members must have held office for at least ten years under the Government of India or a State Government.
III. The Governor can appoint one of the members as an acting Chairman if the office falls vacant.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) I and III only
(4) II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

8. Under which constitutional provision is the Governor of Rajasthan empowered to appoint an acting Chairman for the RPSC?
(1) Article 316(1A)
(2) Article 317(2)
(3) Article 318
(4) Article 319
(5) Question not attempted

9. Which of the following is an explicit constitutional qualification required to be appointed as a member of the State Public Service Commission?
(1) A degree in law, management, or public administration from a university recognized by the UGC.
(2) Prior experience as a gazetted officer for at least five years in any department of the Union.
(3) No qualifications are prescribed except that half must have ten years of government service experience.
(4) A minimum age of 35 years at the time of appointment as specified in the state legislative rules.
(5) Question not attempted

10. Consider the following statements regarding the tenure and resignation of RPSC members:
I. A member holds office for a term of six years from the date they enter office.
II. A member must retire upon attaining the age of 65 years.
III. A member can resign at any time by addressing a letter to the Governor of Rajasthan.
IV. A person who has held office as a member is ineligible for reappointment to that specific office.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II and III
(2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II and IV
(5) Question not attempted

11. Which Article of the Constitution of India explicitly outlines the functions of the State Public Service Commission?
(1) Article 318
(2) Article 319
(3) Article 320
(4) Article 322
(5) Question not attempted

12. For which of the following services is the Rajasthan Public Service Commission generally not responsible for conducting recruitment examinations?
(1) Rajasthan Administrative Service
(2) Subordinate ministerial staff in district courts
(3) Rajasthan Police Service
(4) College Education Services (Assistant Professors)
(5) Question not attempted

13. Match List-I (RPSC Function/Role) with List-II (Description):
List I: (RPSC Function/Role)
A. Recruitment
B. Disciplinary Consultation
C. DPC Participation
D. Annual Report
List II: (Description)
i. Submitted to the Governor under Article 323
ii. Conducting examinations for appointments to state services
iii. Sitting on Departmental Promotion Committees
iv. Advising on memorials or petitions relating to penalties

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CHAPTER 19
Statutory Accountability Bodies

1. Which part of the Constitution of India deals with the establishment, functions, and independence of the State Public Service Commissions?
(1) Part XII
(2) Part XIV
(3) Part XV
(4) Part XVI
(5) Question not attempted

2. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional basis of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission:
Statement I: Article 315 of the Constitution mandates the creation of a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each State.
Statement II: Two or more states cannot have a Joint Public Service Commission under any circumstance.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

3. Match List-I (Constitutional Articles) with List-II (Provisions related to State Public Service Commissions):
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
A. Article 315
B. Article 316
C. Article 317
D. Article 320
List II: (Provisions)
i. Functions of Public Service Commissions
ii. Removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission
iii. Appointment and term of office of members
iv. Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

4. On which date did the Rajasthan Public Service Commission Ordinance, 1949 come into effect, marking the establishment of the RPSC?
(1) 15 August 1949
(2) 20 August 1949
(3) 26 January 1950
(4) 1 November 1956
(5) Question not attempted

5. Which of the following statements regarding the inception of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission is incorrect?
(1) Prior to the formation of Rajasthan, only three states in Rajputana had their own Public Service Commissions.
(2) The initial headquarters of the RPSC was established in Jaipur.
(3) The initial composition of the RPSC included a Chairman and five members.
(4) The headquarters of the RPSC was later shifted to Ajmer based on the recommendations of the Satyanarayan Rao Committee.
(5) Question not attempted

6. What is the current sanctioned composition of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission, excluding the Chairman?
(1) Four members
(2) Five members
(3) Six members
(4) Seven members
(5) Question not attempted

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(5) Question not attempted

19. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Irregularity in consulting the RPSC on a disciplinary matter does not invalidate the final penalty imposed by the government.
Reason (R): The provisions of Article 320(3) regarding consultation with the Commission are directory in nature, not mandatory.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following best describes the consequence if the State Government completely fails to consult the RPSC in making rules regarding the method of recruitment to a service?
(1) The rules are automatically declared void ab initio by the High Court for lack of procedural compliance.
(2) The Chairman of the RPSC can exercise a formal veto against the implementation of such rules.
(3) The matter is referred to the Union Public Service Commission for binding arbitration between the parties.
(4) The rules remain valid as the function of the RPSC is purely advisory.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Who holds the constitutional authority to remove the Chairman or any member of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
(1) The Governor of Rajasthan
(2) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(3) The President of India
(4) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(5) Question not attempted

22. On which of the following grounds can the President remove a member of the RPSC without making a reference to the Supreme Court for an inquiry?
(1) Misbehavior
(2) Engaging in paid employment outside the duties of their office
(3) Conflict of interest in state contracts
(4) Nepotism during candidate selection
(5) Question not attempted

23. Match List-I (Grounds/Process for Action against RPSC Member) with List-II (Constitutional Provision):
List I: (Grounds/Process for Action against RPSC Member)
A. Suspension by Governor during inquiry
B. Removal for being adjudged an insolvent
C. Removal on ground of misbehavior
D. Prohibition of holding other employment post-retirement
List II: (Constitutional Provision)
i. Article 317(3)
ii. Article 319
iii. Article 317(2)
iv. Article 317(1)
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

24. Which of the following statements regarding the definition of 'misbehavior' for an RPSC member under Article 317 is incorrect?
(1) Being a member of an incorporated company and receiving a proportionate share of profits alongside other members constitutes misbehavior.
(2) Being concerned or interested in any contract made on behalf of the Government of India constitutes misbehavior.
(3) Participating in any way in the profit of a contract made on behalf of a State Government constitutes misbehavior.
(4) Engaging in corrupt practices to influence an examination outcome falls under the ambit of misbehavior requiring Supreme Court inquiry.
(5) Question not attempted

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25. Select the correct order of the procedure followed for the removal of an RPSC member on the grounds of misbehavior:
(1) Allegation of misbehavior → Reference to Supreme Court by Governor → Inquiry by Supreme Court → Report to Governor → Order of Removal by Governor
(2) Reference to Supreme Court by President → Inquiry by Supreme Court under Article 145 → Binding Report to President → Order of Removal by President
(3) Passing of resolution in State Assembly → Reference to President → Inquiry by High Court → Order of Removal by President
(4) Inquiry by State Vigilance Commission → Report to Governor → Reference to President → Order of Removal by President
(5) Question not attempted

26. Article 243K of the Constitution of India explicitly mandates the creation of the State Election Commission for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for:
(1) Panchayati Raj Institutions
(2) State Legislative Assembly elections
(3) Both State Assembly and Panchayati Raj Institutions
(4) Members of Parliament from the state
(5) Question not attempted

27. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan State Election Commission:
I. It was constituted under the provisions of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.
II. It is a multi-member commission headed by the Chief Electoral Officer.
III. It enjoys the same functional independence as the Election Commission of India in its specified domain.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

28. In which month and year was the Rajasthan State Election Commission formally constituted?
(1) January 1993
(2) April 1994
(3) July 1994
(4) October 1995
(5) Question not attempted

29. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the jurisdiction of the State Election Commission?
(1) Article 243K - Pertaining to the conduct of elections to the various tiers of the Panchayats.
(2) Article 243ZA - Pertaining to the conduct of elections to the various urban Municipalities.
(3) Article 324 - Pertaining to the conduct of elections to the State Legislative Council by the ECI.
(4) Article 243O - Elections to the District Planning Committees.
(5) Question not attempted

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30. Consider the following powers and functions:
I. Delimitation of territorial constituencies for Panchayat elections.
II. Superintendence and direction of the preparation of electoral rolls for Municipalities.
III. Conduct of all elections to the Panchayats.
IV. Allotment of symbols to political parties for State Assembly elections.
Which of the above combinations correctly represents the powers vested in the State Election Commission by the Constitution?
(1) I and III only
(2) II and III only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II and III only
(5) Question not attempted

31. Who appoints the State Election Commissioner of Rajasthan?
(1) The Governor of Rajasthan
(2) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(3) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(4) The President of India
(5) Question not attempted

32. The conditions of service and tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner are determined by:
(1) Rules made by the State Legislature
(2) Provisions determined by the Governor,

subject to state law
(3) Orders issued by the Election Commission of India
(4) Guidelines issued by the Union Ministry of Panchayati Raj
(5) Question not attempted

33. Match List-I (Former State Election Commissioners of Rajasthan) with List-II (Period of Tenure):
List I: (Former State Election Commissioners of Rajasthan)
A. Amar Singh Rathore
B. Inderjit Khanna
C. A.K. Pande
D. Ram Lubhaya
List II: (Period of Tenure)
i. 2002 to 2007
ii. 2013 to 2017
iii. 1994 to 2000
iv. 2008 to 2013
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(2) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following statements regarding the independence of the State Election Commissioner:
Statement I: The State Election Commissioner can only be removed from office in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.
Statement II: The conditions of service of the State Election Commissioner can be varied to his disadvantage at any time after his appointment by the State Legislature.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

35. Which of the following statements regarding the tenure of the State Election Commissioner of Rajasthan is correct?
(1) The tenure is fixed at 6 years or 62 years of age, whichever is earlier.
(2) The tenure is strictly at the pleasure of the Governor.
(3) The tenure is fixed at 5 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.
(4) The tenure is co-terminus with the life of the State Legislative Assembly.
(5) Question not attempted

36. Who acts as the principal administrative officer at the district level to assist the State Election Commission in the conduct of local body elections in Rajasthan?
(1) The Superintendent of Police assigned to the district headquarters.
(2) The Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad within the district.
(3) The Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of the local revenue subdivision.
(4) District Election Officer (usually the District Collector)
(5) Question not attempted

37. Consider the following steps involved in the process of conducting local elections by the State Election Commission:
I. Issuance of election schedule notification.
II. Preparation and revision of electoral rolls.
III. Enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct.
IV. Deployment of Returning Officers.
V. Reservation of seats for SC/ST and Women.
Which of the above combination of statements correctly represents the direct responsibilities of the State Election Commission?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

38. The delineation and numbering of wards for Panchayats and Municipalities in Rajasthan is structurally the primary responsibility of the:
(1) State Election Commission acting as an independent regulatory body.
(2) State Government (Panchayati Raj and Local Self Government Departments)

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52. Which of the following is not a member of the statutory committee that recommends the appointment of the State Chief Information Commissioner to the Governor?
(1) The Chief Minister
(2) The Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly
(3) A Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister
(4) The Chief Justice of the State High Court
(5) Question not attempted

53. Match List-I (Authority/Role in RIC) with List-II (Function under RTI Act):
List I: (Authority/Role in RIC)
A. Governor
B. Appointment Committee (CM, LoP, Cabinet Minister)
C. Supreme Court
D. State Information Commission
List II: (Function under RTI Act)
i. Conducts inquiry into allegations of misbehavior for removal
ii. Recommends candidates for appointment
iii. Acts as the second appellate authority
iv. Formally appoints the Commissioners
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
(2) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

54. Consider the following statements regarding the tenure of Information Commissioners after the RTI (Amendment) Act, 2019:
Statement I: The tenure of the State Chief Information Commissioner is now strictly fixed at 5 years.
Statement II: The term of office is now prescribed by the Central Government, which has notified it as 3 years.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

55. Consider the following fields of knowledge/ experience:
I. Law
II. Science and Technology
III. Social Service
IV. Management
V. Journalism and Mass Media
According to the RTI Act, 2005, persons of eminence in which of the above fields are eligible to be appointed as Information Commissioners?
(1) I, III and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

56. What is the prescribed time limit for filing a second appeal to the State Information Commission against the decision of a First Appellate Authority?
(1) 30 days
(2) 45 days
(3) 60 days
(4) 90 days
(5) Question not attempted

57. Consider the following powers exercised by the Rajasthan Information Commission while inquiring into a matter:
I. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons and compelling them to give oral or written evidence on oath.
II. Requiring the discovery and inspection of documents.
III. Awarding a sentence of simple imprisonment for contempt of the Commission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect regarding the powers of the RIC?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

58. While acting as a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Rajasthan Information Commission possesses all the following powers, EXCEPT:
(1) Issuing warrants for the immediate arrest of

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(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following stages of the election dispute resolution process:
I. Declaration of election results by the Returning Officer
II. Filing of an election petition by an aggrieved candidate
III. Presentation of evidence and hearing by the designated judicial authority
IV. Pronouncement of final judgment on the validity of the election
V. Issuance of a certificate of election
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(1) I, V, II, III, IV
(2) I, II, V, III, IV
(3) V, I, II, III, IV
(4) I, V, III, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

46. On which date was the Rajasthan Information Commission (RIC) officially constituted via a state gazette notification?
(1) 12 October 2005
(2) 18 April 2006
(3) 1 January 2007
(4) 15 August 2008
(5) Question not attempted

47. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan Information Commission:
I. It is a statutory body, not a constitutional body.
II. It was established under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
III. It acts as the final appellate authority for information requests at the state level.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

48. Which of the following pairs concerning the chapters/sections of the RTI Act, 2005 related to State Information Commissions is incorrectly matched?
(1) Section 15 - Pertaining to the formal constitution of the State Information Commission.
(2) Section 16 - Pertaining to the term of office and general conditions of service.
(3) Section 17 - Pertaining to the removal of the State Chief Information Commissioner.
(4) Section 18 - Power to make rules by the State Government.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Who was appointed as the first Chief Information Commissioner of Rajasthan?
(1) T. Srinivasan
(2) M.D. Kaurani
(3) Suresh Chaudhary
(4) D.B. Gupta
(5) Question not attempted

50. Consider the following powers granted to the State Information Commission under the RTI Act, 2005:
I. Power to order a public authority to compensate the complainant.
II. Power to impose a penalty on the State Public Information Officer.
III. Power to recommend disciplinary action against the State Public Information Officer.
IV. Power to amend the provisions of the RTI Act if deemed necessary for state implementation.
Which of the above combination of statements correctly identifies the powers of the RIC?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II and III only
(4) I, III and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

51. According to the RTI Act, 2005, what is the maximum permissible composition of the State Information Commission?
(1) One Chief Information Commissioner and up to five Information Commissioners
(2) One Chief Information Commissioner and up to ten Information Commissioners
(3) One Chief Information Commissioner and exactly ten Information Commissioners
(4) One Chief Information Commissioner and up to fifteen Information Commissioners
(5) Question not attempted

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motu cognizance of matters relating to the deprivation of women's rights.
(5) Question not attempted

65. Select the correct logical sequence representing the establishment and operationalization of a statutory body like the Rajasthan State Women Commission:
(1) Drafting of Bill → Passing of Bill by State Legislature → Governor's Assent → Gazette Notification of Act → Constitution of the Commission
(2) Governor's Assent → Drafting of Bill → Passing of Bill → Constitution of the Commission → Gazette Notification
(3) Drafting of Bill → Gazette Notification → Passing of Bill → Governor's Assent → Constitution of the Commission
(4) Constitution of the Commission → Drafting of Bill → Passing of Bill → Governor's Assent → Gazette Notification
(5) Question not attempted

66. What is the composition of the Rajasthan State Women Commission as per the parent Act?
(1) One Chairperson and two non-official members representing the local civil society.
(2) One Chairperson and three non-official members, plus one appointed Member-Secretary.
(3) One Chairperson and five non-official members, plus one Member-Secretary
(4) One Chairperson, one Vice-Chairperson, and four members representing the government.
(5) Question not attempted

67. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Rajasthan State Women Commission:
I. The Chairperson is appointed by the State Government.
II. At least one member among the non-official members must belong to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.
III. The Member-Secretary must be a judicial officer of the rank of a District Judge.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

68. Consider the following statements regarding the tenure of the Chairperson and Members of the RSWC:
Statement I: The Chairperson and every non-official member hold office for a period of three years.
Statement II: The Chairperson and members are eligible for reappointment for a maximum of two consecutive terms.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which of the following is not a valid method through which the Rajasthan State Women Commission registers a complaint or initiates an inquiry?
(1) Formal written complaints received by the commission office through post or in person.
(2) Suo motu cognizance based on verified newspaper reports or active social media updates.
(3) Mandatory transfer of all FIRs related to crimes against women from the police department directly.
(4) Formal complaints forwarded by the National Commission for Women for local state action.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Consider the following modes of handling a complaint by the RSWC:
I. Issuing notices to the concerned authorities for an factual report.
II. Summoning the accused or opposite party for counseling/hearing.
III. Constituting an inquiry committee for spot inspection.
IV. Passing a binding decree of divorce in marital disputes.

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the Public Information Officer
(2) Receiving evidence on affidavit
(3) Requisitioning any public record or copies thereof from any court or office
(4) Issuing summons for examination of witnesses or documents
(5) Question not attempted

59. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The State Information Commission cannot impose a penalty exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees on a State Public Information Officer.
Reason (R): The RTI Act limits the penalty to two hundred and fifty rupees for each day of delay, subject to a maximum cap of twenty-five thousand rupees.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

60. During appellate proceedings before the Rajasthan Information Commission, upon whom does the burden of proving that a request for information was justifiedly denied legally rest?
(1) The individual citizen who filed the initial RTI request.
(2) The State Public Information Officer who denied the request
(3) The First Appellate Authority of the concerned state department.
(4) The administrative Head of the concerned Department in question.
(5) Question not attempted

61. In which year was the Rajasthan State Women Commission (RSWC) formally constituted?
(1) 1993
(2) 1995
(3) 1999
(4) 2005
(5) Question not attempted

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62. Which of the following statements most accurately defines the legal status of the Rajasthan State Women Commission?
(1) It is a constitutional body established under the specific provisions of Part IX of the Constitution.
(2) It is an executive body created by a formal Cabinet resolution of the Rajasthan State Government.
(3) It is a subordinate office operating directly under the administrative control of the National Commission.
(4) It is a statutory body established under the Rajasthan State Commission for Women Act, 1999.
(5) Question not attempted

63. Match List-I (Function/Power of RSWC) with List-II (Nature of the Function):
List I: (Function/Power of RSWC)
A. Inspecting jails and women's institutions
B. Recommending prosecution in cases of severe atrocities
C. Advising the government on policy matters affecting women
D. Funding litigation for unrepresented women
List II: (Nature of the Function)
i. Promotional/Empowerment Role
ii. Advisory Role
iii. Investigative/Monitoring Role
iv. Punitive Recommendation Role
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-iii, B-2, C-i, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following statements regarding the core mandate of the Rajasthan State Women Commission is incorrect?
(1) It investigates matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution.
(2) It acts as a direct criminal court to prosecute offenders in domestic violence cases.
(3) It takes up cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and other laws relating to women.
(4) It entertains complaints and takes suo

(3) Delimitation Commission of India under the authority of the Parliament.
(4) District Collector acting independently of the state executive departments.
(5) Question not attempted

39. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The State Election Commission does not maintain a massive permanent administrative staff for conducting elections.
Reason (R): Article 243K(3) of the Constitution mandates the Governor to make available to the SEC such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of its functions when requested.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

40. The power to conduct elections to urban local bodies (Municipalities, Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations) is vested in the State Election Commission by virtue of which Article?
(1) Article 243P
(2) Article 243W
(3) Article 243Y
(4) Article 243ZA
(5) Question not attempted

41. Which of the following statements correctly reflects the provision of Article 243O of the Constitution regarding electoral matters of Panchayats?
(1) It allows the State High Courts to intervene in the allotment of seats immediately following the election notification.
(2) It mandates that all local election disputes must be heard directly by a Division Bench of the High Court.
(3) It bars court interference in electoral matters, including laws regarding the delimitation of constituencies.
(4) It provides the State Election Commission the specific power of a civil court to settle property disputes of candidates.
(5) Question not attempted

42. Under the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, an election petition challenging the election of a Sarpanch can be presented to which of the following authorities?
(1) The District Judge or a subordinate judge empowered for this purpose
(2) The State Election Commissioner acting in a quasi-judicial capacity.
(3) The District Collector presiding over the district administration.
(4) The Returning Officer of the respective Panchayat subdivision.
(5) Question not attempted

43. Match List-I (Authority/Mechanism) with List-II (Function in Local Elections):
List I: (Authority/Mechanism)
A. State Election Commission
B. Returning Officer
C. Observer
D. Election Tribunal/Judge
List II: (Function in Local Elections)
i. Adjudication of election petitions post-election
ii. Receiving nomination papers from candidates
iii. Ensuring adherence to the Model Code of Conduct
iv. Issuing the notification of election dates
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

44. What is the most appropriate action the State Election Commission can take if a candidate is found blatantly violating the Model Code of Conduct during a municipal election?
(1) Directly sentence the candidate to a term of simple imprisonment.
(2) Issue a warning, order the filing of an FIR, or countermand the election in extreme cases.
(3) Disqualify the candidate from contesting any election in the country for life.
(4) Permanently ban the candidate's political party from operating in the state.

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Which of the above statements represent the correct procedural powers of the Commission?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

71. The recommendations made by the Rajasthan State Women Commission to the State Government are:
(1) Mandatory in nature and must be implemented within three months of the formal submission.
(2) Legally binding, and the failure of which leads to contempt of court proceedings against the state.
(3) Legally enforceable through the direct intervention of the Rajasthan High Court on behalf of victims.
(4) Advisory in nature, though the government usually tables an action taken report.
(5) Question not attempted

72. What procedural requirement must the State Government fulfill regarding the annual report of the Rajasthan State Women Commission?
(1) It must be laid before the State Legislature along with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations.
(2) It must be formally approved by the Governor before it is permitted to be released for public consumption.
(3) It must be sent to the National Commission for Women for final approval and validation by the center.
(4) It must be published in a minimum of three leading regional newspapers to ensure maximum public outreach.
(5) Question not attempted

73. Match List-I (Types of Interventions by RSWC) with List-II (Examples of Interventions):
List I: (Types of Interventions by RSWC)
A. Rescue and Relief
B. Policy Recommendation
C. Awareness Generation
D. Legal Safeguard Review
List II: (Examples of Interventions)
i. Suggesting amendments to state laws affecting women's property rights
ii. Conducting seminars on the prevention of domestic violence
iii. Directing local police to assist a victim of trafficking
iv. Advising the creation of new shelter homes in a state budget
Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following is considered the most significant functional limitation of the Rajasthan State Women Commission?
(1) The inability to penalize offenders or issue binding verdicts like a traditional court.
(2) Lack of a dedicated building in the state capital.
(3) The absence of any provision for the appointment of male staff members.
(4) The restriction on receiving complaints from rural areas directly.
(5) Question not attempted

75. In cases of serious atrocities against women, what specific action can the RSWC take if the police are perceived to be inactive?
(1) It can suspend the concerned police officers immediately through its own administrative orders.
(2) It can issue an arrest warrant against the accused directly from the chairperson's office.
(3) It can take over the criminal investigation and file its own charge sheet in the magistrate court.
(4) It can summon the investigating officer, demand a status report, and recommend a higher-level inquiry.
(5) Question not attempted

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76. Where is the permanent headquarters of the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan located?
(1) Jaipur
(2) Ajmer
(3) Jodhpur
(4) Udaipur
(5) Question not attempted

77. Consider the following statements regarding the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan:
I. It was established by an Ordinance in 1949.
II. Its headquarters is in Ajmer.
III. It replaced the highest revenue courts of the integrating Rajputana states.
IV. It operates primarily under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.
V. It has original jurisdiction to hear murder cases related to land disputes.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, III and IV only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, III, IV and V only
(5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following matters does NOT fall under the jurisdiction of the Board of Revenue?
(1) Declaratory suits regarding tenancy rights
(2) Partition of agricultural holdings
(3) Appeals regarding mutation of agricultural land
(4) Title disputes over urban commercial plots
(5) Question not attempted

79. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Board of Revenue does not have jurisdiction to adjudicate civil property title disputes regarding residential houses.
Reason (R): The jurisdiction of the Board is strictly confined to agricultural land and revenue matters, whereas civil title disputes fall under regular civil courts.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

80. Which of the following statements regarding the dual nature of the Board of Revenue is incorrect?
(1) It functions as the highest appellate court for revenue cases in the state.
(2) It exercises administrative control over the District Police in maintaining law and order during land evictions.
(3) It acts as the controlling authority for all revenue officers in the state, including Collectors and Tehsildars, in revenue matters.
(4) It advises the State Government on matters of land revenue policy.
(5) Question not attempted

81. The Chairman of the Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, is typically appointed from which cadre of officers?
(1) Senior District Judges belonging to the Rajasthan Higher Judicial Service.
(2) Senior Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers
(3) Retired High Court Judges with expertise in civil and land litigation.
(4) Senior Rajasthan Police Service (RPS) officers in the rank of Director General.
(5) Question not attempted

82. In the context of the Board of Revenue's jurisdiction, which of the following best distinguishes its original jurisdiction from its appellate jurisdiction?
(1) Original jurisdiction allows the Board to hear a case directly at the first instance, whereas appellate jurisdiction involves reviewing decisions of subordinate revenue courts.
(2) Original jurisdiction involves hearing appeals from the Revenue Appellate Authority, while appellate jurisdiction involves hearing appeals from the Tehsildar.
(3) Original jurisdiction is limited to Ajmer district, while appellate jurisdiction covers all of Rajasthan.
(4) Original jurisdiction is purely administrative, while appellate jurisdiction is strictly judicial.
(5) Question not attempted

83. Match List-I (Revenue Officer/Court) with List-II (Typical Primary Function/Jurisdiction):
List I: (Revenue Officer/Court)
A. Tehsildar
B. Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
C. District Collector
D. Board of Revenue

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List II: (Primary Function/Jurisdiction)
i. Highest Revisional Authority in revenue cases
ii. Primary court of original jurisdiction for agricultural tenancy suits
iii. Preparation and maintenance of land records at the tehsil level
iv. Overall head of district land revenue administration

Select the correct code:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

84. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative control exercised by the Board of Revenue:
Statement I: The Board of Revenue exercises administrative control over Patwaris, Inspector Land Records, and Tehsildars.
Statement II: The Board of Revenue conducts the examination and training of Patwaris in the state.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

85. Consider the following revenue authorities in Rajasthan:
I. Naib Tehsildar
II. Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
III. Patwari
IV. Revenue Appellate Authority (RAA)
V. Inspector Land Records (Girdawar)
Which of the following represents the correct ascending hierarchical order from lowest to highest?
(1) III, V, I, II, IV
(2) III, I, V, II, IV
(3) V, III, I, IV, II
(4) I, III, V, II, IV
(5) Question not attempted

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86. What does the "revisional power" of the Board of Revenue primarily entail?
(1) The power to completely rewrite the various sections of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act.
(2) The power to call for the records of any subordinate revenue court to satisfy itself regarding the legality or propriety of an order passed by them.
(3) The power to increase the land revenue tax rates annually based on the crop yield.
(4) The power to revise the boundaries of the state's districts without any government approval.
(5) Question not attempted

87. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Board of Revenue:
I. The Board has the power to call for records of any subordinate revenue court.
II. The Board generally interferes with findings of fact during revision even if there is no error of jurisdiction.
III. The Board has the power to review its own previous judgments or orders.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) I and III only
(3) II and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

88. Which of the following disputes would typically NOT be filed as an appeal before the Board of Revenue?
(1) A dispute regarding criminal trespass under Section 441 of the IPC on an agricultural farm.
(2) A dispute regarding illegal dispossession of a tenant from agricultural land.
(3) A dispute over the correct entries in the Jamabandi (record of rights).
(4) A dispute concerning the fixation of rent for an agricultural holding.
(5) Question not attempted

89. A second appeal against the appellate order passed by a Revenue Appellate Authority (RAA) in a tenancy suit lies before which of the following?
(1) District Judge
(2) Rajasthan High Court directly

departments and public authorities across the entire state.

52. (4) The Chief Justice of the State High Court
The appointment of the State Chief Information Commissioner is based on the recommendation of a high-level statutory committee. This committee includes the Chief Minister as the Chairperson, the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, and a Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister. The Chief Justice of the High Court is not part of this specific selection committee under the RTI Act.

53. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
The Rajasthan Information Commission operates through a clear legal framework. The Governor formally appoints the commissioners based on recommendations from a committee consisting of the CM, Leader of Opposition, and a Cabinet Minister. In cases of alleged misbehavior, the Supreme Court conducts an inquiry for removal. Administratively, the Commission itself acts as the second appellate authority to resolve disputes regarding transparency.

54. (2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
The RTI (Amendment) Act, 2019, fundamentally changed the tenure of Information Commissioners. Previously fixed at five years, the term is now determined by the Central Government. Following this amendment, the Central Government notified the tenure as three years for both Central and State Information Commissioners. This change allows the Union government to prescribe the term and conditions of service through executive rules.

55. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
To ensure a broad perspective, the RTI Act requires Information Commissioners to be persons of eminence in public life. They must possess wide knowledge and experience in diverse fields. These fields include law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media, or administration and governance. This diversity helps the commission understand the nuances of information requests across different sectors of government.

56. (4) 90 days
If a citizen is unsatisfied with the decision of the First Appellate Authority, they have the right to file a second appeal with the State Information Commission. According to the RTI Act, this appeal must be filed within ninety days from the date on which the decision was made or was actually received. The commission has the discretion to admit appeals after this period.

57. (3) III only
While inquiring into complaints, the State Information Commission is vested with certain powers of a civil court. These include summoning persons to give evidence and requiring the discovery of documents. However, it does not have the power to award sentences of imprisonment for contempt. Its punitive powers are limited to the specific financial penalties and disciplinary recommendations outlined in the Right to Information Act.

58. (1) Issuing warrants for the immediate arrest of the Public Information Officer
Although the State Information Commission possesses the powers of a civil court for specific procedural matters, its authority is limited to the administrative domain of transparency. It can receive evidence on affidavit, requisition public records, and issue summons for witnesses. It lacks the power to issue arrest warrants or exercise criminal jurisdiction, which remain the exclusive domain of the regular judiciary and law enforcement.

59. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The RTI Act provides a specific penalty mechanism to deter officials from withholding information. If a Public Information Officer fails to provide information without reasonable cause, the Commission can impose a penalty of two hundred and fifty rupees for each day of delay. However, the total penalty amount for a single request is capped at a maximum of twenty-five thousand rupees.

60. (2) The State Public Information Officer who denied the request
In any appeal proceedings before the Information Commission, the law places the burden of proof on the public authority. Specifically, the State

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(5) Question not attempted

97. Consider the following categories of public servants:
I. Cabinet Ministers in the State Government
II. Pramukh of a Zila Parishad
III. Mayor of a Municipal Corporation
IV. Sarpanch of a Gram Panchayat
V. Civil servants of the State Government
Which of the above combination of functionaries falls within the jurisdiction of the Rajasthan Lokayukta for corruption inquiries?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, III, IV and V
(3) II, III and V only
(4) I, III and V only
(5) Question not attempted

98. What is the statutory limitation period for filing a complaint before the Rajasthan Lokayukta regarding an alleged grievance or allegation?
(1) One year from the date the action complained against becomes known to the complainant.
(2) Three years from the date on which the action complained against took place.
(3) Five years from the date on which the action complained against took place.
(4) There is no limitation period; complaints can be filed at any time.
(5) Question not attempted

99. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Rajasthan Lokayukta does not have the direct power to punish a corrupt public servant or register a binding criminal FIR against them.
Reason (R): The Lokayukta is primarily an investigatory and recommendatory body that forwards its findings and recommendations to the competent authority for action.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

100. What is the most accurate description of the primary purpose of establishing the Lokayukta in Rajasthan?
(1) To act as a parallel judicial court to reduce the burden on the High Court.
(2) To monitor the expenditure of funds allocated to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(3) To advise the Governor on the imposition of President's Rule in cases of constitutional breakdown.
(4) To inquire into allegations of corruption and maladministration against specific public functionaries and public servants.
(5) Question not attempted

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(3) Board of Revenue
(4) State Government (Revenue Minister)
(5) Question not attempted

90. Consider the following matters:
I. Disputes under the Rajasthan Agricultural Credit Operations (Removal of Difficulties) Act.
II. Disputes regarding ceiling on agricultural holdings.
III. Appeals regarding the allocation of mining leases.
IV. Boundary disputes between two adjoining agricultural fields.
Which of the above matters fall within the jurisdiction of the revenue courts headed by the Board of Revenue?
(1) I, II and IV only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, II, III and IV
(4) I and IV only
(5) Question not attempted

91. In which year was the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act enacted?
(1) 1971
(2) 1973
(3) 1989
(4) 1999
(5) Question not attempted

92. Who was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan?
(1) Justice M.B. Sharma
(2) Justice I.D. Dua
(3) Justice D.P. Gupta
(4) Justice K.S. Sidhu
(5) Question not attempted

93. Match List-I (Lokayuktas of Rajasthan) with List-II (Previous Positions/Facts):
List I: (Lokayuktas of Rajasthan)
A. Justice I.D. Dua
B. Justice D.P. Gupta
C. Justice M.B. Sharma
D. Justice Pratap Krishna Lohra
List II: (Previous Positions/Facts)
i. Incumbent Lokayukta (as of 2021 onwards)
ii. First Lokayukta of Rajasthan
iii. Served as acting Governor and Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court
iv. Longest-serving Lokayukta of Rajasthan
Select the correct code:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

94. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment of the Lokayukta in Rajasthan:
Statement I: The Lokayukta is appointed by the Governor of Rajasthan.
Statement II: The appointment is made after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly.
Identify the correct option:
(1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(5) Question not attempted

95. Which of the following statements regarding the institution of Up-Lokayukta in Rajasthan is incorrect?
(1) The Up-Lokayukta is appointed solely on the recommendation of the Chief Minister without consulting the Lokayukta.
(2) The Act provides for the appointment of one or more Up-Lokayuktas.
(3) An Up-Lokayukta is appointed by the Governor.
(4) K.P.U. Menon was the first Up-Lokayukta of Rajasthan.
(5) Question not attempted

96. Which of the following public functionaries is NOT excluded from the investigative jurisdiction of the Rajasthan Lokayukta?
(1) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(2) Ministers of State in the Rajasthan Government
(3) The Chief Justice and Judges of the Rajasthan High Court
(4) Members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission

NODIA

9. (3) No qualifications are prescribed except that half must have ten years of government service experience.
The Constitution does not specify any particular academic degrees or professional qualifications for the members of a State Public Service Commission. Instead, it provides a general guideline that approximately half of the total members must possess at least ten years of experience in government service. This ensures that the commission includes individuals with a deep understanding of administrative procedures.

10. (2) I, III and IV
Members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission serve for a term of six years or until they reach sixty-two years of age. They can resign by writing to the Governor. While they cannot be reappointed to the same office, they are eligible for other constitutional positions. The age limit for State Commission members is sixty-two, unlike the Union Commission.

11. (3) Article 320
Article 320 of the Indian Constitution is the primary provision detailing the duties of both Union and State Public Service Commissions. It specifies their roles in conducting examinations for appointments to services and mandates that they be consulted on various matters, such as recruitment methods, principles for making appointments, and disciplinary issues affecting civil servants under the state government's jurisdiction.

12. (2) Subordinate ministerial staff in district courts
The Rajasthan Public Service Commission is responsible for recruitment to major state services, including the Rajasthan Administrative Service and Police Service. However, the recruitment of subordinate ministerial staff for district courts usually falls under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Rajasthan. The commission typically focuses on gazetted officers and specific technical posts as defined by the state recruitment rules.

13. (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
The Rajasthan Public Service Commission performs several critical roles. It conducts competitive examinations for state services and advises on disciplinary petitions. Its members participate in Departmental Promotion Committees to oversee career advancement. Additionally, under Article 323, the commission must submit an annual report to the Governor, detailing its performance and cases where its advice was not accepted by the state government.

14. (4) The RPSC is not required to be consulted regarding the manner of implementing reservations for backward classes.
Although the State Public Service Commission is a significant advisory body, its powers have constitutional limits. Specifically, Article 320(4) clarifies that the commission does not need to be consulted regarding the reservation of appointments or posts for any backward class of citizens. Decisions regarding the percentage and implementation of reservations are handled by the state government through legislative or executive policies.

15. (1) III, II, IV, V, I
The recruitment process begins when the State Government sends a requisition of vacancies to the commission. Following this, the commission issues a formal advertisement. The selection process typically involves a preliminary examination, followed by a main examination and interviews. Once the final merit list is prepared, the commission forwards its recommendations to the Department of Personnel for the final appointment orders.

16. (2) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
The advice provided by the State Public Service Commission is generally advisory and not legally binding on the state government. However, to ensure accountability, the Constitution requires that if the government rejects the commission's advice, it must present a memorandum to the State Legislature. This document must explain the specific reasons for the non-acceptance of the commission's recommendations in those cases.

17. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
Article 320(3) of the Constitution mandates that the State Public Service Commission be consulted on a wide range of personnel matters. This includes recruitment principles, transfers, and promotions. It also covers disciplinary actions against civil servants, claims for reimbursement

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Part XIV
Part XIV of the Indian Constitution contains provisions related to Services under the Union and the States. Specifically, Articles 315 to 323 within this part establish the State Public Service Commissions. These constitutional provisions ensure the commission's independence and define its functions regarding recruitment, disciplinary matters, and appointments for civil services within the specific state administrative framework.

2. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Article 315 explicitly mandates the establishment of Public Service Commissions for the Union and individual States. However, the Constitution also provides for Joint State Public Service Commissions. Under Article 315(2), two or more states can agree to have a single commission if their legislatures pass a resolution to that effect, followed by a law enacted by the Parliament.

3. (1) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
The Constitution allocates specific regulatory aspects to different articles. Article 315 establishes the commissions, while Article 316 governs the appointment and term of members. Article 317 details the removal and suspension procedures. Finally, Article 320 outlines the various functions the commissions perform, such as conducting examinations and providing advice on disciplinary matters concerning civil servants in the state.

4. (2) 20 August 1949
The Rajasthan Public Service Commission was established through an ordinance promulgated in 1949. Although the formal inauguration occurred later, the ordinance officially came into effect on August 20, 1949. This date marks the institutional beginning of the commission, which was created to ensure merit-based selection for various administrative posts during the integration of the diverse princely states into Rajasthan.

5. (3) The initial composition of the RPSC included a Chairman and five members.
When the Rajasthan Public Service Commission was initially established in 1949, its structure was significantly smaller than today. The original composition consisted of only one Chairman and two other members. Over time, the number of members increased through various government notifications to handle the growing volume of recruitment examinations and administrative responsibilities for the state's expanding civil services.

6. (4) Seven members
The Rajasthan Public Service Commission has seen several expansions in its membership since its inception. Currently, the sanctioned strength of the commission includes a Chairman and seven other members. These members are responsible for overseeing the conduct of recruitment examinations and advising the state government on various personnel matters, including promotions and disciplinary proceedings for civil servants across Rajasthan.

7. (2) II only
According to Article 316 of the Constitution, at least one-half of the members of a Public Service Commission must be persons who have held office for at least ten years under the Government of India or a State Government. The statement claiming only one-third is incorrect. The Governor holds the power to appoint both the Chairman and members of the state commission.

8. (1) Article 316(1A)
Article 316(1A) was inserted into the Constitution to handle vacancies in the leadership of Public Service Commissions. It empowers the Governor of a state to appoint one of the existing members of the State Public Service Commission to perform the duties of the Chairman. This occurs when the office is vacant or if the Chairman is unable to perform duties.

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final order. This ensures judicial oversight of the removal process.

26. (1) Panchayati Raj Institutions
Article 243K of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a State Election Commission in each state. Its primary responsibility is the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elections to the State Legislative Assembly and Parliament are handled by the Election Commission of India.

27. (3) I and III only
The Rajasthan State Election Commission is a constitutional body established following the 73rd and 74th Amendments. It is a single-member body headed by the State Election Commissioner, not the Chief Electoral Officer. Within its specific jurisdiction of local body elections, the Commission enjoys a high degree of functional independence, similar to the authority exercised by the Election Commission of India.

28. (3) July 1994
Following the enactment of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, Rajasthan took steps to operationalize the new local governance framework. The State Election Commission of Rajasthan was formally constituted in July 1994. Since its inception, it has been responsible for conducting regular and fair elections to the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions and the various urban local bodies.

29. (4) Article 243O - Elections to the District Planning Committees.
Article 243K and Article 243ZA govern elections to Panchayats and Municipalities, respectively. Article 324 relates to the Election Commission of India. However, Article 243O specifically bars courts from interfering in electoral matters related to Panchayats, such as the delimitation of constituencies. It does not pertain to the District Planning Committees, which are instead governed by the provisions of Article 243ZD.

30. (2) II and III only
The State Election Commission is primarily responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections for Panchayats and Municipalities. While it manages the election process, the delimitation and numbering of wards are usually carried out by the state government. Allotment of symbols for State Assembly elections is the exclusive function of the Election Commission of India, not the state-level commission.

31. (1) The Governor of Rajasthan
The State Election Commissioner is the head of the State Election Commission. According to the constitutional provisions under Article 243K, this official is appointed by the Governor of the state. This appointment ensures that the local election machinery is led by an officer who possesses the authority to conduct fair elections to the various rural and urban local bodies within Rajasthan.

32. (2) Provisions determined by the Governor, subject to state law
According to Article 243K of the Constitution, the conditions of service and the tenure of office for the State Election Commissioner are determined by the Governor. However, this power is subject to any law made by the State Legislature. This framework allows the state to define the administrative parameters of the office while ensuring the Commissioner's independence through specific constitutional safeguards.

33. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Rajasthan has had several distinguished officers serving as State Election Commissioners. Amar Singh Rathore was the first, serving from 1994 to 2000. Inderjit Khanna followed from 2002 to 2007, and A.K. Pande served from 2008 to 2013. Ram Lubhaya held the office from 2013 to 2017. These commissioners have played a vital role in strengthening grassroots democracy through the regular conduct of local polls.

34. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
To ensure the impartiality of the State Election Commissioner, the Constitution provides that they can only be removed in the same manner as a High Court Judge. Furthermore, the conditions of service of the Commissioner cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment. This protection prevents the state executive from exerting undue influence over the local election process.

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35. (3) The tenure is fixed at 5 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.
In Rajasthan, the term of office for the State Election Commissioner is specifically defined by the state government's rules. Currently, the Commissioner holds office for a period of five years from the date of assumption of charge or until reaching the age of sixty-five years, whichever occurs earlier. This fixed tenure helps in maintaining the stability and independence of the local election administration.

36. (4) District Election Officer (usually the District Collector)
At the district level, the State Election Commission executes its functions through the District Election Officer. In Rajasthan, the District Collector is designated as the District Election Officer. This official is responsible for coordinating and supervising all work related to the conduct of elections to local bodies, including the preparation of electoral rolls and the management of polling stations.

37. (3) I, II, III and IV only
The State Election Commission is responsible for notifying election schedules, preparing electoral rolls, enforcing the Model Code of Conduct, and deploying Returning Officers. However, the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women in local bodies is typically determined by the State Government according to the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act and the relevant municipal laws.

38. (2) State Government (Panchayati Raj and Local Self Government Departments)
While the State Election Commission conducts the elections, the preliminary tasks of delimitation, which include defining the boundaries and numbering of wards, are the responsibility of the State Government. The Panchayati Raj Department and the Local Self Government Department handle these tasks for rural and urban bodies, respectively. The commission uses these defined constituencies to conduct the actual voting process.

39. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The State Election Commission does not maintain a large permanent staff for election duties. Instead, the Constitution mandates that the Governor must provide the necessary staff to the Commission upon request. This allows the Commission to utilize existing government machinery and personnel during election periods, ensuring that the massive logistical exercise of conducting local polls is carried out efficiently without a huge bureaucracy.

40. (4) Article 243ZA
While Article 243K deals with elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions, Article 243ZA extends similar powers to the State Election Commission for urban local bodies. It specifies that the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Municipalities shall be vested in the State Election Commission. This ensures a unified body manages all grassroots level elections.

41. (3) It bars court interference in electoral matters, including laws regarding the delimitation of constituencies.
Article 243O provides a significant legal shield to the local election process. It states that the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies shall not be called in question in any court. This provision is intended to prevent unnecessary litigation from stalling the election cycle, ensuring that local democratic processes proceed without judicial delays.

42. (1) The District Judge or a subordinate judge empowered for this purpose
Under the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, the validity of a Sarpanch's election can only be challenged through an election petition. Such a petition must be presented to the District Judge having jurisdiction over the area. The Judge acts as a tribunal to hear the dispute. This legal mechanism ensures that grievances regarding electoral malpractices are resolved through a formal judicial process after the election.

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43. (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
The local election process involves multiple authorities. The State Election Commission issues the election notification. The Returning Officer is responsible for receiving and scrutinizing nomination papers. Observers are deployed to monitor the adherence to the Model Code of Conduct and ensure fair play. Finally, if there is a legal challenge to the results, the designated Election Tribunal or Judge adjudicates the petition.

44. (2) Issue a warning, order the filing of an FIR, or countermand the election in extreme cases.
The State Election Commission has the authority to ensure that elections are conducted fairly. If the Model Code of Conduct is violated, the Commission can issue warnings to candidates, direct the police to file FIRs for electoral offenses, or even postpone or countermand the election in cases of serious irregularities. However, it does not have the power to directly imprison individuals or ban political parties.

45. (1) I, V, II, III, IV
After the polling concludes, the Returning Officer declares the results and issues an election certificate to the winner. If a candidate is aggrieved by the outcome, they can then file an election petition. This is followed by a judicial hearing where evidence is presented. The process concludes with a final judgment from the judicial authority either upholding or setting aside the election results.

46. (2) 18 April 2006
Following the enactment of the Right to Information Act in 2005, the Rajasthan government moved to establish the state-level oversight body. The Rajasthan Information Commission was officially constituted through a gazette notification issued on April 18, 2006. This commission serves as a quasi-judicial body to ensure the effective implementation of the RTI Act and to handle appeals from citizens seeking public information.

47. (4) I, II and III
The Rajasthan Information Commission is a statutory body, meaning it was created by an Act of Parliament rather than the Constitution. It was established under Section 15 of the RTI Act, 2005. Its primary role is to serve as the second and final appellate authority for those who have been denied information by public authorities within the state of Rajasthan, ensuring transparency.

48. (4) Section 18 - Power to make rules by the State Government.
Sections 15, 16, and 17 of the RTI Act detail the constitution, tenure, and removal of Information Commissioners. Section 18 actually defines the powers and functions of the Information Commission, particularly regarding its ability to receive and inquire into complaints. The power of the State Government to make rules is covered under a different section, specifically Section 27 of the Right to Information Act.

49. (2) M.D. Kaurani
M.D. Kaurani, a retired senior administrative officer, was appointed as the first Chief Information Commissioner of Rajasthan after the commission's inception in 2006. His leadership was crucial in setting up the administrative framework of the commission and establishing the procedures for hearing appeals and complaints, thereby laying the foundation for the transparency regime in the state's public administration.

50. (3) I, II and III only
The State Information Commission has significant enforcement powers. It can impose penalties on officials for unjustified delays and recommend disciplinary action. It also has the authority to order public authorities to compensate citizens for any loss suffered due to the denial of information. However, the commission is a statutory creation and does not have the power to amend the provisions of the RTI Act.

51. (2) One Chief Information Commissioner and up to ten Information Commissioners
The Right to Information Act, 2005, specifies the organizational structure of the State Information Commission. It consists of the State Chief Information Commissioner and a number of State Information Commissioners, which shall not exceed ten. This multi-member structure is designed to handle the large volume of second appeals and complaints that arise from various

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of legal expenses incurred during official duties, and pension claims related to injuries sustained while serving the state, ensuring a fair administrative process.

18. (1) They must be laid before the State Legislature for not less than fourteen days.
Under the proviso to Article 320(3), the Governor can make regulations specifying matters where consultation with the commission is unnecessary. To maintain legislative oversight, these regulations must be laid before each House of the State Legislature for at least fourteen days. The legislature has the power to modify or annul these regulations, ensuring that executive actions are subject to democratic scrutiny.

19. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court has clarified that the requirement to consult the Public Service Commission under Article 320(3) is directory and not mandatory. Therefore, if the government fails to consult the commission before imposing a penalty on a civil servant, the final order is not automatically invalidated. The provision is intended to provide expert advice rather than create a mandatory procedural hurdle.

20. (4) The rules remain valid as the function of the RPSC is purely advisory.
Since the constitutional provisions regarding consultation with the State Public Service Commission are directory in nature, the failure to consult does not render the resulting recruitment rules or administrative actions void. The commission serves an advisory role to assist the government in merit-based selection. While consultation is standard practice for good governance, its absence does not legally dismantle the government's authority.

21. (3) The President of India
Although the Governor of Rajasthan appoints the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission, the power to remove them is reserved exclusively for the President of India. This constitutional safeguard is designed to ensure the independence of the commission from local political pressure. It prevents the state executive from arbitrarily removing members who may take independent or unpopular recruitment decisions.

22. (2) Engaging in paid employment outside the duties of their office
Under Article 317(3), the President can remove a member of the State Public Service Commission without a Supreme Court inquiry under specific conditions. These include if the member is adjudged an insolvent, engages in paid employment outside their official duties, or is, in the President's opinion, unfit due to infirmity of mind or body. Removal for misbehavior, however, requires a mandatory inquiry.

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23. (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
Article 317 details the suspension and removal processes. Article 317(1) covers removal for misbehavior after a Supreme Court inquiry. Article 317(2) allows the Governor to suspend a member during such an inquiry. Article 317(3) lists other grounds for removal, like insolvency. Additionally, Article 319 prohibits members from holding most other government offices after retirement to maintain the commission's integrity.

24. (1) Being a member of an incorporated company and receiving a proportionate share of profits alongside other members constitutes misbehavior.
Article 317(4) defines specific instances that constitute misbehavior for a commission member. These include being interested in any contract with the Government of India or a State Government. However, the Constitution explicitly states that if a member is a part of an incorporated company and receives profits in common with other members of that company, it does not automatically constitute misbehavior.

25. (2) Reference to Supreme Court by President → Inquiry by Supreme Court under Article 145 → Binding Report to President → Order of Removal by President
The removal of a member for misbehavior follows a strict constitutional procedure. First, the President makes a reference to the Supreme Court. The Court then conducts an inquiry in accordance with the procedures prescribed under Article 145. If the Court recommends removal, the advice is binding, and the President issues the

Public Information Officer who denied the initial request must prove that they acted reasonably and in accordance with the exemptions provided under the RTI Act. This legal requirement protects the citizen's right to know and ensures that information is not denied arbitrarily.

61. (3) 1999
The Rajasthan State Women Commission was formally established in 1999 following the enactment of the relevant state legislation. Its creation was a response to the growing need for a dedicated institutional mechanism to address issues of gender discrimination, violence against women, and to ensure that constitutional and legal safeguards for women are effectively implemented throughout the state of Rajasthan.

62. (4) It is a statutory body established under the Rajasthan State Commission for Women Act, 1999.
The Rajasthan State Women Commission is a statutory body, meaning its existence and powers are derived from a specific law passed by the State Legislature. It was established under the Rajasthan State Commission for Women Act, 1999. This legal status gives it the authority to investigate complaints, monitor women's rights, and advise the government, though it remains separate from constitutional bodies.

63. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The Rajasthan State Women Commission performs diverse functions. It monitors women's welfare institutions through inspections and investigates rights violations. It plays an advisory role by suggesting policy changes to the state government. Furthermore, it recommends the prosecution of offenders in serious cases and engages in promotional activities, such as funding legal aid, to empower women and ensure they have access to justice.

64. (2) It acts as a direct criminal court to prosecute offenders in domestic violence cases.
The Commission has a broad mandate to investigate the deprivation of women's rights and take suo motu cognizance of atrocities. However, it is not a criminal court and does not have the power to directly prosecute or sentence offenders. Instead, it functions as a recommendatory body that can direct the police to register cases and advise the government on necessary actions.

65. (1) Drafting of Bill → Passing of Bill by State Legislature → Governor's Assent → Gazette Notification of Act → Constitution of the Commission
The establishment of the Rajasthan State Women Commission followed a standard legislative process. It began with the drafting of the bill, which was then debated and passed by the State Legislative Assembly. After receiving the Governor's assent, the Act was published in the official gazette. Finally, using the powers granted by the Act, the state government formally constituted the commission.

66. (2) One Chairperson and three non-official members, plus one appointed Member-Secretary.
According to the Rajasthan State Commission for Women Act, the commission has a specific multi-member structure. It consists of a Chairperson and three non-official members who are usually experts or activists in women's issues. Additionally, the government appoints a Member-Secretary, typically a senior administrative officer, to manage the commission's daily operations, official correspondence, and the implementation of its various decisions.

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67. (1) I and II only
The State Government is responsible for appointing the Chairperson and the non-official members of the commission. To ensure social inclusivity, the Act mandates that at least one member must be from the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. The Member-Secretary is usually an officer from the administrative services, not necessarily a judicial officer of the rank of a District Judge.

68. (1) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The Chairperson and every non-official member of the Rajasthan State Women Commission hold their office for a period of three years. This limited tenure ensures that the commission receives fresh perspectives periodically. While members can serve the commission, the parent Act does not typically provide for a standard reappointment for multiple consecutive terms in the same manner as other constitutional bodies.

(5) Question not attempted

13. Consider the following features regarding the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and its implementation in Rajasthan:
I. It mandated the constitution of Ward Committees in municipalities with a population of three lakhs or more.
II. It provided for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every municipality in proportion to their population.
III. It granted constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies.
IV. It necessitated the enactment of the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009.
V. It empowered the State Election Commission to conduct urban local body elections.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) II, III, IV and V only
(3) I, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

14. Under the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, which type of Urban Local Body is constituted for a transitional area (an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area)?
(1) Nagar Nigam
(2) Nagar Parishad
(3) Cantonment Board
(4) Nagar Palika
(5) Question not attempted

15. Arrange the following Urban Local Bodies in Rajasthan in ascending order based on the general demographic and urban hierarchy they represent (from smallest to largest):
I. Nagar Nigam
II. Nagar Palika
III. Nagar Parishad
(1) II, III, I
(2) III, II, I
(3) I, III, II
(4) II, I, III
(5) Question not attempted

16. The Municipal Commissioner in a Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation) in Rajasthan serves primarily as the:
(1) Elected head of the City Council
(2) Chief Executive Officer appointed by the State Government
(3) Ex-officio representative of the State Finance Commission
(4) Chairperson of the District Planning Committee
(5) Question not attempted

17. Match List I (Schedules of the Constitution) with List II (Subject Matter regarding Local Government):
List I: (Schedules of the Constitution)
A. Eleventh Schedule
B. Twelfth Schedule
C. Seventh Schedule (State List)
D. Seventh Schedule (Concurrent List)
List II: (Subject Matter regarding Local Government)
i. Powers and responsibilities of Municipalities
ii. Powers and responsibilities of Panchayats
iii. Local Government
iv. Economic and Social Planning
Choose the correct option:
(1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

18. Which of the following statements correctly describes the primary objective of constituting Ward Committees in urban areas?
(1) To ensure urban decentralisation and enhance citizen participation at the grassroots level.
(2) To replace the existing Municipal Council structure in smaller residential urban towns.
(3) To centralise all financial allocations for wards into a single state-managed treasury fund.
(4) To oversee local election processes independently of the State Election Commission's mandate.
(5) Question not attempted

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The District Planning Committee (DPC) is responsible for consolidating the plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities in

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former princely states. While it has extensive jurisdiction over agricultural land and revenue matters, it is a civil and revenue authority and does not have any jurisdiction to hear criminal cases.

78. (4) Title disputes over urban commercial plots
The jurisdiction of the Board of Revenue is specifically limited to agricultural land and matters defined under the Rajasthan Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts. It handles tenancy rights, partition of agricultural holdings, and mutation appeals. However, disputes involving urban commercial or residential properties fall under the jurisdiction of the regular civil courts and are governed by different sets of civil laws.

79. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Board of Revenue and its subordinate revenue courts are specialized tribunals for agricultural land. They do not have the legal authority to decide on title disputes regarding non-agricultural residential or commercial buildings. Such property disputes involve complex questions of civil law that are reserved for the civil judiciary, maintaining a clear distinction between revenue administration and general civil litigation.

80. (2) It exercises administrative control over the District Police in maintaining law and order during land evictions.
The Board of Revenue has both judicial and administrative roles. It is the highest appellate revenue court and controls all revenue officers like Collectors and Tehsildars. However, it does not exercise administrative control over the District Police. While revenue officers may request police assistance for land-related matters, the police department remains under its own separate hierarchy and the home department.

81. (2) Senior Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers
The Chairman of the Board of Revenue is a high-ranking administrative position in the Rajasthan government. Typically, a very senior officer from the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), often at the level of Additional Chief Secretary, is appointed to this role. This ensures that the head of the highest revenue authority has extensive experience in both state administration and land laws.

82. (1) Original jurisdiction allows the Board to hear a case directly at the first instance, whereas appellate jurisdiction involves reviewing decisions of subordinate revenue courts.
In revenue law, original jurisdiction refers to the power of a court to hear and decide a case when it is first filed. Most revenue suits start in lower courts, such as those of the Tehsildar or SDO. The Board primarily exercises appellate and revisional jurisdiction, where it reviews the legality and correctness of orders passed by these subordinate revenue authorities.

83. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
The revenue administration is hierarchical. Tehsildars manage land records at the local level. Sub-Divisional Officers act as the primary courts for agricultural tenancy suits. The District Collector serves as the administrative head of the district's revenue department. Finally, the Board of Revenue acts as the highest authority in the state for revising the decisions made by subordinate revenue courts.

84. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Beyond its judicial functions, the Board of Revenue has significant administrative oversight. It controls the lower levels of the revenue hierarchy, including Tehsildars, Girdawars, and Patwaris. Crucially, the Board is responsible for the recruitment process, training, and professional examinations of Patwaris, ensuring that the ground-level staff responsible for maintaining state land records are properly qualified and supervised.

85. (1) III, V, I, II, IV
The revenue hierarchy in Rajasthan begins with the Patwari at the village level, followed by the Inspector Land Records (Girdawar). Above them is the Naib Tehsildar and then the Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO). The Revenue Appellate Authority (RAA) sits higher in the hierarchy, hearing appeals from the decisions of SDOs and other officers before matters potentially reach the Board.

86. (2) The power to call for the records of any subordinate revenue court to satisfy itself

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regarding the legality or propriety of an order passed by them.
Revisional power is a critical supervisory tool of the Board of Revenue. It allows the Board to examine the records of any case decided by a lower revenue court. The purpose is to ensure that the subordinate court has not exceeded its jurisdiction or acted with material irregularity. This power helps maintain consistency and legal correctness across all revenue courts.

87. (2) I and III only
The Board of Revenue has the power to call for records and review its own judgments. However, during a revision, the Board typically does not interfere with pure findings of fact unless there is a clear error of law or jurisdiction. Revisional jurisdiction is narrower than appellate jurisdiction, focusing on whether the lower court acted within its legal authority.

88. (1) A dispute regarding criminal trespass under Section 441 of the IPC on an agricultural farm.
The Board of Revenue handles civil disputes related to agricultural land, such as illegal dispossession, record-of-rights entries, and rent fixation. However, criminal trespass is a penal offense defined under the Indian Penal Code. Such cases are criminal in nature and must be tried by the regular criminal judiciary rather than the revenue courts, which only handle tenancy issues.

89. (3) Board of Revenue
In the hierarchy of revenue litigation in Rajasthan, if a party is unsatisfied with the first appeal order passed by a Revenue Appellate Authority (RAA), they can file a second appeal. This second appeal is heard by the Board of Revenue in Ajmer. The Board's decision on such matters is final within the revenue court system, subject to writ jurisdiction.

90. (1) I, II and IV only
Revenue courts under the Board of Revenue adjudicate matters involving agricultural land ceiling, boundary disputes between fields, and specific agricultural credit operations. However, mining leases are governed by the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act and fall under the jurisdiction of the Mines Department. Mining is distinct from agricultural land revenue and tenancy, which are the Board's focus.

91. (2) 1973
The Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act was enacted in 1973. This legislation was part of an early movement in India to create an independent anti-corruption ombudsman at the state level. The Act provides the legal framework for investigating allegations of corruption, favoritism, and maladministration against various categories of public servants and political functionaries in the state of Rajasthan.

92. (2) Justice I.D. Dua
Justice I.D. Dua, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan in 1973. His appointment marked the beginning of the ombudsman system in the state. As the first occupant of the office, he was responsible for establishing the initial investigative procedures and defining the commission's role in promoting transparency and accountability.

93. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
Rajasthan's Lokayukta institution has seen several notable leaders. Justice I.D. Dua was the first to hold the post. Justice D.P. Gupta served in multiple high-level capacities, including acting Governor. Justice M.B. Sharma is recognized as the longest-serving Lokayukta in the state's history. More recently, Justice Pratap Krishna Lohra was appointed to the position in 2021, continuing the institution's mandate.

94. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Lokayukta is appointed by the Governor of Rajasthan. To ensure the office remains non-partisan, the Governor must consult two key figures before making the appointment: the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court and the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly. This consultative process is designed to select a person of high integrity who enjoys broad institutional trust.

95. (1) The Up-Lokayukta is appointed solely on the recommendation of the Chief Minister without consulting the Lokayukta.
The Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act allows for the appointment of one or more

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Up-Lokayuktas by the Governor. Importantly, the Act specifies that the appointment of an Up-Lokayukta should be made after consultation with the Lokayukta. K.P.U. Menon holds the distinction of being the first Up-Lokayukta of Rajasthan, serving as a deputy to the main anti-corruption ombudsman.

96. (2) Ministers of State in the Rajasthan Government
The investigative reach of the Rajasthan Lokayukta includes several categories of public functionaries, such as Ministers of State and Cabinet Ministers. However, certain high-level offices are explicitly excluded from its jurisdiction. These include the Chief Minister, members of the judiciary like High Court judges, and members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission, as well as officials of the Accountant General.

97. (1) I, II, III and V only
The Lokayukta has jurisdiction over Cabinet Ministers, Mayors, and Zila Parishad Pramukhs, as well as state civil servants. However, under the current legal framework in Rajasthan, Sarpanches and Panchas of Gram Panchayats are generally excluded from the Lokayukta's direct investigative purview. Allegations against these village-level representatives are usually handled through different administrative channels within the Panchayati Raj Department.

98. (3) Five years from the date on which the action complained against took place.
The Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act sets a specific time limit for entertaining complaints. The Lokayukta cannot conduct an investigation into any complaint if it is filed more than five years after the date on which the alleged action or incident took place. This limitation period ensures that investigations are conducted while evidence is relatively fresh.

99. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Lokayukta is essentially an investigative and recommendatory body rather than a punitive one. While it can conduct thorough inquiries and summon witnesses, it does not have the authority to directly punish an individual or register a formal FIR. Once an investigation is complete, the Lokayukta sends a report with recommendations to the competent authority for final action.

100. (4) To inquire into allegations of corruption and maladministration against specific public functionaries and public servants.
The primary purpose of the Lokayukta is to provide a specialized mechanism to combat corruption and address maladministration in the state's public life. It acts as an ombudsman where citizens report grievances against public servants. By investigating allegations of abuse of power or financial irregularities, the Lokayukta ensures higher standards of integrity and accountability within the state's administrative machinery.

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69. (3) Mandatory transfer of all FIRs related to crimes against women from the police department directly.
The Commission can initiate inquiries through various channels, including direct written complaints, suo motu cognizance of media reports, or referrals from the National Commission for Women. However, there is no legal requirement for the police to automatically transfer every FIR involving crimes against women to the Commission. The Commission typically intervenes when there is a grievance about police inaction.

70. (1) I, II and III only
The Commission has several procedural powers, such as summoning parties for counseling and conducting spot inspections through inquiry committees. It can also demand reports from government authorities. However, as a recommendatory body, it lacks the judicial authority to pass binding legal decrees, such as granting a divorce. Marital status and divorce remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of the regular judiciary.

71. (4) Advisory in nature, though the government usually tables an action taken report.
The recommendations made by the Rajasthan State Women Commission regarding policy changes or individual cases are advisory. The state government is not legally bound to implement every suggestion. However, the government is expected to consider these recommendations seriously and usually presents an 'Action Taken Report' to the State Legislature, explaining the measures adopted or the reasons for not accepting advice.

72. (1) It must be laid before the State Legislature along with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations.
To ensure democratic accountability, the annual report of the Rajasthan State Women Commission must be presented to the State Legislature. This report summarizes the commission's activities and findings throughout the year. Along with the report, the government must submit a memorandum detailing the actions taken on the commission's recommendations and the reasons for the non-acceptance of any advice provided.

73. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
The Commission intervenes in various ways to protect women's interests. This includes rescue operations by directing police assistance and recommending policy changes such as new shelter homes. It conducts awareness seminars on legal rights and reviews existing laws to suggest amendments, such as those regarding property rights. These diverse actions aim to provide both immediate relief and long-term systemic improvements.

74. (1) The inability to penalize offenders or issue binding verdicts like a traditional court.
One of the most significant limitations of the Rajasthan State Women Commission is its lack of punitive powers. Unlike a court of law, it cannot sentence criminals or award legally binding judgments. Its role is primarily investigative and advisory. This often means its effectiveness depends on the willingness of the state government and the police to act on the commission's findings.

75. (4) It can summon the investigating officer, demand a status report, and recommend a higher-level inquiry.
When the police are perceived as inactive in serious cases involving women, the Commission can use its powers to demand accountability. It can summon the concerned investigating officers and require them to present a status report of the case. While it cannot suspend officers or take over the investigation directly, it can formally recommend a higher-level inquiry to ensure justice.

76. (2) Ajmer
The Board of Revenue for Rajasthan is a historic institution with its permanent headquarters located in Ajmer. This location was chosen during the administrative reorganization of the state. As the highest revenue court in Rajasthan, it serves as the central hub for land-related litigation and the administration of land records for the entire state, maintaining a separate identity from Jaipur.

77. (2) I, II, III and IV only
Established in 1949, the Board of Revenue operates primarily under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act. It replaced the diverse revenue systems of the

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Gram Sabha are mandated to be held every year in Rajasthan.
III. The Gram Sabha comprises all adult residents of the village, regardless of their enrollment in the electoral rolls.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

7. According to the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the Sarpanch of a Gram Panchayat is elected by which of the following methods?
(1) Indirectly by the elected Ward Panchs from among themselves
(2) Nominated by the Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) of the respective block
(3) Appointed by the Zila Pramukh on the recommendation of the Panchayat Samiti
(4) Directly by the registered voters of the Gram Panchayat area
(5) Question not attempted

8. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Panchayat Samiti in Rajasthan:
(1) The Block Development Officer (BDO) serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti.
(2) The Pradhan is elected indirectly by and from amongst the elected members of the Panchayat Samiti.
(3) Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly the Panchayat Samiti area are its members.
(4) The Panchayat Samiti is responsible for consolidating the plans prepared by Gram Panchayats.
(5) Question not attempted

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Zila Parishad and its functions in Rajasthan:
I. The Zila Pramukh is elected directly by the registered voters of the district.
II. It supervises and coordinates the functions of the Panchayat Samitis in the district.
III. Members of the Lok Sabha whose constituencies fall within the district are its voting members.
IV. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zila Parishad is appointed by the State Government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

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10. In Rajasthan, the reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) was increased to 50 percent. In which year did the State Government implement this enhanced reservation policy for PRI elections?
(1) 1994
(2) 1999
(3) 2005
(4) 2009
(5) Question not attempted

11. Match List I (State Finance Commission of Rajasthan) with List II (Respective Chairperson):
List I: (State Finance Commission of Rajasthan)
A. First State Finance Commission
B. Second State Finance Commission
C. Fifth State Finance Commission
D. Sixth State Finance Commission
List II: (Respective Chairperson)
i. Dr. Jyoti Kiran
ii. Pradyuman Singh
iii. K. K. Goyal
iv. Hira Lal Devpura
Choose the correct option:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(4) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

12. Which of the following is NOT a function or characteristic of the Rajasthan State Election Commission?
(1) Preparation of electoral rolls for Panchayats and Municipalities
(2) Conduct of elections for State Legislative Assembly in coordination with the ECI
(3) Adjudication of disputes relating to the delimitation of local body constituencies
(4) Conduct of elections for Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis, and Gram Panchayats

CHAPTER 20

Local Self Government : Panchayati Raj and Municipal Administration

1. Which of the following princely states in Rajasthan was the first to enact a Gram Panchayat Act in the pre-independence era?
(1) Jaipur State in 1944
(2) Bikaner State in 1928
(3) Jodhpur State in 1939
(4) Mewar State in 1940
(5) Question not attempted

2. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Rajasthan is recognised as the pioneer state in India to implement the Panchayati Raj system.
Reason (R): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Panchayati Raj system in Rajasthan on 2 October 1959.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

3. The Balwantrai Mehta Committee was originally appointed in 1957 by the Government of India for which primary purpose?
(1) To draft the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Bill regarding local self-governance.
(2) To recommend specific reservation policies for women in all local government tiers.
(3) To examine the Community Development Programme and National Extension Service.
(4) To evaluate the specific taxation powers and financial roles of local municipal bodies.
(5) Question not attempted

4. Match List I (Article of the Constitution) with List II (Subject regarding Panchayati Raj):
List I: (Article of the Constitution)
A. Article 243A
B. Article 243C
C. Article 243D
D. Article 243K
List II: (Subject regarding Panchayati Raj)
i. Reservation of seats
ii. State Election Commission
iii. Gram Sabha
iv. Composition of Panchayats
Choose the correct option:
(1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

5. Consider the following statements regarding the three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan:
Statement I: The middle tier is known as the Panchayat Samiti, which operates at the block level.
Statement II: A Zila Parishad is constituted at the district level for every district in the state.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Gram Sabha in Rajasthan:
I. The quorum for a Gram Sabha meeting is one-tenth of the total number of its members.
II. By default, four general meetings of the

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the district.
Reason (R): The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act mandates the creation of a DPC in every district.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

20. A significant challenge in local government administration in Rajasthan is the reluctance of local bodies to levy and collect local taxes. What is the most direct effect of this issue?
(1) Immediate abolition of the State Finance Commission and its advisory responsibilities.
(2) Immediate dissolution of the concerned Gram Panchayats by the Governor's official order.
(3) Permanent transfer of local administrative subjects directly to the Union List of subjects.
(4) Over-reliance on state and central grants, leading to compromised financial autonomy.
(5) Question not attempted

21. Consider the following statements regarding the historical background of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan:
I. The Rajasthan Panchayat Act was enacted in 1953, prior to the Balwantrai Mehta Committee report.
II. The first elections under the Rajasthan Panchayat Act of 1953 were held in 1954.
III. The Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act was passed in 1959.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

22. Identify the odd one out among the following states in the context of being early adopters of the Panchayati Raj system closely following the Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommendations:
(1) Rajasthan
(2) Nagaland
(3) Andhra Pradesh
(4) Maharashtra
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which of the following represents the correct sequential dates of significant milestones in the establishment of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan?
(1) Submission of Balwantrai Mehta Report (1957) → Enactment of Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis Act (1959) → Nagaur Experiment (Oct 1959)
(2) Nagaur Experiment (1957) → Balwantrai Mehta Report (1958) → Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis Act (1959)
(3) Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis Act (1957) → Nagaur Experiment (1958) → Balwantrai Mehta Report (1959)
(4) Balwantrai Mehta Report (1959) → Nagaur Experiment (1960) → Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis Act (1961)
(5) Question not attempted

24. Match List I (Key terms in Rajasthan Panchayati Raj) with List II (Associated Tier/Body):
List I: (Key terms in Rajasthan Panchayati Raj)
A. Sarpanch
B. Pradhan
C. Pramukh
D. Ward Sabha
List II: (Associated Tier/Body)
i. Zila Parishad
ii. Panchayat Samiti
iii. Gram Panchayat
iv. Ward level of a Gram Panchayat
Choose the correct option:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

25. Under the three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan, which tier is structurally designated to act as the primary link between the grassroots level and the district level?
(1) Gram Panchayat
(2) Zila Parishad

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(3) Panchayat Samiti
(4) Gram Sabha
(5) Question not attempted

26. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the powers of the Gram Sabha in Rajasthan?
(1) It has the power to directly pass legislation on subjects listed in the State List.
(2) It considers the annual statement of accounts of the Gram Panchayat.
(3) It identifies beneficiaries for poverty alleviation programs at the village level.
(4) It reviews the report of the administration of the preceding financial year.
(5) Question not attempted

27. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): In Rajasthan, a motion of no-confidence against a Sarpanch cannot be brought within the first two years of their assuming office.
Reason (R): This provision ensures a minimum period of administrative stability and prevents frivolous disruptions immediately after elections.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

28. Consider the following statements about the composition of a Panchayat Samiti in Rajasthan:
I. It includes directly elected members from territorial constituencies.
II. Members of the State Legislative Assembly from the respective block are members.
III. Sarpanchs of all Gram Panchayats within the block are ex-officio members.
IV. The District Collector is a voting member of the Panchayat Samiti.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

29. The Zila Pramukh in Rajasthan can resign from their office by submitting a written resignation to which of the following authorities?
(1) Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(2) District Collector
(3) Divisional Commissioner
(4) Governor of Rajasthan
(5) Question not attempted

30. Match List I (Category) with List II (Reservation provision in Rajasthan PRIs):
List I: (Category)
A. Scheduled Castes (SC)
B. Scheduled Tribes (ST)
C. Women
D. Other Backward Classes (OBC)
List II: (Reservation provision in Rajasthan PRIs)
i. 50 percent of total seats
ii. Proportion to their population
iii. Proportion to their population
iv. Up to 21 percent, provided SC/ST reservation does not exceed 50 percent
Choose the correct option:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(3) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(4) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(5) Question not attempted

31. The State Finance Commission in Rajasthan is constituted by the Governor for a specific term. What is the standard duration of its term as mandated by the Constitution?
(1) 3 years
(2) 4 years
(3) 5 years
(4) 6 years
(5) Question not attempted

32. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan State Election Commission (SEC):
I. It is a constitutional body.
II. The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor.
III. The conditions of service of the State Election Commissioner can be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.

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IV. The State Election Commissioner can be removed only in the manner as a judge of a High Court.
V. It was established in 1994.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, IV and V only
(2) I, II, III and IV only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

33. The Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009 was enacted to consolidate and amend the laws relating to municipalities in the state. Which former act did it primarily replace?
(1) Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1951
(2) Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959
(3) Rajasthan Urban Local Bodies Act, 1974
(4) Rajasthan City Council Act, 1994
(5) Question not attempted

34. Consider the following statements regarding the classification of Urban Local Bodies in Rajasthan:
Statement I: A Nagar Nigam is generally constituted for larger urban areas with a population exceeding five lakhs and meeting specific revenue criteria.
Statement II: A Nagar Palika is constituted for smaller urban areas.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

35. The elected head of a Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation) in Rajasthan is designated as the Mayor. The Mayor can resign by addressing a hand-written resignation to:
(1) The Governor of Rajasthan
(2) The Chief Executive Officer of the Nagar Nigam
(3) The Director of Local Bodies, Rajasthan
(4) The State Election Commission
(5) Question not attempted

36. Match List I (Urban Local Body) with List II (Title of Elected Head in Rajasthan):
List I: (Urban Local Body)
A. Nagar Nigam
B. Nagar Parishad
C. Nagar Palika
List II: (Title of Elected Head in Rajasthan)
i. Chairman (Adhyaksha)
ii. Mayor (Mahapaur)
iii. President (Sabhapati)
Choose the correct option:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i
(2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i
(3) A-ii, B-i, C-iii
(4) A-i, B-iii, C-ii
(5) Question not attempted

37. Consider the following functions enumerated in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution:
I. Urban planning including town planning.
II. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
III. Promotion of cultural, educational, and aesthetic aspects.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are mandatory functions of Urban Local Bodies?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

38. According to the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009, a Ward Committee consists of the elected member representing that ward and:
(1) The local Member of the Legislative Assembly representing the entire constituency area.
(2) Up to five members having special knowledge in municipal administration, nominated by the Municipality.
(3) Up to five members nominated by the Governor on the recommendation of the Cabinet.
(4) Ex-officio members from the State Finance Commission overseeing the local urban funding.
(5) Question not attempted

39. Arrange the hierarchy of spatial planning authorities in ascending order of their territorial jurisdiction in Rajasthan:
I. District Planning Committee

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II. Gram Panchayat Planning mechanism
III. Metropolitan Planning Committee (if applicable)
(1) II, I, III
(2) I, II, III
(3) II, III, I
(4) III, I, II
(5) Question not attempted

40. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the '3Fs' challenge faced by local governments in Rajasthan?
(1) Inadequate transfer of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries from the state government.
(2) Lack of consistent Federal support, systemic Financial instability, and internal Frauds.
(3) Frequent elections, Fractional politics, and persistent budgetary Financial deficits.
(4) Feudal legacy, Functional overlap, and increasing annual Fiscal deficit of the state.
(5) Question not attempted

41. Match List I (Constitutional Amendment/ Act) with List II (Year of Enactment/Effect in Rajasthan):
List I: (Constitutional Amendment/Act)
A. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
B. Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act
C. 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
D. Rajasthan Municipalities Act (current)
List II: (Year of Enactment/Effect in Rajasthan)
i. 1992 (Enacted)
ii. 1994
iii. 1992 (Enacted)
iv. 2009
Choose the correct option:
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
(4) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
(5) Question not attempted

42. Suppose a village in Rajasthan has a population of 2500. Under the standard norms, it qualifies to have a Gram Panchayat. The executive head of this village level body is:
(1) The Sarpanch
(2) The Gram Vikas Adhikari (VDO)
(3) The Block Development Officer (BDO)
(4) The Patwari
(5) Question not attempted

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43. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Nagaur experiment in Rajasthan on 2 October 1959 marked a historic shift towards democratic decentralisation in India.
Reason (R): It was the first time an Indian state implemented a three-tier Panchayati Raj system across the entire state simultaneously.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

44. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act added which Part to the Constitution of India, which serves as the foundation for the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994?
(1) Part IXA
(2) Part IX
(3) Part X
(4) Part XI
(5) Question not attempted

45. Consider the following statements about the three-tier structure in Rajasthan:
I. The Gram Panchayat operates at the village level.
II. The Panchayat Samiti operates at the block/ tehsil level.
III. The Zila Parishad operates at the district level.
IV. State government can abolish the Zila Parishad if district population is below 20 lakhs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

46. In the context of the Gram Sabha in Rajasthan, the term 'Vikas Sabha' or 'Gram Sabha' meetings

generally correspond to mandatory dates. Which of the following is NOT one of the traditionally mandated dates for Gram Sabha meetings in Rajasthan?
(1) 26th January
(2) 1st May
(3) 15th August
(4) 14th November
(5) Question not attempted

47. Match List I (Panchayati Raj functionary) with List II (Minimum qualifying age for election in Rajasthan):
List I: (Panchayati Raj functionary)
A. Sarpanch
B. Ward Panch
C. Pradhan
D. Zila Pramukh
List II: (Minimum qualifying age for election in Rajasthan)
i. 21 years
ii. 21 years
iii. 21 years
iv. 21 years
Choose the correct option:
(1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(3) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

48. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the powers of the Pradhan of a Panchayat Samiti in Rajasthan?
(1) The Pradhan can independently transfer the Block Development Officer.
(2) The Pradhan exercises administrative control over the Panchayat Samiti staff.
(3) The Pradhan has veto power over all resolutions passed by the Panchayat Samiti.
(4) The Pradhan is a nominated official by the District Collector.
(5) Question not attempted

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Zila Parishad in Rajasthan:
I. It is responsible for the distribution of grants received from the State Government among Panchayat Samitis.
II. It advises the State Government on matters relating to the development activities within the district.
III. It prepares the district plan to be presented to the District Planning Committee.
IV. The Zila Pramukh has the power to dissolve a Gram Panchayat.
V. It consists of directly elected members from territorial constituencies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II, III and V only
(2) I, II, IV and V only
(3) II, III, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III, IV and V
(5) Question not attempted

50. Which of the following categories does NOT have constitutionally mandated reservation of seats in the Panchayati Raj Institutions of Rajasthan as per Article 243D?
(1) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
(2) Members of the Scheduled Castes
(3) Members of the Scheduled Tribes
(4) Women from all categories
(5) Question not attempted

51. Consider the following statements about the State Finance Commission (SFC) in Rajasthan:
Statement I: The primary mandate of the SFC is to review the financial position of the Panchayats and Municipalities.
Statement II: The recommendations of the SFC are binding on the State Government.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

52. The State Election Commissioner of Rajasthan is appointed by the Governor under which Article of the Constitution of India?
(1) Article 243L
(2) Article 243M
(3) Article 243N
(4) Article 243K
(5) Question not attempted

53. Consider the following statements regarding the 74th Constitutional Amendment:
I. It added Part IXA to the Constitution.

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(2) Mayor/Chairperson of the dominant municipality
(3) The Chief Justice of the State High Court
(4) Members elected from the Zila Parishad and Municipalities
(5) Question not attempted

100. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges of local government in Rajasthan:
Statement I: 'Parastatal' bodies like Urban Improvement Trusts (UITs) or Development Authorities often overlap with the functions of elected Urban Local Bodies.
Statement II: This overlap strengthens the democratic authority and financial independence of the elected Municipal Corporations.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

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(1) I, II and III only
(2) II, III and IV only
(3) I, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

60. What is a primary cause for the shortage of adequate functionaries (staff) in the local self-government bodies of Rajasthan?
(1) Complete and permanent ban by the central government on hiring all categories of local staff.
(2) Limited independent revenue generation leading to over-reliance on state-deputed staff.
(3) The 73rd Amendment explicitly prohibits local bodies from employing their own technical staff.
(4) Lack of sufficient numbers of educated or technically trained individuals in the state workforce.
(5) Question not attempted

61. Consider the following events related to the historical evolution of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan:
I. Enactment of Bikaner Gram Panchayat Act.
II. Implementation of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act.
III. Nagaur experiment inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru.
IV. Enactment of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act to comply with the 73rd Amendment.
V. First elections held under the new 73rd Amendment compliant Act.
Which combination represents the correct chronological order of these events?
(1) I, II, III, IV, V
(2) II, I, III, IV, V
(3) I, III, II, IV, V
(4) I, II, IV, III, V
(5) Question not attempted

62. On which date did Rajasthan pioneer the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in independent India?
(1) 15 August 1947
(2) 26 January 1950
(3) 2 October 1959
(4) 24 April 1993
(5) Question not attempted

63. Match List I (Committee on Local Government) with List II (Core Recommendation/Feature):
List I: (Committee on Local Government)
A. Balwantrai Mehta Committee
B. Ashok Mehta Committee
C. L. M. Singhvi Committee
D. G. V. K. Rao Committee
List II: (Core Recommendation/Feature)
i. Constitutional status for Panchayats
ii. Two-tier Panchayati Raj system
iii. Three-tier Panchayati Raj system
iv. Emphasized regular elections and planning role
Choose the correct option:
(1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
(2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
(3) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
(4) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following is a correct pair regarding the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994?
(1) Chapter I - Constitution of State Finance Commission
(2) Chapter II - Provisions relating to Ward Sabha and Gram Sabha
(3) Chapter III - Conduct of Elections to Municipalities
(4) Chapter IV - Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
(5) Question not attempted

65. In the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure of Rajasthan, what is the minimum population requirement for a village or group of villages to constitute a Gram Panchayat as per general norms?
(1) 1,000
(2) 3,000
(3) 5,000
(4) 10,000
(5) Question not attempted

66. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Gram Sabha is the legislative body at the village level, consisting of all registered voters in the Panchayat area.
Statement II: The Gram Panchayat is the executive body responsible for implementing the decisions of the Gram Sabha.
Which of the statements given above is/are

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II. It introduced the Twelfth Schedule containing 18 functional items.
III. It completely excluded the state legislature from making laws regarding municipalities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(1) I only
(2) II only
(3) III only
(4) I and II only
(5) Question not attempted

54. Match List I (Urban Local Body Type) with List II (Appropriate Area Description as per 74th Amendment):
List I: (Urban Local Body Type)
A. Nagar Panchayat
B. Municipal Council (Nagar Parishad)
C. Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam)
List II: (Appropriate Area Description)
i. Larger urban area
ii. Transitional area
iii. Smaller urban area
Choose the correct option:
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i
(2) A-i, B-ii, C-iii
(3) A-iii, B-i, C-ii
(4) A-ii, B-i, C-iii
(5) Question not attempted

55. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Mayor and Municipal Council in Rajasthan:
(1) The Mayor presides over the meetings of the Municipal Corporation and maintains order.
(2) The term of office of the Mayor is co-terminus with the term of the Municipal Corporation.
(3) Members of the Municipal Council are directly elected by the residents of the municipal wards.
(4) The Mayor exercises absolute executive powers independently without involving the Commissioner.
(5) Question not attempted

56. Select the correct sequential steps for the appointment and role execution of a Municipal Commissioner in a Nagar Nigam in Rajasthan:
(1) Appointed by State Government → Acts as Chief Executive Officer → Implements Council Resolutions
(2) Elected by Councillors → Acts as Chairman → Formulates Budget
(3) Appointed by Mayor → Acts as Auditor → Submits Report to Governor
(4) Nominated by Governor → Acts as Judicial Officer → Resolves Ward Disputes
(5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following subjects is explicitly listed under the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution, detailing the functions of Urban Local Bodies?
(1) Promotion of local Agriculture and modern agricultural extension methods.
(2) Regulation and sustainable collection of various Minor forest produce.
(3) Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
(4) Development of Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry farming sectors.
(5) Question not attempted

58. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Ward Committees in Rajasthan serve as a vital tool for urban decentralisation.
Reason (R): They allow for closer interaction between the citizens of a specific ward and their elected representatives regarding local issues.
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.
(5) Question not attempted

59. Consider the following statements about the District Planning Committee (DPC) in Rajasthan:
I. It is constituted at the state level to oversee district plans.
II. At least four-fifths of its members are elected by and from amongst the elected members of the district panchayat and municipalities.
III. It consolidates the plans prepared by both rural and urban local bodies.
IV. Its mandate is drawn from Article 243ZD of the Constitution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(1) Cantonment Board
(2) Nagar Nigam
(3) Nagar Parishad
(4) Nagar Palika
(5) Question not attempted

75. In a Nagar Nigam in Rajasthan, the executive power of the corporation primarily rests with the:
(1) Mayor
(2) Board of Councillors
(3) District Collector
(4) Municipal Commissioner
(5) Question not attempted

76. Consider the following roles of a Municipal Commissioner in Rajasthan:
I. Custodian of municipal records.
II. Preparation of the annual municipal budget.
III. Enforcing municipal by-laws.
IV. Presiding over the general meetings of the Council.
V. Appointing the Mayor in case of a vacancy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, III and IV only
(3) II, IV and V only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

77. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the 'Twelfth Schedule' of the Indian Constitution?
(1) It contains 29 functional items placed within the purview of Panchayats.
(2) It deals with the anti-defection law for local body members.
(3) It contains 18 functional items placed within the purview of Municipalities.
(4) It lists the languages officially recognized for local administration in Rajasthan.
(5) Question not attempted

78. A city in Rajasthan has reached a population of 3.5 lakhs. According to the 74th Constitutional Amendment, which of the following mechanisms MUST be constituted for urban decentralisation in this city?
(1) Zila Parishad
(2) Cantonment Board
(3) Town Area Committee
(4) Ward Committees
(5) Question not attempted

79. Under Article 243ZD, who is typically elected as the Chairperson of the District Planning Committee in Rajasthan?
(1) Zila Pramukh
(2) District Collector
(3) Local Member of Parliament (MP)
(4) Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Zila Parishad
(5) Question not attempted

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the challenges faced by local governments in Rajasthan:
(1) A major challenge is the lack of adequate financial devolution from the state government's fund.
(2) Panchayati Raj Institutions possess absolute autonomy from state bureaucratic control.
(3) Local bodies often face a significant shortage of technically qualified and trained functionaries.
(4) Untied funds constitute a very small portion of the total revenue generated by local bodies.
(5) Question not attempted

81. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The concept of local self-government in Rajasthan draws inspiration from the Gandhian philosophy of 'Gram Swaraj'.
Statement II: The pre-independence Panchayats in Rajputana states were purely democratic and entirely free from feudal influences.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

82. The historic launch of the Panchayati Raj system in Rajasthan in 1959 was closely followed by which other Indian state in the same year?
(1) Andhra Pradesh
(2) Gujarat
(3) Karnataka
(4) Kerala

NODIA

correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

67. Consider the following statements regarding the Sarpanch in Rajasthan:
I. The Sarpanch presides over the meetings of the Gram Sabha.
II. The Sarpanch maintains the records of the Gram Panchayat.
III. The Sarpanch has the authority to sanction agricultural loans directly to farmers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and III only
(4) I, II and III
(5) Question not attempted

68. By definition, a 'Panchayat Samiti' in Rajasthan is established for a:
(1) Revenue District
(2) Revenue Division
(3) Group of three adjacent Gram Panchayats
(4) Development Block (Khand)
(5) Question not attempted

69. Which administrative officer acts as the Secretary/Chief Executive Officer to the Zila Parishad in Rajasthan?
(1) Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) serving at the block level.
(2) District Education Officer (DEO) overseeing all district schools.
(3) Chief Executive Officer (CEO) from the IAS or RAS cadre.
(4) Block Development Officer (BDO) managing primary rural development.
(5) Question not attempted

70. Arrange the following actions related to reservation in Panchayati Raj in the correct sequence as per statutory processes:
I. Delimitation of constituencies
II. Notification of reserved seats for SC/ST/OBC/Women by lottery
III. Conduct of Elections
(1) I, II, III
(2) II, I, III
(3) III, I, II
(4) I, III, II
(5) Question not attempted

71. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the devolution of funds by the State Finance Commission in Rajasthan?
(1) It directly distributes the Union government's funds to Gram Panchayats.
(2) It bypasses the State Government and reports directly to the Union Finance Ministry.
(3) It is an advisory body whose recommendations are completely non-binding and rarely tabled in the assembly.
(4) It suggests the principles for the distribution of the net proceeds of state taxes between the state and local bodies.
(5) Question not attempted

72. Consider the following statements about the Panchayat elections in Rajasthan:
I. They are conducted using EVMs (Electronic Voting Machines).
II. The State Election Commission notifies the election schedule.
III. A person must be at least 25 years old to contest the election.
IV. State government decides the delimitation of wards.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(1) I, II and III only
(2) I, II and IV only
(3) II, III and IV only
(4) I, II, III and IV
(5) Question not attempted

73. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act came into force on which date, which is now commemorated as a key milestone for urban local government?
(1) 24 April 1993
(2) 1 June 1993
(3) 2 October 1993
(4) 1 January 1994
(5) Question not attempted

74. Which of the following is NOT an Urban Local Body as classified under the Rajasthan Municipalities Act?

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the total reservation for SC, ST, and OBC does not exceed 50%.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(1) Statement I only
(2) Statement II only
(3) Both Statement I and Statement II
(4) Neither Statement I nor Statement II
(5) Question not attempted

91. The 6th State Finance Commission of Rajasthan recommended the vertical devolution of state's own net tax revenues to local bodies. What is the approximate percentage recommended for devolution?
(1) 6.75%
(2) 7.18%
(3) 8.50%
(4) 10.00%
(5) Question not attempted

92. Which of the following is a correct pair regarding the State Election Commission (SEC) of Rajasthan?
(1) Headquarters of SEC - Jodhpur
(2) First State Election Commissioner - Amar Singh Rathore
(3) Appointing Authority of Commissioner - Chief Minister
(4) Tenure of Commissioner - 3 years or 60 years of age
(5) Question not attempted

93. By definition under the 74th Amendment, a 'Metropolitan area' has a population of:
(1) Ten lakhs or more
(2) Five lakhs or more
(3) Three lakhs or more
(4) One lakh or more
(5) Question not attempted

94. In the context of Urban Local Bodies in Rajasthan, Municipalities (excluding Municipal Corporations) are categorized into how many classes based on population and revenue criteria?
(1) Two (Class I and Class II)
(2) Three (Class II, III, and IV)
(3) Four (Class I, II, III, and IV)
(4) They are not sub-categorized
(5) Question not attempted

95. In the event of a tie in votes during the proceedings of a Municipal Council meeting, who has the casting vote?
(1) The Mayor / Chairperson presiding over the meeting.
(2) The Municipal Commissioner appointed by the state.
(3) The Senior-most elected Councillor of the ward.
(4) The District Collector of the respective district.
(5) Question not attempted

96. Identify the incorrect statement about the Municipal Commissioner in Rajasthan:
(1) He/She acts as the principal executive officer of the Municipality and manages affairs.
(2) He/She must execute all resolutions, even if they violate the Municipalities Act.
(3) He/She attends the meetings of the Municipality but does not have the right to vote.
(4) He/She is responsible for the safe custody and management of all municipal funds.
(5) Question not attempted

97. Which of the following statements correctly reflects a function mandated by the Twelfth Schedule for Urban Local Bodies?
(1) Management of major ports
(2) Slum improvement and upgradation
(3) Maintenance of National Highways
(4) Regulation of inter-state commerce
(5) Question not attempted

98. The implementation of Ward Committees in large urban areas leads to which of the following effects?
(1) Improved redressal of local grievances and better micro-level planning.
(2) Increase in the bureaucratic red tape at the state and central level.
(3) Elimination of the role of the Mayor in the daily municipal operations.
(4) Reduction in the total number of municipal wards across the entire city.
(5) Question not attempted

99. Identify the odd one out regarding the composition of the District Planning Committee:
(1) Zila Pramukh

NODIA

(5) Question not attempted

83. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the core philosophy behind the Balwantrai Mehta Committee's recommendation of 'democratic decentralisation'?
(1) Transfer of absolute judicial powers to village courts for handling local criminal cases.
(2) Creation of a purely bureaucratic structure for rural development under state supervision.
(3) Ensuring public participation in development programs through elected local bodies.
(4) Centralising all financial powers at the block level to reduce administrative delays.
(5) Question not attempted

84. Identify the odd one out in the context of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment provisions:
(1) Constitution of State Election Commission
(2) Constitution of State Finance Commission
(3) Five-year fixed tenure for Panchayats
(4) Establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
(5) Question not attempted

85. What is the fundamental democratic unit at the base of the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure in Rajasthan?
(1) Gram Panchayat
(2) Panchayat Samiti
(3) Gram Sabha
(4) Zila Parishad
(5) Question not attempted

86. What is the direct legal effect if the required quorum is not met in a scheduled Gram Sabha meeting in Rajasthan?
(1) The Sarpanch and the Ward Panchs are immediately suspended from their respective duties.
(2) The meeting is adjourned and held later, for which a quorum is not strictly required.
(3) All resolutions of the previous meeting are declared void and invalid by the state authority.
(4) The Gram Panchayat is dissolved by the Zila Parishad due to administrative non-compliance.
(5) Question not attempted

87. What is the most appropriate minimum educational qualification currently required to contest for the post of Sarpanch in Rajasthan, following recent legislative amendments?
(1) Successful completion of secondary education (Class 8 pass) from a recognized board.
(2) Successful completion of senior secondary education (Class 10 pass) from a board.
(3) Successful completion of higher secondary education (Class 12 pass) from a board.
(4) The educational qualification requirement was removed by an amendment in 2019.
(5) Question not attempted

88. The Block Development Officer (BDO) in a Panchayat Samiti is administratively subordinate to which of the following authorities at the district level?
(1) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zila Parishad.
(2) The District Superintendent of Police overseeing security.
(3) The Chief Medical Officer managing district health services.
(4) The District Judge presiding over local judicial matters.
(5) Question not attempted

89. Which of the following is NOT typically a function of the Zila Parishad in Rajasthan?
(1) Providing relief during natural calamities
(2) Maintaining primary schools and dispensaries directly under its administrative control
(3) Directly levying and collecting income tax from rural residents
(4) Consolidating the annual block plans into a district plan
(5) Question not attempted

90. Consider the following statements regarding reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Rajasthan PRIs:
Statement I: The reservation for OBCs is constitutionally mandated at exactly 27% across all tiers.
Statement II: In Rajasthan, OBC reservation is provided up to 21%, subject to the condition that

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ANSWERS

1. (2) Bikaner State in 1928
Bikaner State enacted the Gram Panchayat Act in 1928. It was a pioneer among Rajasthan's princely states in formalizing village-level self-governance. This early legislation aimed to empower rural communities and establish a structured administrative framework for local disputes and social welfare. Such pre-independence efforts laid the groundwork for modern democratic decentralization within the Indian state.

2. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajasthan became the first Indian state to adopt the Panchayati Raj system. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru officially inaugurated this democratic framework in Nagaur on 2 October 1959. This historic event directly followed the Balwantrai Mehta Committee's recommendations. The inauguration provided the necessary political impetus for establishing a three-tier structure to ensure effective rural governance throughout the entire state.

3. (3) To examine the Community Development Programme and National Extension Service.
The Government of India established the Balwantrai Mehta Committee in 1957. Its primary mandate was to investigate the effectiveness of the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service. The committee observed that these initiatives lacked popular participation. Consequently, it recommended the creation of a three-tier democratic decentralization system to ensure sustainable rural development and governance.

4. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
Article 243 of the Constitution outlines the framework for local governance. Specifically, Article 243A establishes the Gram Sabha as the fundamental unit. Article 243C details the composition of Panchayats across different levels. Article 243D mandates the reservation of seats for various groups. Finally, Article 243K empowers the State Election Commission to conduct and oversee all local elections.

NODIA

5. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II
Rajasthan follows a standardized three-tier Panchayati Raj structure to manage rural administration effectively. The Panchayat Samiti functions as the essential middle tier operating at the development block level. Simultaneously, a Zila Parishad is established as the district-level body for every district. Both institutions work together to coordinate development activities and ensure local democratic participation and planning.

6. (1) I and II only
The Gram Sabha is the core democratic body at the village level. In Rajasthan, the legal quorum for conducting its meetings is set at one-tenth of the total membership. Furthermore, the state mandates four general meetings annually to ensure regular oversight. It strictly consists of only those residents whose names are recorded in the current electoral rolls.

7. (4) Directly by the registered voters of the Gram Panchayat area
In Rajasthan's Panchayati Raj framework, the Sarpanch serves as the executive head of the Gram Panchayat. Following the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, this position is filled through a direct election process. Every registered voter within the Gram Panchayat area possesses the right to cast their vote to choose the Sarpanch democratically and fairly.

8. (1) The Block Development Officer (BDO) serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti.
The Panchayat Samiti is the intermediate tier of rural local government. While the Pradhan is the elected head, the Block Development Officer serves as the chief executive officer rather than the chairman. This body includes elected members and local legislators. Its primary role involves coordinating development plans and

added Part IX to the Constitution of India. This new section contains the essential articles that mandate the structure, elections, and powers of Panchayats. It serves as the legal foundation for state-specific laws like the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act.

45. (1) I, II and III only
Rajasthan's rural governance is built on a robust three-tier structure. This includes Gram Panchayats at the village level, Panchayat Samitis at the block level, and Zila Parishads at the district level. These institutions are mandatory and cannot be abolished by the state based on population alone. They work together to plan and execute development programs and ensure democratic representation.

46. (4) 14th November
In Rajasthan, Gram Sabha meetings are traditionally held on specific dates of national and state importance to ensure high participation. These include Republic Day on 26th January, Labour Day on 1st May, and Independence Day on 15th August. However, 14th November is not among the traditionally mandated dates for these village-level legislative meetings within the administrative framework of the state.

47. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
To ensure that youth can participate in local leadership, the law sets a specific minimum age for candidates. In Rajasthan, any person who has reached the age of 21 is eligible to contest elections for various Panchayati Raj positions. This uniform age requirement applies to the posts of Ward Panch, Sarpanch, Pradhan, and Zila Pramukh across all tiers of governance.

48. (2) The Pradhan exercises administrative control over the Panchayat Samiti staff.
The Pradhan serves as the elected political head of the Panchayat Samiti. While they do not have the power to transfer senior officials or veto resolutions independently, they do exercise administrative control over the staff. This oversight ensures that the decisions of the Samiti are implemented efficiently. The Pradhan acts as a link between the elected members and the executive branch.

49. (1) I, II, III and V only
The Zila Parishad is the apex rural body at the district level. It performs several key functions, including distributing state grants to Panchayat Samitis and advising the government on development. It also prepares district plans and consists of members directly elected from territorial constituencies. However, the Zila Pramukh does not have the unilateral legal power to dissolve a Gram Panchayat.

50. (1) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
Article 243D of the Constitution specifically mandates the reservation of seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions for certain groups. This includes members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women from all categories. While states have the discretion to provide reservation for Other Backward Classes, there is currently no constitutional mandate for reservation specifically for the Economically Weaker Sections in these bodies.

51. (1) Statement I only
The State Finance Commission is tasked with assessing the financial health of local government bodies. Its main role is to recommend how state revenues should be shared with Panchayats and Municipalities. While its reports are highly influential and are presented to the state legislature, its recommendations are technically advisory in nature and are not legally binding on the state government at any point.

52. (4) Article 243K
The appointment and powers of the State Election Commissioner are governed by specific constitutional provisions. In India, Article 243K outlines the framework for elections to the Panchayats. Under this article, the Governor is empowered to appoint the State Election Commissioner. This official is responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for all local body elections.

53. (3) III only
The 74th Constitutional Amendment introduced Part IXA and the Twelfth Schedule to strengthen urban local bodies. It provided these institutions with a constitutional framework and defined their functional responsibilities. However, it did

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and social planning is categorized under the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

18. (1) To ensure urban decentralisation and enhance citizen participation at the grassroots level.
Ward Committees are designed to bring urban governance closer to the people in large cities. By focusing on the specific needs of a ward, they promote grassroots participation and administrative decentralization. This mechanism allows residents to voice their concerns directly and participate in the planning and execution of local development projects, making the municipality more responsive and locally accountable.

19. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 74th Constitutional Amendment mandated the establishment of a District Planning Committee in every district. This committee plays a crucial role in integrated planning by consolidating development proposals from both rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities. By harmonizing these diverse plans, the committee ensures a cohesive strategy for the overall economic and social development of the entire administrative district.

20. (4) Over-reliance on state and central grants, leading to compromised financial autonomy.
Financial autonomy is a significant challenge for local bodies in Rajasthan. Many institutions hesitate to exercise their powers to levy local taxes and fees. This reluctance results in a heavy over-reliance on grants from state and central governments. Consequently, the ability of these bodies to plan and execute independent development projects according to local needs is often severely compromised.

21. (4) I, II and III
Rajasthan has a long history of institutionalizing rural governance. The state enacted the Rajasthan Panchayat Act in 1953 and conducted its first elections in 1954. Following the Balwantrai Mehta Committee's report, the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act was passed in 1959. These legislative steps established the comprehensive three-tier system that continues to operate throughout the state today.

NODIA

22. (2) Nagaland
Following the 1957 Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommendations, several states moved quickly to establish Panchayati Raj. Rajasthan was the first, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. However, Nagaland is an exception because it is exempted from the standard Panchayati Raj provisions under the Constitution. Instead, it maintains traditional tribal councils to manage local governance and handle community-level disputes effectively.

23. (1) Submission of Balwantrai Mehta Report (1957) → Enactment of Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis Act (1959) → Nagaur Experiment (Oct 1959)
The establishment of Panchayati Raj followed a specific legislative and experimental timeline. The process began with the Balwantrai Mehta Report in 1957. Rajasthan then passed the Panchayat Samitis Act in 1959 to create the legal framework. Finally, the system was formally inaugurated in Nagaur on 2 October 1959, marking the practical implementation of these historic and democratic reforms.

24. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Rajasthan's Panchayati Raj system uses specific titles for its leaders at different levels. The Sarpanch heads the Gram Panchayat at the village level. The Pradhan is the elected leader of the Panchayat Samiti at the block level. The Zila Pramukh leads the Zila Parishad at the district level. Additionally, Ward Sabhas operate at the smallest unit of local governance.

25. (3) Panchayat Samiti
The three-tier system is designed for seamless vertical coordination. The Panchayat Samiti, operating at the development block level, acts as the primary structural link. It bridges the gap between the grassroots Gram Panchayats and the district-level Zila Parishad. This intermediary role is crucial for consolidating rural development plans and ensuring that resources are distributed effectively across the entire block.

26. (1) It has the power to directly pass legislation on subjects listed in the State List.
The Gram Sabha functions as a deliberative body at the village level. It reviews the Gram Panchayat's annual accounts, administrative

80. (2) Panchayati Raj Institutions possess absolute autonomy from state bureaucratic control.
Local governments in Rajasthan face various structural and financial hurdles. These include limited financial devolution and a shortage of qualified staff. However, it is incorrect to say that these institutions possess absolute autonomy. In reality, they remain subject to significant state bureaucratic control and legislative oversight, which can sometimes limit their ability to act independently on critical local development issues.

81. (1) Statement I only
Modern local self-government in Rajasthan is deeply rooted in the Gandhian ideal of 'Gram Swaraj', emphasizing village self-reliance. While ancient and pre-independence Panchayats existed, they were often influenced by the feudal systems of the princely states. The transition to a truly democratic and inclusive framework only occurred through systematic legislative reforms after India gained its independence and adopted a new constitution.

82. (1) Andhra Pradesh
Rajasthan's pioneering step in establishing the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in 1959 was immediately followed by Andhra Pradesh. Both states moved quickly to implement the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee. This rapid adoption by two different regions of the country demonstrated the growing national consensus on the need for democratic decentralization to achieve successful and sustainable rural development.

83. (3) Ensuring public participation in development programs through elected local bodies.
The Balwantrai Mehta Committee introduced the concept of 'democratic decentralization' to address the failures of previous development programs. The core philosophy was to ensure that development was not just a bureaucratic process but involved active public participation. By creating elected local bodies, the committee aimed to empower citizens to take charge of their own development and ensure local accountability.

84. (4) Establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
The 73rd Amendment introduced several mandatory provisions for rural local bodies, such as five-year tenures and the creation of State Election and Finance Commissions. These were designed to institutionalize local democracy. However, the establishment of Special Economic Zones is a trade and industrial policy matter that is entirely separate from the constitutional framework governing Panchayati Raj Institutions and local governance.

85. (3) Gram Sabha
The three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan consists of the Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, and Gram Panchayat. However, the Gram Sabha is considered the fundamental democratic unit at the base. It is the only body composed of all registered voters in a village, making it the primary assembly for direct democracy where local residents can participate in decision-making.

86. (2) The meeting is adjourned and held later, for which a quorum is not strictly required.
Meeting a quorum is a legal requirement for the first scheduled meeting of a Gram Sabha. If this quorum is not achieved, the meeting must be adjourned. When the meeting is reconvened at a later date, the strict quorum requirement is typically waived. This ensures that essential village business and development planning can eventually proceed even if initial attendance is low.

87. (4) The educational qualification requirement was removed by an amendment in 2019.
Educational qualifications for contesting local elections were once mandated in Rajasthan. However, following a change in government policy and subsequent legislative action, these requirements were removed in 2019. Currently, there is no specific minimum educational qualification required to contest for the post of Sarpanch or any other position in the state's Panchayati Raj Institutions, prioritizing broader democratic participation.

88. (1) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zila Parishad.
Administrative coordination is crucial in the Panchayati Raj system. The Block Development Officer, who manages the executive functions of a Panchayat Samiti, is administratively subordinate to the Chief Executive Officer of the

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officials. A Mayor who chooses to vacate their office must submit a hand-written resignation. This resignation letter is addressed to the Director of Local Bodies, who oversees the administrative and legal aspects of municipal corporations in the state.

36. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i
Different types of urban local bodies in Rajasthan use distinct titles for their elected chairpersons. The head of a Nagar Nigam is known as the Mayor or Mahapaur. In a Nagar Parishad, the elected leader is called the President or Sabhapati. For the smaller Nagar Palikas, the chairperson is designated as the Chairman or Adhyaksha. These titles reflect the hierarchy of governance.

37. (4) I, II and III
The Twelfth Schedule lists various functions that urban local bodies are expected to perform. These include essential tasks like urban and town planning, the regulation of land use, and building construction. Additionally, these bodies are responsible for promoting cultural, educational, and aesthetic aspects of city life. These functions collectively aim to improve the quality of life and infrastructure in urban areas.

38. (2) Up to five members having special knowledge in municipal administration, nominated by the Municipality.
Ward Committees are established in large urban areas to ensure better local representation. According to the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009, these committees consist of the elected ward councillor. Additionally, the Municipality can nominate up to five members who possess special knowledge or experience in municipal administration. This blend of elected and expert members helps in addressing specific ward-level issues.

39. (1) II, I, III
Spatial planning in Rajasthan follows a hierarchical structure that moves from local to regional levels. The process begins at the grassroots with the Gram Panchayat planning mechanism. These local plans are then integrated into a broader district-level strategy by the District Planning Committee. In large urban regions, a Metropolitan Planning Committee may further coordinate planning for the entire metropolitan area.

40. (1) Inadequate transfer of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries from the state government.
Local governments in Rajasthan often struggle with the '3Fs' challenge, which hinders their effectiveness. This refers to the inadequate transfer of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries from the state government to local bodies. Without sufficient financial resources, clearly defined powers, and trained staff, these institutions find it difficult to fulfill their constitutional mandate of providing efficient and local self-governance.

41. (1) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
Significant laws have shaped local governance in Rajasthan. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts were enacted in 1992 to empower rural and urban bodies. Following these, Rajasthan passed its own Panchayati Raj Act in 1994 to comply with the new constitutional requirements. Later, the state enacted the Rajasthan Municipalities Act in 2009 to consolidate and modernize urban laws.

42. (1) The Sarpanch
The Gram Panchayat is the basic executive unit of rural local government. While administrative duties are handled by officials like the Gram Vikas Adhikari, the Sarpanch is the elected political and executive head. In a village meeting population norms, the Sarpanch leads the Panchayat and presides over its meetings, making them the primary representative for local governance and development.

43. (3) A is true but R is false.
The Nagaur experiment on 2 October 1959 was a landmark event for Indian democracy. It represented the first state-wide implementation of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system. While this marked a historic shift toward democratic decentralization, it is important to note that the system was based on state legislation rather than the constitutional status which was granted much later in 1992.

44. (2) Part IX
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 provided a standardized framework for rural local bodies across India. This historic amendment

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62. (3) 2 October 1959
Rajasthan holds the distinction of being the first state to implement the modern three-tier Panchayati Raj system. This historic event took place on 2 October 1959, coinciding with the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The inauguration by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in Nagaur marked a major step toward fulfilling the constitutional dream of democratic decentralization and rural self-governance.

63. (1) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
Several committees have shaped the evolution of local governance in India. The Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommended the three-tier system. The Ashok Mehta Committee later suggested a two-tier model. The L. M. Singhvi Committee was instrumental in advocating for constitutional status for these bodies. Meanwhile, the G. V. K. Rao Committee emphasized the importance of regular elections and the role of planning.

64. (2) Chapter II - Provisions relating to Ward Sabha and Gram Sabha
The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, is organized into several chapters that detail various aspects of rural governance. Specifically, Chapter II of the Act contains the legal provisions related to the Ward Sabha and the Gram Sabha. These sections define the composition, powers, and functions of these primary democratic bodies, ensuring they serve as the foundation of the village-level administration.

65. (2) 3,000
Establishing a Gram Panchayat in Rajasthan requires meeting certain demographic criteria. According to the general administrative norms, a village or a group of adjacent villages must have a minimum population of 3,000 to qualify for its own Gram Panchayat. This threshold ensures that the body is viable and represents a sufficient number of residents to justify a formal local administrative structure.

66. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II
Rural governance involves two distinct but complementary bodies. The Gram Sabha serves as the legislative and deliberative assembly, comprising all registered voters. Meanwhile, the Gram Panchayat acts as the executive body. It is responsible for carrying out the daily administration and implementing the various development programs and decisions that have been approved or reviewed by the Gram Sabha.

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67. (1) I and II only
The Sarpanch is the elected leader of the Gram Panchayat and holds significant responsibilities. These include presiding over Gram Sabha meetings and maintaining the official records of the Panchayat. However, while the Sarpanch oversees village development, they do not have the legal authority to directly sanction agricultural loans to farmers. Financial credit services are managed by specialized banking and cooperative institutions.

68. (4) Development Block (Khand)
In the administrative hierarchy of Rajasthan's Panchayati Raj, the intermediate tier is specifically designed for a development block, also known as a 'Khand'. This body, the Panchayat Samiti, coordinates the work of all Gram Panchayats within its jurisdiction. By operating at the block level, it ensures that rural development efforts are effectively managed and linked to both village and district priorities.

69. (3) Chief Executive Officer (CEO) from the IAS or RAS cadre.
The Zila Parishad requires high-level administrative support to function effectively. The State Government appoints a Chief Executive Officer, typically from the Indian Administrative Service or the Rajasthan Administrative Service, to serve as the secretary. This official manages the staff, implements the Zila Parishad's decisions, and ensures that development programs across the district are executed according to state guidelines.

70. (1) I, II, III
The process of ensuring fair representation in local elections follows a specific statutory order. It begins with the delimitation of constituencies to define voting boundaries. Next, the authorities notify which seats are reserved for various categories, often using a lottery system to maintain transparency. Once these stages are complete, the State Election Commission proceeds with the actual conduct of the elections.

not exclude the state legislature from making laws. In fact, the amendment requires state legislatures to enact laws that define the specific powers and authority of municipalities within their state.

54. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i
The 74th Amendment classifies urban bodies according to the type of area they serve. A Nagar Panchayat is designated for transitional areas moving from rural to urban. A Municipal Council, or Nagar Parishad, is established for smaller urban areas. A Municipal Corporation, or Nagar Nigam, is constituted for larger urban areas. This classification helps in tailoring administrative services to specific local needs.

55. (4) The Mayor exercises absolute executive powers independently without involving the Commissioner.
The Mayor is the presiding officer of a Municipal Corporation and holds a term co-terminus with the body. While the Mayor leads the political wing and the council, they do not exercise absolute independent executive powers. Instead, executive functions are shared with the Municipal Commissioner, who is the state-appointed official responsible for the actual administration and implementation of municipal laws.

56. (1) Appointed by State Government → Acts as Chief Executive Officer → Implements Council Resolutions
The role of a Municipal Commissioner follows a clear administrative path. The State Government appoints the official, who then serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Nagar Nigam. Their primary responsibility is to manage the daily operations of the corporation and ensure that the resolutions passed by the elected council are implemented effectively within the framework of existing municipal laws.

57. (3) Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution lists eighteen functional items for urban local bodies. These focus on civic infrastructure and public services. Specifically, it includes public health, sanitation, conservancy, and solid waste management. While items like agriculture and animal husbandry are important, they are primarily listed in the Eleventh Schedule, which details the functions assigned to rural Panchayati Raj Institutions.

58. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ward Committees are essential for urban decentralization in large cities. They provide a formal platform where residents can interact closely with their elected representatives. This mechanism ensures that the specific concerns of a neighborhood are addressed efficiently. By involving citizens in the decision-making process at the ward level, these committees enhance the transparency and responsiveness of urban governance.

59. (2) II, III and IV only
The District Planning Committee is a constitutional body established under Article 243ZD. Its membership primarily consists of elected representatives from both the Zila Parishad and Municipalities. The committee's vital role is to consolidate development plans from all rural and urban local bodies in the district. This ensures a coordinated and holistic approach to the district's overall social and economic development.

60. (2) Limited independent revenue generation leading to over-reliance on state-deputed staff.
Local self-government bodies in Rajasthan frequently face a shortage of personnel. This issue often stems from the limited ability of these bodies to generate their own revenue to pay for staff. Consequently, they become overly reliant on officials deputed from various state government departments. This reliance can lead to administrative delays and a lack of specialized technical staff at the local level.

61. (1) I, II, III, IV, V
The history of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan followed a logical progression. It began with princely state legislations like the Bikaner Gram Panchayat Act. After independence, the Rajasthan Panchayat Act was implemented. The system was then formally inaugurated in Nagaur in 1959. Finally, following the 73rd Amendment, the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act was enacted, followed by new democratic elections.

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reports, and identifies beneficiaries for welfare programs. However, it does not possess the power to pass legislation on subjects in the State List. That legislative authority belongs exclusively to the State Assembly, while the Gram Sabha focuses on local oversight.

27. (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Stability in local administration is essential for effective governance. Rajasthan's laws specify that a no-confidence motion against a Sarpanch cannot be initiated during the first two years of their term. This protection prevents frequent and frivolous political disruptions. It allows the elected head sufficient time to implement development programs and stabilize the administration without the constant threat of immediate removal.

28. (1) I, II and III only
A Panchayat Samiti consists of several types of members to ensure broad representation. It includes members directly elected from territorial constituencies and local Members of the Legislative Assembly. Furthermore, all Sarpanchs within the block serve as ex-officio members. This composition creates a link between different levels of governance, though the District Collector does not hold a voting position here.

29. (3) Divisional Commissioner
The Zila Pramukh is the elected head of the district's apex local body. Under the established administrative protocol in Rajasthan, if a Zila Pramukh wishes to resign from their office, they must submit a hand-written resignation. This document is specifically addressed to the Divisional Commissioner. This ensures that the resignation of a high-ranking local official is processed through proper channels.

30. (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
Reservation in Rajasthan's Panchayati Raj Institutions is designed to ensure social inclusivity. Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are reserved in proportion to their respective populations. Women benefit from a significant 50 percent reservation across all categories. For Other Backward Classes, reservation is provided up to 21 percent, provided the total combined reservation does not exceed half the seats.

31. (3) 5 years
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body required to be constituted at regular intervals. According to Article 243I and 243Y of the Constitution, the Governor must appoint this commission every five years. This periodic review ensures that the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities is assessed regularly and that adequate state resources are devolved to these local bodies.

32. (1) I, II, IV and V only
The Rajasthan State Election Commission is a constitutional body established in 1994 to manage local elections. The Governor appoints the State Election Commissioner, who enjoys high security of tenure. The commissioner can only be removed through a process similar to that of a High Court judge. Furthermore, their service conditions cannot be altered to their disadvantage after their appointment.

33. (2) Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959
Legislative frameworks for urban governance in Rajasthan have evolved significantly. The Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009, was introduced to modernize the laws governing urban local bodies. This current legislation primarily replaced the older Rajasthan Municipalities Act of 1959. The update was necessary to align state laws with modern urban requirements and the provisions of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.

34. (3) Both Statement I and Statement II
Rajasthan classifies its urban local bodies based on size and economic importance. A Nagar Nigam, or Municipal Corporation, is established for major cities with large populations and high revenue. Conversely, a Nagar Palika is designed for smaller towns and transitional areas. Both institutions are essential for providing civic amenities and ensuring local democratic governance in their respective urban jurisdictions.

35. (3) The Director of Local Bodies, Rajasthan
The Mayor serves as the elected political head of a Nagar Nigam. In Rajasthan, specific procedures govern the resignation of such high-level urban

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71. (4) It suggests the principles for the distribution of the net proceeds of state taxes between the state and local bodies.
The State Finance Commission plays a vital role in fiscal federalism at the state level. It is responsible for recommending the principles that should govern the distribution of the state's net tax proceeds between the government and local bodies. These recommendations help ensure that Panchayats and Municipalities receive a fair share of resources to fund their essential civic functions and development projects.

72. (2) I, II and IV only
Panchayat elections in Rajasthan are managed with modern technologies like Electronic Voting Machines. The State Election Commission is the authority that officially notifies the schedule. While the state government manages ward delimitation, candidates must meet specific criteria. It is important to note that the minimum age to contest is 21, rather than 25, which is the requirement for higher legislatures.

73. (2) 1 June 1993
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, which focused on urban local governance, became effective on 1 June 1993. This date is significant because it marked the beginning of a new era where municipalities across India were granted constitutional status and protection. This led to more regular elections, mandatory reservations, and a clearly defined list of functional responsibilities for all urban local bodies.

74. (1) Cantonment Board
The Rajasthan Municipalities Act defines specific types of urban local bodies based on the nature of the area. These include the Nagar Nigam, Nagar Parishad, and Nagar Palika. However, a Cantonment Board is not established under this state act. Instead, it is a central body governed by the Ministry of Defence to manage the administration of areas housing military personnel and installations.

75. (4) Municipal Commissioner
While the Mayor is the political head of a Nagar Nigam, the actual executive power is vested elsewhere. In the administrative framework of Rajasthan, the Municipal Commissioner is the official in whom executive authority primarily rests. As a state-appointed professional, the Commissioner is responsible for the daily management of the corporation and ensures that its operations comply with the relevant municipal laws.

76. (1) I, II and III only
A Municipal Commissioner in Rajasthan performs critical administrative functions. They act as the official custodian of all municipal records and are responsible for preparing the annual budget for the council's approval. Furthermore, they ensure that municipal by-laws are properly enforced. However, they do not preside over general council meetings or have the authority to appoint the Mayor, who is an elected official.

77. (3) It contains 18 functional items placed within the purview of Municipalities.
The Twelfth Schedule was added to the Indian Constitution by the 74th Amendment Act. It serves as a comprehensive list of eighteen functional items that fall within the jurisdiction of Municipalities. These items cover a wide range of urban responsibilities, including town planning, water supply, public health, and slum improvement. It provides the framework for urban bodies to provide essential services.

78. (4) Ward Committees
For large cities with a population of three lakhs or more, the 74th Amendment mandates the creation of Ward Committees. This requirement is intended to bridge the gap between residents and the municipality. By establishing these committees, the law ensures that urban decentralization is meaningful, allowing for better micro-planning and more effective redressal of local grievances in densely populated urban wards.

79. (1) Zila Pramukh
The District Planning Committee is responsible for integrated planning in a district. Under Article 243ZD and the relevant state rules in Rajasthan, the Zila Pramukh is typically elected as the Chairperson of this committee. This ensures that the head of the district's apex rural body leads the effort to harmonize development plans from both the rural Panchayats and the urban Municipalities.

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supervising the functioning of various Gram Panchayats within the block.

9. (2) II, III and IV only
The Zila Parishad acts as the apex body of the Panchayati Raj system in a district. It coordinates the activities of various Panchayat Samitis and monitors development projects. While the Zila Pramukh is elected indirectly, the Chief Executive Officer is a state-appointed official. It also includes local members of the Lok Sabha as voting members for coordination.

10. (4) 2009
Rajasthan has been a leader in empowering women within local governance structures. While the 73rd Amendment originally mandated one-third reservation, the state government significantly enhanced this to 50 percent. This policy was formally implemented for Panchayati Raj Institution elections in 2009. This move aimed to ensure greater gender parity and representation in rural decision-making processes across Rajasthan.

11. (1) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body that reviews the financial status of local institutions. In Rajasthan, K. K. Goyal chaired the first commission, while Hira Lal Devpura headed the second. Later, Dr. Jyoti Kiran led the fifth commission, and Pradyuman Singh was appointed to lead the sixth. These commissions provide vital fiscal recommendations to the state.

12. (2) Conduct of elections for State Legislative Assembly in coordination with the ECI
The State Election Commission is an independent constitutional authority dedicated to local governance. Its primary responsibilities include preparing electoral rolls and conducting elections for Panchayats and Municipalities. However, the Election Commission of India, not the state body, manages elections for the State Legislative Assembly and Parliament. The state commission focuses strictly on the local self-government elections and administration.

13. (4) I, II, III, IV and V
The 74th Constitutional Amendment revolutionized urban governance by granting constitutional status to local bodies. It introduced mandatory Ward Committees for large cities and ensured seat reservations for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Rajasthan implemented these changes through the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009. The State Election Commission now manages all urban elections under these modern democratic guidelines and frameworks.

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14. (4) Nagar Palika
Urban local bodies are categorized based on the nature of the settlement they govern. A Nagar Palika, or Municipal Board, is specifically constituted for transitional areas moving from rural to urban status. This classification ensures that smaller towns receive appropriate administrative attention and services. It provides a formal structure for local governance during the early stages of the urbanization process.

15. (1) II, III, I
The hierarchy of urban local bodies in Rajasthan is determined by population and revenue. Nagar Palikas serve the smallest transitional urban areas. Nagar Parishads are established for medium-sized cities. Nagar Nigams represent the largest urban centers with significant populations and diverse service requirements. This ascending order reflects the increasing complexity and scale of urban administration across the entire state.

16. (2) Chief Executive Officer appointed by the State Government
In the administrative structure of a Nagar Nigam, the Municipal Commissioner holds a vital position. Unlike the Mayor, who is the elected political head, the Commissioner is a civil servant appointed by the State Government. This official serves as the Chief Executive Officer, responsible for implementing council decisions, managing staff, and overseeing the daily executive functions of the urban corporation.

17. (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
The Indian Constitution delegates specific powers to local governments through various schedules. The Eleventh Schedule outlines the twenty-nine functional items for Panchayats. The Twelfth Schedule specifies the eighteen functions belonging to Municipalities. General local government remains a state subject under the Seventh Schedule, while broader economic

Zila Parishad. This hierarchical link ensures that block-level development activities are aligned with district-level strategies and that there is proper oversight of rural administration across the entire district.

89. (3) Directly levying and collecting income tax from rural residents
The Zila Parishad focuses on high-level planning, coordination, and providing relief during emergencies. It consolidates plans from various blocks and oversees district-wide development. However, it does not have the power to directly levy or collect income tax, as taxation powers on income belong to the central government. Local bodies are generally limited to levying specific local fees and property-related taxes.

90. (2) Statement II only
In Rajasthan, the reservation policy for Other Backward Classes is specifically designed to balance inclusivity with overall limits. While there is no fixed constitutional percentage, state law provides up to 21 percent reservation for OBCs. A key condition of this policy is that the total combined reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and OBCs must not exceed the fifty percent cap.

91. (1) 6.75%
The 6th State Finance Commission of Rajasthan played a crucial role in determining the fiscal share of local bodies. The commission recommended that 6.75 percent of the state's own net tax revenues should be devolved to Panchayats and Municipalities. This vertical devolution is essential for providing local governments with the necessary financial resources to fulfill their functional responsibilities and maintain infrastructure.

92. (2) First State Election Commissioner - Amar Singh Rathore
The Rajasthan State Election Commission is an essential part of the state's democratic machinery. It is headquartered in Jaipur. Amar Singh Rathore had the distinction of serving as the first State Election Commissioner. The commissioner is appointed by the Governor and typically serves a tenure of five years or until reaching the age of 65, ensuring independence in managing elections.

93. (1) Ten lakhs or more
The 74th Amendment provides a specific definition for large urban centers known as 'Metropolitan areas'. According to this constitutional framework, an area must have a population of ten lakhs or more to be classified as metropolitan. This designation triggers specific planning and administrative requirements, such as the constitution of a Metropolitan Planning Committee to manage the complex needs of large cities.

94. (3) Four (Class I, II, III, and IV)
In Rajasthan, municipalities are further sub-categorized to better manage their diverse administrative and financial needs. Excluding the large Municipal Corporations, urban local bodies are classified into four distinct classes: Class I, II, III, and IV. These categories are based on specific population and revenue criteria, allowing the state to tailor its support and oversight to the size and capacity of each town.

95. (1) The Mayor / Chairperson presiding over the meeting.
During the proceedings of a Municipal Council, decisions are generally made through a majority vote. In the event of an equal division of votes, a tie occurs. To resolve this, the Mayor or the Chairperson presiding over the meeting is granted a casting vote. This second vote is used to break the deadlock and ensure that the council can reach a final decision.

96. (2) He/She must execute all resolutions, even if they violate the Municipalities Act.
The Municipal Commissioner is a professional administrator who must manage the affairs of the municipality according to the law. While they attend meetings and manage funds, they cannot execute resolutions that clearly violate the Municipalities Act. Their duty is to ensure that the actions of the elected council remain within the legal framework provided by the state legislature, maintaining essential administrative integrity.

97. (2) Slum improvement and upgradation
The Twelfth Schedule details functions that are vital for improving urban life. One of the core responsibilities listed is slum improvement and upgradation. This task involves providing

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essential services and better housing conditions for residents in informal settlements. Other items in the schedule include urban forestry and environment protection, but functions like managing national highways remain under central authority.

98. (1) Improved redressal of local grievances and better micro-level planning.
Implementing Ward Committees is a key strategy for enhancing urban governance in large cities. By focusing on a smaller geographic area, these committees facilitate the improved redressal of local grievances. They also allow for better micro-level planning, as residents and representatives can work together on projects that directly impact their immediate neighborhood, making the municipality more responsive to specific local needs.

99. (3) The Chief Justice of the State High Court
The District Planning Committee is composed of representatives from various local sectors to ensure integrated development. It typically includes the Zila Pramukh, the Mayor or Chairperson of the major municipality, and members elected from the Zila Parishad and Municipalities. However, the Chief Justice of the State High Court is not part of this committee, as its focus is on developmental planning.

100. (1) Statement I only
In Rajasthan, 'parastatal' bodies like Urban Improvement Trusts often operate alongside elected Municipal Corporations. These bodies are typically controlled by the state government and handle major infrastructure and land development. This can lead to a significant overlap in functions, which sometimes weakens the authority and financial independence of the elected local bodies by creating parallel centers of urban administrative power.

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